

43-1943  
Gold Coast  
Independent  
Accra, Gold Coast  
West Africa

## Kind Head Dies Aged 130 years

1943-96 NDT

O P O B O:-

The death has occurred here of Chief Ekitoh Attai Eble, [the oldest living man for about the oldest in Nigeria] in his residence at Ikot Obong Ibekwe at the age of 130.

Chief Eble was born in the year 1813 and took a very active part in the slave traffic before the advent of the British Government.

But unlike his contemporaries he was exceedingly kind and liberal he having been known to lease out a wide piece of land to the Nigerian Government free of charge and be another area situated between the Ime bank to the Mercantile house on identical conditions.

He was also known during his Chieftaincy to have donated his entire yearly income of £80 for the education of the sons and daughters of Ikot Obong Ibekwe.

He was converted in 1940 into a Christian following which he burnt all his idols.

Eight days prior to his death which he foresaw this local Methodist was to have summoned his sons grand sons and great grand sons and daughters and lectured them on the principles of righteous living.

He lived for some days after and died a peaceful death. Interment took place in the cemetery before the Ibibio members of the community.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian]

## THE DEATH OF A KING

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Africans and peoples of African descent all over the world will regret to learn of the passing away of one of Africa's most picturesque and outstanding rulers—Sir Oferi Atta, Paramount Chief of Akim Abuakwa, a native of the Gold Coast, West Africa.

King Atta who was born in 1881, came from a tribal ruling family notable for the high intelligence of its members. The succession of his chieftainship as is customary among the Akan people who constitute the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast, is matrilineal, one of the sons of a sister of the late king being elected by the members of the tribe or state to be chief.

The Africans, unlike the custom in Europe, do not recognize the principle of "divine right" of kings or the hereditary succession of rulers. Their form of kingship is based upon republican principles of election from a limited number of candidates through the female line on the ground that there can never be any doubt about the maternity of a ruler. Thanks to this line of descent, the position of women among the Gold Coast people is considered higher than that of men.

King Atta was one of the first of the older generation of African rulers to receive a Western education by German and Swiss missionaries at the Basel Missionary Institute.

At once he proved himself to be an ideal ruler. He had a fine figure which showed off the brightly colored silk robes of his native dress which he always wore. He was popular with his subjects, and his tact, his keen intellect, and other engaging personal qualities won for him the special regard of all with whom he had to deal.

Although his position was largely dependent upon the British, the real masters of his country, King Atta was an ardent nationalist and patriot. He was a keen admirer of the late Marcus Garvey and gave much financial support to the Universal Negro Improvement association and the Black Star Line project.

In 1915 he was made member of the Gold Coast legislative council. He was president of the Council of Chiefs, a member of the Gold Coast Board of Education, and a member of the District Agricultural society. From the territory of which he was Paramount Chief comes the world's greatest supply

## AFRICA

of cocoa.

King Atta represented Africa at the coronation of King George, who conferred the order of Knighthood of the British Empire upon him. In London, he was one of the best known colored dignitaries. When he walked about the streets of the British capital traffic was stopped as people gathered to witness the regal spectacle of an African King dressed in silk robes of gold and black, accompanied by a large retinue and the State Umbrella glittering with gold and diamonds. He will be succeeded by one of his nephews, instead of his son William, who was educated at Cambridge university.



43-1943  
Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Says Race Lost  
Great Figure  
In Taylor Death**

JAN 7 1943  
By G. LAKE IMES

The passing of Dr. Robert R. Taylor removes from our midst one of the positive, constructive figures in the history of Negro progress. His connection with Dr. Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute for a period of 41 years made him one of the major personalities in the development of the great institution and an outstanding factor in the record of Negro achievement and in service to the nation.

His background of thorough scientific training in one of the nation's great technical schools, his native gifts for organization and efficient management, his tactful handling of the various problems of interracial contacts, his recognized ability in financial affairs, and his engaging personality made him a tower of strength to Tuskegee and an invaluable and always dependable helper to its great founder and his successor, whose place can not be filled.

Esteemed by his friends, respected by his associates, trusted by those who sought his counsel, he represented the flower of achievement among his own people, and stands as a type of American which the nation without regard to race and creed can point to with pride and satisfaction.

I cherish the memory of our intimate and personal relation and of the genial comradeship which endeared him to all his friends.

**Journal and Guide**  
Norfolk, Virginia  
*Dr. Robert R. Taylor*

THERE passed recently at Tuskegee Institute, a modest, retiring, but highly distinguished man, whose death recalls the great contribution which he made to the success of the Booker Washington philosophy of education, which has become, to a large extent, the educational philosophy of the times, the world over.

Dr. Robert R. Taylor rose from a teaching position to the

office of vice-president of the Institute, and had served 41 years when he retired and returned to his native home in Wilmington. When he was fatally stricken he was on a visit to Tuskegee, where his distinguished career in education had begun.

The late Dr. Washington had a genius for drawing around him men of talent. It fell to the lot of Dr. Taylor, who was the first Negro graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to design and supervise the construction of the great plant at Tuskegee. During that period he was instructor of architecture, director of mechanical industries and in turn superintendent of all industries.

Tuskegee was an ever expanding laboratory, and under Dr. Taylor and his associates, young men were trained to do things by doing them right there on the Tuskegee campus.

He had received many honors. Lincoln University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. President Hoover appointed him to the Mississippi Valley Flood Relief Commission. In 1929, upon the joint invitation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Liberian government and the Firestone Rubber Corporation he went to Liberia, where he selected a site and designed buildings for an educational institution which was to be "the Tuskegee of Africa." He was appointed a member of the board of trustees of Fayetteville State Teachers College by Governor Ehringhaus, and reappointed by Governors Hoey and Broughton.

In his tribute to his memory, Dr. G. Lake Imes, who was associated with Dr. Taylor several years at Tuskegee, said: "Esteemed by his friends, respected by his associates,

trusted by those who sought his counsel, he represented the flower of achievement among his own people, and stands as a type of American which the Nation, without regard to race and creed, can point to with pride and satisfaction."

**Tuskegee News**  
Tuskegee, Alabama

Miss Lucille L. Clopton died in the Institute Hospital Tuesday evening after two weeks' sickness. She was one of the oldest employees of the school, having served in

ALABAMA  
several capacities, and lately as Matron of the girls building. At the time of this report funeral arrangements have not been effected.

Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Hold Final  
Rites for 'Kegee  
Dean of Women**

JAN 31 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 28—Funeral services for Miss Lucille L. Clopton, who passed away here Tuesday night, after a brief illness, were conducted from the institute chapel at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating.

Miss Clopton was a native of Aberdeen, Miss. She was a talented young woman and upon the completion of her work in the grade school at her home, she was encouraged to enter Tuskegee Institute. Her letter of application to the school was answered by Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, who told her that "a worthy student would be able to enter Tuskegee Institute and learn a trade." The letter from Dr. Washington was one of her prized possessions.

After graduating from Tuskegee she was tendered and accepted appointment on the faculty. Her work attracted the attention of Mr. William H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Institute at Utica, Miss., who secured Miss Clopton's release from Tuskegee to assist him in the development of a "little Tuskegee" at Utica.

Miss Clopton returned to Tuskegee in 1917 as assistant dean of women. In the years that followed she served successfully as assistant dean of women, acting dean of women, director of the guest house, and house adviser, Douglass hall. In all of these offices her work won warm praise because of her administrative ability, sympathetic understanding of student, parent and teacher problems and the loyalty she inspired in her department associates. Her thoroughness and efficiency were widely recognized.

For the board of trustees, administration and faculty, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, praised

Miss Clopton for her long years of useful and devoted service to the institute, her high ideals and her Christian character. Miss Louise Simms spoke for the students and Capt. R. S. Darnaby represented the Tuskegee Alumni association.

At the request of the bereaved family, the Tuskegee choir and the congregation sang the favorite songs and hymns of the deceased.

The funeral message was delivered by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, who said Miss Clopton understood students and that she was loved for her Christian character, her high ideals, her fine influence and her understanding heart.

She is survived by Mrs. Steve Allene Harper, Chicago; Mrs. Ethel Yates, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Mable Roy Clopton, Macon, Miss.; cousins, Alexander Moore, Birmingham, and John Moore, Macon, Miss. nephews, Mrs. Harper was at Tuskegee Institute several days before Miss Clopton passed away.

PASSED



REV. J. R. MATTHEWS, D.D.

Gone to Rest.

July 1, 1943

After a long aggravated illness, Rev. J. R. Matthews passed Friday evening, June 25, from his home here in the

city. He put up a hard fight for over a year, trying to regain his health. He went to Hot Springs, Arkansas and took those health baths; he also went to Nashville, Tenn., and spent several weeks under a specialist in the Sanatorium. He came back to Birmingham and spent some weeks in the Jefferson Hospital here. He had the care of some of the best doctors in the City, but it seemed that his work was finished and his mission was done, so he heard the call and answered the summon, folded his tent and moved across the mystic stream. His voice is hushed and his foot-steps are ceased among the living on this mundane shore.

Rev. Matthew was the successful pastor of the Macedonia 17th Street Baptist Church for nearly thirty years. He was the Treasurer of the Alabama Baptist State Sunday School Convention, and Treasurer of the Trustee Board of the Birmingham Baptist College.

He was a forceful preacher, emotional in his religious expressions; he was an intrepid debater on most issues that arise in the District, State and National meetings, and he had the courage of his convictions. He is gone, but he will be long remembered in our State and National work for his support and counsel.

The BAPTIST LEADER takes this opportunity to express its heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of grief.

EDITOR



# Hobson City Mayor Killed In Auto Crash On Highway

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

ANNISTON, Ala. — A fatal auto accident took place on the highway two miles north of Talladega, Sunday night, it was learned early this week.

Mayor Bailey was killed instantly when the car in which he was riding was sideswiped by a produce truck. Rivers Cunningham, his companion at the time of the accident, sustained injuries which kept him confined to the Talladega hospital.

Mayor Bailey was chief executive of Hobson City, only incorporated municipality in the state, and had been employed by the Alabama Power company here for many years. He had long been recognized as one of the outstanding Negroes of the section.

His father-in-law, Ed Pierce, is president of Hobson City's city council. He will serve as mayor to succeed the deceased, it was said.



# Funeral Proves Quiet, Inspiring Occasion Friday

# Glowing Tribute Paid Life Of Great Scientist

By **ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE**  
(Staff Writer)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alaba-  
ma—A boy who was traded for a  
race horse valued at \$300 some 70  
year ago, yet overcame all barriers  
and obstacles to become one of  
the world's most valuable scientists  
and outstanding artists, was buried  
with fitting ceremonies here Fri-  
day afternoon near the tomb of  
the great Booker T. Washington.

"He made a monument of the  
cabin in which he was born." The  
chaplain continued. "Dr. Carver  
used science to help people and  
not as a means of getting rich. He  
asked nothing for his labor and  
sought no material reward."

**"LOVED EVERYBODY"**

"Dr. Carver saw life as God's

There was nothing sad about the last rites held over the body of George Washington Carver. His funeral was as he had lived. It was a quiet and an inspiring occasion.

3,500 FILL CHAPEL

Close to 3,500 persons filled the spacious chapel to pay tribute to this noted genius who "used science to help people."

Some of his first students were of the divine plan and are thankful that we were able to have bene-  
there and numbered among the vast congregation were high rank-fitted from his works."  
ing army officials and colored and Sergeant Theodore Gipson,  
white representatives of various Tuskegee student, described Dr.  
educational institutions. Carver as a great teacher, a great  
scholar, a great personality, and

There were messages of condolence from President Roosevelt, Vice-president Henry A. Wallace, Ex-president C. B. Fling, of Liberia; Jacob J. Jones, one of Dr. Carver's first students; Governor-elect

Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama; secretary of commerce Jesse Jones, and the president of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, where the deceased began his college career.

People began gathering in the chapel as early as one o'clock Friday afternoon. The funeral started at 2:30 P.M.

## FLOWERS BANKED HIGH

The rostrum of the chapel was banked high with beautiful flowers, forming an impressive background for the casket.

Members of the faculty who had been close to Dr. Carver during his lifetime occupied the family section. There are no relatives.

The funeral message delivered by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson was very touching. He said Dr. Carver's life proved that "a black woman of slavery time could give birth to a spirit that one day would bless the world."

a- "He made a monument of the  
a cabin in which he was born." The  
70 chaplain continued. "Dr. Carver  
rs used science to help people and  
of not as a means of getting rich. He  
ts asked nothing for his labor and  
ed sought no material reward." JAN. 9 19

**"LOVED EVERYBODY"**

"Dr. Carver saw life as God's life and love as the ruling principle of life. So he loved everybody."

The chaplain uttered a prayer asking that "God help us to live as Dr. Carver lived."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in his expression, said Dr. Carver was a "gift of God."

"We accept his going as a part of the divine plan and are thankful that we were able to have benefited from his works."

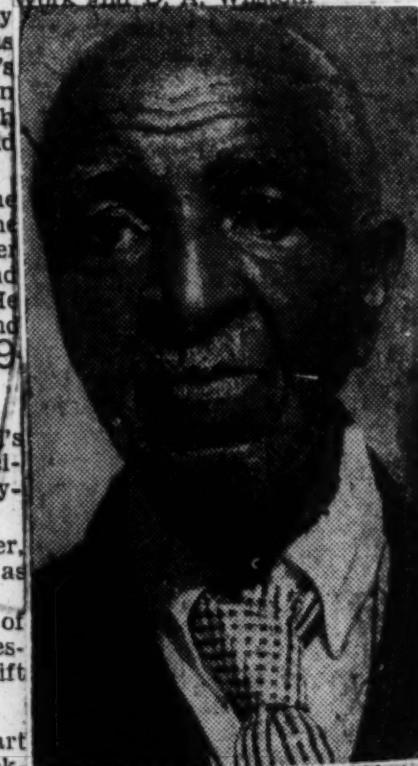
Carver as a great teacher, a great scholar, a great personality and a great symbol.

ce. The funeral attracted colored an  
ria; white newspapermen as well a  
er's news reel agencies. Paramount a  
et All-American News had the  
cameras on the scene.

Farmers, educators and people who had never had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Carver crowded on the Tuskegee campus from all sections of the country to be present for the funeral.

Active pall-bearers were brothers of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity of which Dr. Carver was a member. They were G. B. Loye, J. T. Williamson, I. L. Guzman, Earl Sorrell, I. H. Bolden, Guy Trammell and Edward Ransom.

Honorary ballbearers were J. R. E. Lee, William H. Carter, B. J. Beard, A. P. Mack, Charles H. Gipson, J. Purdue, M. D. Garner, Captain J. Neely, Dr. H. Council, Trenholm, J. F. Drake, M. N. Work and D. A. Wilston.



**FUNERALIZED Friday**—Quiet and impressive last rites for Dr. **GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER**, world famous agricultural chemist, botanist and artist, were held at Tuskegee Institute Friday. He was later buried in the Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Booker T. Washington, founder of the institution.

Tuskegee, News  
Tuskegee, Alabama

## Dr. Carver Hailed As One of Greatest And Best Men Of All Times By Rotarians

JAN 14 1943

Tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver as "one of the greatest and best men of all times" was paid in resolutions adopted by the Tuskegee Rotary Club this week. Drawn by a committee head-

week. Drawn by a committee headed by Holmes Powell and including Rev. C. M. Haygood, L. C. Lewis and Col. Dick Cummings, the resolutions set out that "this club is proud of the privilege of paying tribute to a man of such noble character, blameless life and such splendid qualities of mind and heart."

The resolutions, which were un-  
animously adopted by the Rotary  
Club, are as follows:

WHEREAS, death has removed from the scene of his earthly labors Dr. George Washington Carver, a perfect combination of Saint, Seer, and Scientist, as he has been so rightfully called, the anointed servant of God, who came from the depths of humble origin in slavery to the heights of fame and wisdom, having won world wide acclaim because of his labors and discoveries as a trail blazer and pioneer in the field of Agricultural Chemistry. And,

WHEREAS, the wonders of his accomplishments in his scientific researches startled and aroused the thinking world, and enabled him to dedicate his life to the service of his fellowmen and the betterment of mankind in all lands and throughout all the ages yet to come, thus exemplifying in its highest and noblest sense the beauty and grandeur of unselfish service without taint of material gain or profit to himself, And,

WHEREAS, nearly half a century ago this man of obscure name and simple life, yet destined to achieve things of the greatest and most lasting good to a needy humanity, came to Tuskegee Institute and there started his life's work for the uplift of his race, the economic development of his beloved Southland, and the great benefit of the people of all the world; and dur-

ing those long years of unceasing labors, wholly forgetful of self and imbued with the spirit of ideal service, with abiding faith in the guidance and help of a Divine Providence and in perfect humility, he completed the work for which he had been called and the task to which, as an instrument of God, he had been assigned. And,

WHEREAS now that the time has come when in the mind of the Almighty it is best that this man of many talents return to his Maker, despite the great need for him among his fellows, we are made to know and feel that as Enoch walked with God, so did this lowly servant, who lived so well and accomplished so much on earth as he toiled for those whom he loved and sought to lift above the tedious burdens of every day life so as to give them a vision of the glowing colors of the sunset and the radiant promise of the sunrise on a new world of happier life and more profitable labors. Today this Friend of all humanity is dead, and his home and Alabama as his that is

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT  
RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS by the  
Rotary Club of Tuskegee, Macon  
County, Alabama, in regular meet-  
ing assembled, on this the 13th  
day of January, 1943: 1 4 1943

FIRST: That this Club is proud of the privilege of paying tribute to a man of such noble character, blameless life, and such splendid qualities of mind and heart. One who lived among the plain people, with simple things around him and with the magic of his creative genius, transformed ordinary clay soils into stains and paints of richest hue, and transmuted trash piles into useful mounds of moneyed value, and weaved cheap cotton strings, coarse plant fibres, and rough grasses, into fabrics and tapestries of glowing colors and beautiful designs. One whose heart was at all times attuned to the sweetness and beauty of life, with the capacity to transmit his visions to canvas in art sketches and paintings that now adorn the walls of the Carver Museum.



endure throughout all time.

THIRD: That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Rotary International, with the request that they be published in The Rotarian Magazine in order that Rotarians everywhere may know of this man who so truly exemplified Rotary ideals throughout his whole life; that a copy be sent to The George Washington Carver Foundation; that a copy be sent to Tuskegee Institute for its records, and a copy to our local newspaper.

Respectfully submitted,  
Rotary Club, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Holmes Powell,  
Claude Hayood,  
Lawrence Lewis  
Dick Cummings

Club Committee

Petersburg, Fla.,  
January 7, 1943

## Carver Funeral Set for Friday

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee institute, funeral arrangements were completed yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama.

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. today and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

Birmingham Post  
Birmingham, Alabama  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. George Washington Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers Association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern agriculture.

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917.

Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt Medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg Galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints.

Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would have made him very wealthy, but he gave them freely to the world.

The late Thomas A. Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him. The Congressional Ways and Means Committee gave him 10 minutes in 1921 to testify about the then pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. His testimony was so engrossing that he was kept testifying an hour and 45 minutes.

### Gave Everything

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in

creative chemistry.

He was born of slave parents on the plantation of Moses Carver near Diamond Grove, Mo., in 1864. Night riders kidnaped him and his mother while he was still a baby. His master ransomed him for a \$300 horse, but his mother already had been sold by her abductors and he never saw her again.

From the plantation where he was born, he went to Minneapolis, Kan., and obtained a grammar and high school education while supporting himself.

He enrolled at the University of Iowa, but it refused to let him enter when it found out that he was a Negro. He spent the winter 'laundering students' clothes, and the following fall enrolled at Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.

Three years later, he went to Iowa State College, Ames, where he received a bachelor's and master's degree in agriculture. He was class poet in his final year at Iowa State, and Dr. L. H. Pammell, the college president, said he was the most brilliant student he had ever known.

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee Institute, invited him to take charge of the institute's agricultural courses in 1896.

When Dr. Carver arrived, he had four oxen, a few pigs and chickens, a few tools and 3,500 acres of poor land with which to work. The farms on all sides, impoverished by years of cotton growing, were becoming more run down every season.

"Plant peanuts, sweet potatoes, greens, corn—anything. Anything but cotton," he urged farmers.

Soon the peanut crop was so large the market was flooded. He turned to the laboratory to find uses for peanuts.

Before he died, he had made more than 300 useful products from peanuts, including cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. He made 118 products from sweet potatoes, including ink, glue, stains and crystallized ginger.

He developed new uses for cotton, and proved it could be used to build roads. He was the first person to make newsprint from Southern pine.

"I am only a trail blazer for those who come after me," he said when he created a foundation with his life savings. "I hope the South will be the first to take advantage of the foundation and contribute to it. And I hope the foundation will serve all the people, regardless of race, color or creed."

## Impressive Memorial Program For Carver

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—

"An impressive and inspiring program" was the manner in which spokesmen for the large number of civic, educational, and religious leaders expressed themselves following the rendition of the George W. Carver Memorial Tribute program, presented at Booker T. Washington High School last Monday afternoon at 2:30 O'clock.

The large Washington High School student-body (more than 2000) and faculty, along with scores of adult visitors attracted by the occasion, listened to civic leader M. S. Stuart deliver an inspired address on the life of the great Negro scientist.

Mr. Stuart, who knew Doctor Carver personally, dwelt at length on the significance and consequence of the great researcher's work. He emphasized his scientific out look; his total disregard for matters not connected with his look; his humble disposition, and unpretentiousness.

The address was greeted with the vociferous applause of the audience, and many persons declared that Mr. Stuart, already a popular speaker, had made the greatest address he has ever been heard to deliver.

The audience was impressed with the "personal reminiscences on Doctor Carver" made by young Mr. S. W. Qualls Jr., a member of the S. W. Qualls Mortuary firm. Mr. Qualls served as a personal valet and attendant to Dr. Carver while attending school at Tuskegee Institute. His review of the personal whims and characteristics of the great man apparently interested and enthralled the audience.

Prof. S. M. Smith, head of the Washington High School Science Department, served as Master of Ceremonies for the program.

Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of the school, after expressing appreciation for the presence of such a large number of visitors, presented and displayed the U. S. Treasury Department "T" flag which was awarded to the school for its work in the purchase and sale of War Bonds and Stamps during the current scholastic year. A prize winning essay, on the life of Dr. Carver, which was written during a contest by Washington students on the subject,

was read by Miss Cleo Marshall, of the 9.3A Grade. Miss Marshall's essay was adjudged by a committee of teachers as the best composition of the subject submitted by any student in any of the school's four grade levels.

The Washington auditorium stage was appropriately and strikingly arranged and decorated for the occasion by Miss Aubrey Johnson, head of the Washington Art Department. Flowers for the memorial program were also provided by the Lynom Floral Company. Music was furnished by the Washington High School Band, under the direction of Prof. W. C. McDaniels, and the Washington Senior Glee Club, under Mrs. M. E. Corpal, along with the St. Cecilia Singers (named in honor of the late Mrs. Cecelia Irwin Storey), and now under the direction of Miss Lelia Porter of the Washington faculty.

## Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

Jan. 6, 1943  
Dr. Carver Leaves  
Mark On Agriculture

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 6—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the Nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science

degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896. He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste" products of southern farms. Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for ink and even oil to be used in the Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.



43-1943

Globe and Independent  
Nashville, Tenn.

# Dr. G. W. Carver Laid To Rest At Tuskegee

Capacity Throng  
Composed of Both  
Races, Attends  
Funeral of World-  
Famous Scientist

JAN 1 5 1943  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,  
Ala., Jan. 9.—Funeral services for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist, who died here Tuesday night, were conducted at the historic Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Long before the hour for the service to begin the chapel was crowded to capacity and in the gathering were hundreds of white citizens from the town of Tuskegee and there were many from various sections of the country. All had come to pay homage to the universally famous scientist who, along with two former presidents, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton, have made this institution known throughout the world. The body of this, beloved scientist and Christian gentleman rested in state from 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning until 2:00 o'clock Friday afternoon. During that time thousands of men, women and children, from all walks of life, and all creeds, took advantage of the opportunity and paid final silent tribute to the man who was widely known and universally loved for his achievements and for his gentle kindness to everyone.

JAN 1 5 1943  
The order of the service: Or-

ALABAMA (Carver)

gan prelude, "Before the Im-Wood, J. B. Bragg, Clarence C. Grass of the fields of the clay realized. age of a Saint," by Karg-Elert, Hart, Raleigh A. Merritt, Frank of the hills. The literature of science was simply regarded as the details set forth by an passes to his reward. It is sad as the details set forth by an passes to his reward. It is sad All Wise Creator essential to the successful search for the those whose good works have helped mightily to make that composite unit of influence and service which is Tuskegee Institute. The grief of the moment however is overshadowed by the challenge which their going brings. This challenge comes as a clear invitation to carry on in faith, in hope and in deed.

JAN 1 5 1943  
Chaplain Harry V. Richardson pointed out that "God still gives his sons that the world might be saved, and his sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways. This humble Negro genius," he said, "asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain."

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 9, 1943.—Dr. George Washington Carver's death which occurred here Tuesday night caused many touching tributes and expressions which came from all sections of the country. Among the many expressions of sympathy that have been received at the Institute are the following:

JAN 1 5 1943  
The President sent the following telegram:  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.,  
January 6, 1943,  
Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:  
The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example of youth everywhere. Count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead.

Chauncey Sparks  
Governor Elect, State of Alabama

New York City,  
January 6, 1943.  
I express my sympathy for you and your institution.

JAN 1 5 1943  
We pause today to pay tribute as another great worth to see slipping away from us those whose good works have helped mightily to make that composite unit of influence and service which is Tuskegee Institute. The grief of the moment however is overshadowed by the challenge which their going brings. This challenge comes as a clear invitation to carry on in faith, in hope and in deed.

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I express my sympathy for you and your institution.



Pres. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Thank God for Doctor Carver's life and spiritual influence. He was a saint, a poet and a wonderful naturalist. His services to mankind through his inspired study of plants and soils are of lasting value.

William Jay Schieffelin and M. Louise Schieffelin.

(Dr. Schieffelin is Pres. of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.)

JAN 4 5 1943

Montgomery, Alabama,

January 6, 1943,  
Dr. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Regret to learn of Doctor Carver's death. I held him in high esteem not only for his talent, but for his Christian character.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen,  
Director Archives and History  
State of Alabama.

Washington, D. C.,

January 6, 1943,

Dr. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The passing of Dr. Carver is a serious loss to the world of science and to Tuskegee. I extend to you, members of the faculty, student body and friends, my sincere sympathy.

Jesse Jones,  
Secretary of Commerce.

JAN 5 1943

Austin W. Curtis, Doctor Carver's assistant, made the following statement:

My years of association with Dr. Carver cause me to be deeply grieved over our loss and the loss of the Nation. I carry in my mind and heart his oft repeated statement: "I have chosen you to carry on my work."

In response to inquiries regarding the George Washington Carver Foundation, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, issued the following statement:

"The plans for continuing Dr. Carver's program of research provides that his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., who for eight years has been his understudy and aide, will be made Director and the one who will carry on the research work."

Mr. Curtis is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1932, and before coming to Tuskegee Institute served as an instructor on the faculty of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

"He has developed paints from the Magnolia, coffee grounds, Osage Orange and in addition to research work on peanuts and sweet potatoes, has conducted independent research on low cost paints and supervised a fiber research project."

JAN 4 5 1943

"We believe him admirably fitted to carry on the broad program of research carried on by his internationally known predecessor, Dr. George

W. Carver."

(Message telephoned to Mr. Jim Romine, Radio Station WAPI, Birmingham, Ala., at his request, to be used in his radio broadcasts):

A man who came to Tuskegee many years ago and devoted the best years of his life toward the development of the South, has just crossed over the Great Divide. That man is George Washington Carver—scientist, artist, musician, and a great religious teacher. It was he who helped to popularize as much as anyone else pickling and curing of meats, products from the sweet potato, uses of the peanut, cowpeas in the diet, ways of preparing tomatoes for table use, and greatest of all, inspired hundreds of Tuskegee students who studied under him, and because of his influence are today devoting their lives toward greater development of southern agriculture. As a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, I count myself fortunate in having been one of his students.

Thomas M. Campbell,  
Field Agent  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

JAN 4 5 1943

Anderson, S. C.,  
January 7, 1943,  
Dr. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

We learn with profound regret of the passing of Doctor George Washington Carver. Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of America, facing and grappling with the real problems of life, at one time or another came under his inspiring instruction. The warmth of his Christian soul, the breadth of his vision, the depth of his faith were abiding sources of inspiration. We, the men and women of the Alumni Association share with the faculty and students of our institution the sorrow sustained by this irreparable loss.

W. I. PEEK,  
Pres. Tuskegee General Alumni Association

JAN 4 5 1943

Philadelphia, Pa.

January 7, 1943,

Dr. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The Nation has lost a distinguished scientist and a Christian gentleman in the passing of Dr. George W. Carver. I have many pleasant memories of my official association with him. I count it a privilege to have known Dr. Carver and join with countless others in expressing my deep sympathy to the entire Tuskegee Institute community in this hour of sadness and sorrow.

William H. Walkott.

Washington, JAN 4 5 1943  
January 7, 1943,

Dr. F. D. Patterson,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

When Dr. Carver died the United States lost one of its finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that this outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the eminence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling.

H. A. Wallace,  
Vice President of the U. S.

Indianola, Iowa, JAN 1 5 1943  
January 6, 1943,

To the President and Trustees of Tuskegee Institute:

Simpson College extends deepest sympathy over the death of George Washington Carver. He was Simpson's most illustrious son and his services to mankind were constant inspiration to the generation of students who succeed him here. The entire Simpson family enters with you in the fellowship of sorrow as he enters his eternal reward and leaves us to carry on from where he left off.

Edwin Edgar Voight,  
Pres. Simpson College.

Daily World  
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Carver To  
Be Buried Friday  
At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Inst., Ala.—(SNS)—

Dr. George Washington Carver, celebrated scientist who died here Tuesday night, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery which holds the body of Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous school.

Funeral services are scheduled to be held at 2:30 o'clock in the college chapel with Chaplain Harry V. Richardson presiding.

Dr. Carver, who numbered his personal friends among such men as President Roosevelt and Henry Ford, won world fame for his discoveries in the field of agriculture.

He has developed numerous articles from the peanut and sweet potato.

Greeter, S. C., Reporter  
January 7, 1943

Dr. G. W. Carver,  
Famous Negro  
Scientist. Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., January 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Doctor Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874."

He became a member of the Tuskegee institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Doctor Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agriculture research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Doctor Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all other was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel  
January 8, 1943

Funeral Services  
For Carver Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP] Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who rose from the son of negro slaves to become one of the na-

tion's leading scientists, will be buried here today in the Tuskegee Institute Cemetery.

Funeral services for the frail negro who died Tuesday after two years of failing health will be conducted at 2:30 P. M. in the institute chapel by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson.

Morgan, Ga. news  
Jan 8, 1943

Tuskegee to Pay  
Final Tribute  
To Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

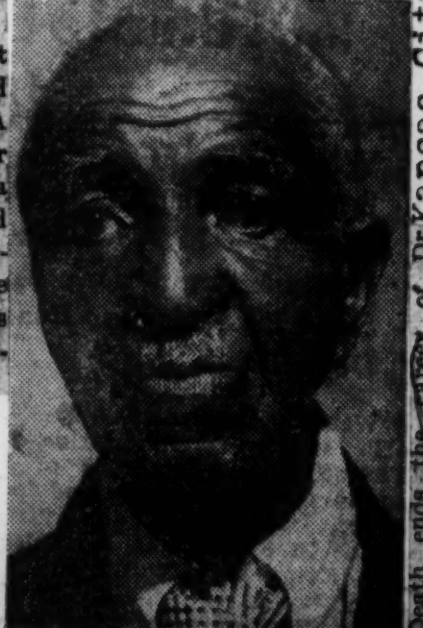
He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, Balm In Gilead, was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Barber, N. C. Southern  
January 8, 1943

Wilson, N. C., Wkly. Times  
January 12, 1943

Scientist Dead



Death ends the career of Dr. Kansas City, Mo. Call  
George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee, Ala., Institute. Dr. Carver, in failing health for several months, was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

Tribute to Carver  
From Senator Wagner

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A tribute from a great American legislator, Sen. Robert A. Wagner, was

Dr. Carver's tele-good will have strengthened our unity for the progress of all American people and the trials that now beset us."



# President Roosevelt Pays Noted Scientist Tribute

TUSKEGEE, INST., Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist who will be funeralized today at Tuskegee Institute, was paid high tribute Thursday by President Roosevelt. Many other national leaders wired messages of condolence to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution.

President Roosevelt wired the following message:

The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the art and science were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other touching messages were received from Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (Democrat, Alabama).

## BURIAL THIS AFTERNOON

The celebrated scientist who developed hundreds of by-products from peanuts and sweet potatoes, will be buried this afternoon in the Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous institution.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the college chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the school, officiating.

Dr. Carver died Tuesday night following a lingering illness.

## Dr. Patterson Issues Statement On Carver Death

TUSKEGEE, Inst.—Ala., (SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, made the following statement Thursday concerning the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist:

The entire Tuskegee Institute community is saddened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. Like Booker T. Washington, our founder, his close friend, Dr. Carver starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute. "His nearly fifty years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this Nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

Wefumpka, Ala., Herald  
January 7, 1943

## Carver, Tuskegee Scientist, Dies

Dr. George Washington Carver, about 79 years of age, died at 7:30 Tuesday morning at his home at Tuskegee Institute. He had been ill for the past ten days.

He became a member of Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and was one of the South's most noted negro scientists in the field of agriculture. He achieved success in drawing and art and has paintings in a number of well known galleries. He gave a large portion of his earnings to endow the research work which he carried on. His outstanding qualification was humility.

From the clay of the South he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute.

## Final Rites Today For Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. (CWT) in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the Institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the Institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead", was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at his death. One of the latest was from Vice President Wallace, who said he had known and respected Dr. Carver for 47 years.

The son of Negro slave parents, Dr. Carver gained international honors and turned down numerous honors that undoubtedly would have led to wealth. He said he preferred to remain here where he believed he would be of more value to the Southern farmer.

President F. D. Patterson said "Dr. Carver, starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute."

"His nearly 50 years of usefulness (at Tuskegee) mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

Atlanta, Ala., Eagle  
January 7, 1943

## Noted Negro Scientist Passes

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died

ALABAMA (Carver)

Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894, and has been on the faculty of the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts, and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Laurinburg, N. C., Exchange  
January 14, 1943

## Negro Scientist Dies in Alabama

### Death Ends Career of Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama last week, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$30. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. College in 1894.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct with the sweet potato and peanut. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Tuskegee, Ala., News  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Taken By Death

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6, (AP)—

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, O., but he believed it to be about 1864.

In 1896, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Greensboro, N. C., News  
January 8, 1943

## A GREAT MAN.

Dr. George Washington Carver, born—he believed—in 1874 of ex-slave parents in Missouri but for nearly half a century a member of the faculty at Tuskegee, Ala., is dead. The "Dr.," we believe, is honorary and represents actual achievement in the field of agricultural chemistry rather than writing reports about somebody else's doings. No man seems to have done anything like so much. Dr. Carver produced all sorts of things from these vegetables—and this in the interest of the growers, for there is no indication of his having grown rich through patents.

Perhaps he rated the nation's

reason for mentioning it is to bear witness to a belief that greatness is color-blind, careless of creed, and isn't even sex-conscious.

Usually they also have in common a disregard for the consequences to themselves. We do not believe in the coming of years beneficiaries of Dr. Carver's intelligence and industry will take any thought to the essential color of his skin. Even now our son we have come to believe all really great scientists are. For, though they may be taken apart the most complicated of animal, vegetable or mineraling years structures, the men who accomplish marvels in science are all-try will take any thought to the ways dealing with essential color of his skin. Even now our



January 7, 1943

# President Pays Carver Tribute

## State And National Leaders Join Praise Of Tuskegee Scientist

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday:

"The World of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.).

The body of the scientist, who also won reknown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

In ill health for some time, the humble scientist died Tuesday night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers elsewhere.

In Washington Representative Short (R-Mo) plans to ask Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. Carver. Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase his birthplace at Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Clarksville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle, January 6, 1943

# DR. CARVER, NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST, DIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science Degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald, January 6, 1943

# Great Negro Scientist, Dr. Carver, Dies At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

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The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science Degree in Agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Journal-Herald, January 6, 1943

# DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER DIES

## Leaves His Mark On Southern Farm Economy.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of Agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

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Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry's Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either Thursday or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Newport News, Va. Press, January 6, 1943



DR. G. W. CARVER

# NOTED NEGRO SAVANT DIES

## Dr. George Washington Carver Passes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grov, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

January 6, 1943

NEWSPAPER

DR. CARVER

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43-1943

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. Geo. W. Carver Noted Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint and other materials.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose work have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was a humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to this grower and others was the postage

stamp necessary to mail it.  
Age-Herald

## Birmingham, Ala. F. D. R. LEADS IN CONDOLENCES ON CARVER'S DEATH

Expressions Of Regret  
Received As Funeral  
Is Arranged 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first messages to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote: "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the past."

**HOBBS PAYS TRIBUTE**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—U. S. Representative Sam Hobbs, Selma, paid tribute Wednesday on the floor of the House to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, Institute. Hobbs described the famous Negro scientist as a "leader in science" and friend of mankind.

ing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things he accomplished in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

## Scientist Dies



Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist, who died Tuesday night at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institution.

**Long Career Closed**  
The frail, humble Negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some months.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted considerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers to engage in commercial research. His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field.

**Ohio House Expresses Concern Over Death**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6—(AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives Wednesday expressed its regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, of Tuskegee, Ala. It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives:

David D. Turpeau, Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.

Home, Ga. News-Tribune  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. G. W. Carver, Negro Genius, Dies In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP) Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a racehorse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896. Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the Southern

farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

The body will lie in state beginning at 10 a. m. tomorrow. At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Representative Short (Republican, Missouri) wants Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous Negro scientist who died

## Leaders of Nation Mourn Passing of Dr. Carver, Scientist

Greatest Negro Savant  
To Rest Near Grave  
Of Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(AP) State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute Thursday to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist while preparations were made for funeral services Friday afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons, and among the first to arrive was the following from the President:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the

Short said Wednesday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase Dr. Carver's birthplace at Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

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# TODAY'S TALK

By Geo. Matthews Adams.  
Jan. 25, 1943

## HE WHO TALKED WITH FLOWERS.

One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering in the scores—in the field of agricultural research read like a magician's triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all created earthly gifts. He walked and talked with flowers. And they talked with him.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life, and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he looked upon indifferently—giving all credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thousands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact, and he was then living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—his wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers" by Glenn Clark. It is published by the

Macalester Park Publishing company of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough."

Tomorrow Mr. Adams will talk on the subject: "Rivers."

January 8, 1943

## Dr. Carver Funeral Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

Funeral of Doctor Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, was set for 2:30 p. m. (CWT) in the college chapel and was to be conducted by the Rev. H. V. Richardson.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Doctor Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pall bearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Doctor Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at his death. One of the latest was from Vice President Wallace, who said he had known and respected Doctor Carver for 47 years.

The son of Negro slave parents, Doctor Carver gained international honors and turned down numerous honors that undoubtedly would have led to wealth. He preferred to remain here where he believed he would be of more value to the Southern farmer.

President F. D. Patterson said "Doctor Carver, starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Doctor Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute."

His nearly 50 years of usefulness (at Tuskegee) mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute.

January 6, 1943

## Negro Educator Dies at Tuskegee

### Dr. Carver, One of Greatest Scientists in Agriculture Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded more than 100 by-products.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model farm at Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

Ala. Eagle  
January 7, 1943

## Nation's Leaders Laud Dr Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute to

Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and who died Tuesday after a life devoted among the first to arrive was this to the President yesterday.

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry."

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the Institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.).

The body of the scientist, who also won renown as an artist, will lie in state at the Institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m., tomorrow in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

In ill health for some time, the frail, humble, scientist died Tuesday night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers elsewhere.

In Washington Representative Short (R-Mo.) plans to ask Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. Carver. Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase his birthplace at Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Tampa Tribune  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. Carver Buried At Tuskegee With Simple Services

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(U.P.)—

The body of Dr. George Washington Carver today was returned to the earth from which he had extracted untold potential benefits for man.

Simple funeral services were held for the 79-year-old Negro scientist to finding necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Burial for Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of presidents and millionaires, was in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here. Since 1896 he had been a member of the faculty, himself almost entirely to research on agricultural products and the clays of the south.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, read the funeral service. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commending his life work and expressing sorrow at his death.

There are no survivors. His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him, Dr. Carver used to say, from marrying.

Burial in the quiet churchyard at the great school founded and operated by and for his people ended a long road for the genius of Tuskegee. Born a slave, stolen and ransomed for a race horse, he educated himself by the work of his hands, and then carried on his work for humanity.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger  
January 8, 1943

## President Leads Carver Tribute

### Funeral Services Scheduled Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee institute, funeral arrangements were completed yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

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Born a slave on a Missouri farm credited with hundreds of discoveries in the field of agriculture, he surmounted innumerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the faculty of the Tuskegee faculty REGRET AT CARVER DEATH

January 7, 1943

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43-1943

Birmingham, Ala. News  
January 6, 1943

# Alabama's Great Negro Scientist, Dr. Carver, Dies

Funeral To Be Held  
In Tuskegee Friday;  
Dixon Pays Tribute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

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Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

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At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."



**LONG CAREER ENDS** — Dr. George Washington Carver (above), famous Negro scientist, who died Tuesday night at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Born of slave parents, he rose to become one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

January 6, 1943

## Noted Tuskegee Scientist Dies

Dr. Carver Was Famous  
For Agricultural Work

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Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnapers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consulting

ALABAMA (Carver)

chemist and director of the U. S. agricultural experiment station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

Mut though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were accorded him. Only this year he was selected by The Progressive Farmer as "Man of the Year in Service to South Agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society Arts at London.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to visit Henry Ford.

Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune  
January 6, 1943

## Famous Negro Scientist Dies

Dr. Carver, Developer of  
Numerous Products,  
Former Slave

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Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Thomasville, Ga., Wkly. Times-Ent  
January 8, 1943

## STATE AND NATIONAL LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE DR. CARVER

FDR and Other National  
Leaders Pay Tribute to  
Slave-Born Scientist

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for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a privilege to have talked with

him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Rev. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Maria Bankhead Owen, later buried in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

In ill health for some time, the Short (R-Mo) plans to ask Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. Carver. Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the house to purchase his birthplace at Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the negro race."



# NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES AT TUSKEGEE

Dr. George Washington Carver  
Born a Slave

NOT SURE OF BIRTH DATE

Recognized As Outstanding  
In Agricultural Research

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He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

George Washington Carver, born of slave parents and once traded for a horse, rose from that humble beginning to eminence among world scientists.

Some characterized him, "The Ebony Pasteur;" others, "The most outstanding negro of his time;" and still more, "An outstanding World Character."

Many times whites joined members of his own race in tribute. On his 40th anniversary as a member of the Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) faculty in 1937, a bronze bust of him was unveiled on the campus, a tribute to "Forty Years of Creative Research."

Carver, who took the name of his owners, was not sure of his birth date, but estimated it was "about 1864." He never knew his father. While a child he and his mother were stolen from the Diamond Grove, Mo., farm, where he was born, and taken to Arkansas.

He was ransomed from his captors with a horse valued at \$300. His mother was never heard of again. A gangling boy, determined to bet-

public schools and then through Iowa State College, winning a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's degree in 1896. From there he went to Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington and later to become the world's largest institution of learning for the negro.

**His Discoveries**  
Before he turned in 1936 to experimenting with peanut oils as a massage for after-treatment of infantile paralysis, Carver had developed scores of every-day uses for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, clays, corn stalks, blossoms and even cow dung.

From the products of the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed milk, ink, plastics, cosmetics, paper, paint, and even imitation marble.

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called by Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Memorial Museum to view the peanut oil massage display.

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubt in his mind. As a matter of fact, he never actually claimed anything for himself. Said he: "The things already are there. God, through my hands, brings them to light."

It was believed by many of his intimates that Dr. Carver voiced his creed in a poem he recited in his high-pitched voice on his 40th anniversary at Tuskegee. It was titled: "The Things Not Done, Are the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed thousands of worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through college on Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropies, but his threadbare clothes and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

A blight struck Alabama and Florida pecan trees in the 1920's. A grower turned to Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a fabulous price. The "price" to that man and to every one else was just a 3-cent postage stamp—after Dr. Carver developed the "cure."

In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Carver was preaching a principle of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in Luxembourg Gallery. Landscapes were his choice, and his "Curtis Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the Magnolia blossom cone, the Osage orange, banana skins and coffee grounds.

His development of a woodlike plastic from peanuts held the attention of many industrialists. He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paintings were of self-developed paints on self-developed "canvass," some of it from corn stalk fibers.

Besides being chief of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver was a director of the Department of Agriculture research; collaborator in the division of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London; holder of the 1932 Spingarn Medal; and winner in 1939 of the Roosevelt medal for achievement in science.

While a student at Iowa State, Carver recalled in later years there was a professor's son of whom he was very fond, a chap he used to take on field trips with him. That boy later became Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

A bronze bust looks today from atop its shaft of pink Georgia marble across the Tuskegee campus—in the out-of-doors that the negro scientist loved so well in his youth and later years as a stooped, old and humble man. He never married.

Sallyhury, N. C. Post  
January 6, 1943

## Negro Scientist Dies in Alabama

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agriculture chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. college in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

# DR. G. W. CARVER, SCIENTIST, DIES

Noted Negro Dies at His Home  
At Tuskegee Institute  
After Long Illness

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5. (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and Sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse, but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the

kidnapers. Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted many difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from AA Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consulting chemist and director of a U. S. agricultural experiment station.

In Washington, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said: "Dr. Carver's life and contribution to science forever destroyed the myth of race inferiority."

Savannah, Ga., News  
January 7, 1943

## PRESIDENT LAUDS DEAD SCIENTIST

MOST EMINENT FIGURE

Dr. Carver to Be Buried at  
Tuskegee Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP).—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote: "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry."

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. tomorrow and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

An eminent negro scientist is dead. He was George Washington Carver, professor of Agriculture conducted research which is estimated to have increased the wealth of the south by many millions of dollars. Last year he suffered in a work in a scientist's laboratory. He was 82 years old.

Memorial of Birthplace  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Representative Short, Republican, Missouri, urged Congress today to purchase the birthplace of the late Dr. George Washington Carver at Diamond, Mo. Dr. Carver died yesterday at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Short said he would introduce a bill to establish a national monument to the scientist.

## Famous Negro Scientist Dies

Dr. Carver died yesterday at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Short said he would introduce a bill to establish a national monument to the scientist.



43-1943

Macon, Ga., News  
January 6, 1943

# DR. CARVER SUCCUMBS AT HOME IN TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

DR. CARVER never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

CARVER STEADFASTLY refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And whatever helps the South, helps everybody."

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near

the grave of Dr. Washington Carver, Jan. 6, 1943

## Dr. G. W. Carver Dies At Tuskegee

### Noted Negro Scientist Rose From Slavery To Benefit Human Race

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**Ransomed For A Race Horse**  
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worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

**Refused To Exploit Discoveries**  
Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working

in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the South. And whatever helps the South, helps everybody."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

#### Frail In Health

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model of Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubts in his mind. As a matter of fact, he never actually claimed anything for himself. Said he: "The things already are there. God, through my hands, brings them to light."

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Many a youth got through college on Dr. Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropy, but his threadbare clothes and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Dr. Carver was preaching a principle

of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished to later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in the Luxumburg Gallery. Landscapes were his choice, and his "Curtis Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the magnolia blossom cone, the Osage orange, banana skins, and coffee grounds.

His development of a woodlike plastic from peanuts held the attention of many industrialists. He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paintings were of self-developed paints on self-developed "canvass," some of it from corn stalk fibers.



Death Closes Career  
Dr. George Washington Carver

## Carver Rites To Be Held At 2:30 Friday Afternoon

### Body Of Scientist Lies In State At Institute Chapel

Final tribute to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist who died at his home here Tuesday night, will be paid at services to be conducted in the Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2:30 p. m. Friday. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain, will have charge of the services and burial will be in the Institute cemetery where the body of Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, also lies.

Normal activities at the Institute were virtually at a standstill as officials and students paused to mourn for the man who brought more fame to the school perhaps than Booker T. Washington himself. The body was lying in state in the chapel, where it will remain until time of the funeral Friday.

Death of Dr. Carver Tuesday night came as a stunning surprise to his many friends, white and colored alike, who knew that he had been in failing health but had not realized his condition was serious.

#### Born Into Slavery

Born of slave parents and swapped for a horse while a boy, Dr. Carver overcame the handicaps of humble birth to rise to the rank of one of the nation's outstanding scientists. He was never sure of the exact date of his birth, at Diamond Grove, Mo., but once estimated it was about 1864.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research.

He was born a slave and was sold for a horse, starting from such a lowly origin by his own exertions he acquired an education and contributed the very pinnacle of fame.

He was a more lasting monument than any of his many products. Peanut butter which is now sold everywhere is one of his many products. He worked with the products of the fields of south Alabama and contributed greatly to the improvement of agriculture.

He was an humble man who "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was known for his contributions to Southern agriculture.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was known for his contributions to Southern agriculture.

NOTED SCIENTIST DEAD



Journal, Fla. Times - Union  
January 3, 1943

## Noted Negro Scientist Contributed Greatly to Development of South

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Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink, and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr.

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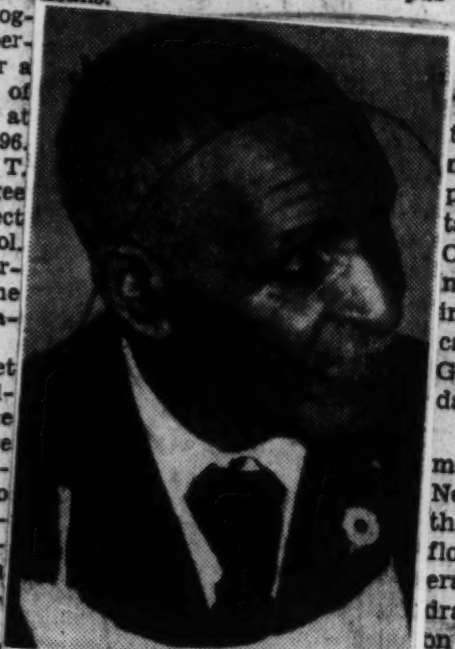
The body will lie in state beginning at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the State—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6, (AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives today expressed its regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist of Tuskegee, Ala.

It adopted a resolution offered by three negro representatives: David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.



DR. CARVER.

## Dr. Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

*The Courier-Journal*  
Tuskegee Professor Had Slave Parents

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died tonight at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

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Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

Tuskegee, Ala., News  
January 7, 1943

## Tribute Paid To Dr. G. W. Carver At Rotary Club

Tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver as a man who typified service to humanity with no thought of personal gain was paid by R. H. Powell, Sr., in a talk before the Tuskegee Rotary Club at its weekly meeting Wednesday noon. Mr. Powell was intimately acquainted with Dr. Carver and is a trustee of the George Washington Carver foundation.

Brief talks by several other members in tribute to the famous Negro scientist were heard and the club voted a fund to send a floral wreath to Dr. Carver's funeral and named a committee to draw up appropriate resolutions on his death, which occurred Tuesday night.

"I do not believe I have ever touched the life of a man who had more influence on my own than Dr. Carver," said Mr. Powell. "If ever anyone ever personified personal gain, that person was Dr. Carver. I don't believe we will ever have a greater citizen of Tuskegee."

Wednesday was Local Day at the meeting and the program consisted of a series of brief talks by members concerning problems confronting Tuskegee and Macon County. Several members made suggestions for the betterment of the community.

M. F. Whatley, county agent, announced that Farm Mobilization

Day will be held here next Tuesday and invited members to attend. The attendance prize, two tickets to the Macon Theatre, was won by Dr. H. H. Winters, Greenville, N. C.—*News-Journal*  
January 6, 1943

## DEATH CLAIMS NOTED NEGRO

### George W. Carver Was One Of Foremost Scientists

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Umberton, N. C. *Reform*  
January 11, 1943

WILL BE LIKE GEORGE WASHINGTON

Carver, the famed Negro scientist who died last week, there is "no border, nor breed nor birth." Born of slave parents, he rose to international fame as a chemist, discovering hundreds of uses for such products of the soil as peanuts and potatoes and clay.

In dreaming of worlds to conquer, Dr. Carver found them under his feet and blessed mankind by his discoveries. If he had moaned that he had no opportunity to do big things because he had nothing to work with and there were no fresh fields to explore, he would never have been heard of. He found, like the man in the story, "acres of diamonds" where others had seen only humble products of the soil.

All races unite to do him honor. They did that, too while he was living, and it didn't turn his head. He was offered fabulous sums by great manufacturing concerns to join their staff of investigators, but he chose to remain a member of the faculty of Tuskegee institute, where he was a student during the days of the founder, the late great Booker Washington.

A week ago yesterday, by the way, only a day or so before his death, it happened that Rev. Edgar B. Fisher paid a fitting tribute to this humble genius in illustration of a point in his morning sermon at Chestnut Street Methodist church here.

Dr. Carver's life is an inspiration to white and colored youths alike.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., *News-Journal*  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. Carver, Famed Negro Scientist, Dies

Tuskegee, Ala.—Plans for funeral services are being completed for Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous Negro scientist, who died last night. The body will lie in state at Tuskegee Institute until it is buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

He had been in ailing health at

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6—(AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives today expressed its regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee, Ala.

It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives: David D. Turpeau and Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans.

January 7, 1943

January 7, 1943

January 7, 1943

January 7, 1943

January 7, 1943

January 7, 1943

Tribute to Dr. Carver



## Dr Carver's Death

Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the greatest of American scientists, is dead at the age of 79. Born a slave in 1864 on a plantation near Diamond Grove, Missouri, with his mother he was kidnapped while yet a baby, and from that day to this, he never saw his mother again. Consequently, he knew the evils of the slavery system and smarted under the manifold hardships as a slave, but once liberated, he developed his mind to such an extent that his advice on scientific matters was sought by the great of many countries.

Although he lived to the ripe age of 79, he never lived to see democracy a living thing in the country that gave him birth. America recognized his peculiar scientific talents, but did not recognize him as a true American citizen. Only a few years ago, he was kicked out of a New York hotel where he had been invited to deliver a lecture.

JAN 9 - 1943

He was a great friend of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, and was formerly associated with Mr. Edison in his scientific experiments. In 1917 he became a member of the Royal Society of Arts in London. In 1923 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal for research in peanuts, potash and sweet potatoes. He received the Theodore Roosevelt medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science. The House Ways and Means Committee listened to him testify for an hour and 45 minutes in 1921, concerning the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, and in 1940, he found himself being booted out of the New Yorker Hotel in New York City because his face was black.

Humble and modest at all times, Dr. Carver cared naught for the limelight. He preferred to live in simple surroundings at Tuskegee Institute with which he had been identified since 1896. It was there that he conducted his experiments on soil, rubber and food products. His dress was so simple that he frequently appeared untidy. He spurned fabulous salaries offered him by various industries, including the Ford industry, because, as he said, he wanted his discoveries use "to serve all mankind, regardless of race, color or creed."

To affect this purpose he created a foundation and endowed it with his life savings, with Tuskegee Institute as trustee.

JAN 9 - 1943

Although his racial identity prevented him from exercising the full right of American citizenship, his death is a distinct loss to America; to those whites in the South who kept him in his place, and to those citizens like Henry Ford who looked beyond the color of skin,

## ALABAMA (Carver)

and idolized him for what he was able to accomplish.

As a result, his death interrupted practically every radio program; was front-paged in practically every newspaper in the country, and is mourned universally throughout the world. JAN 9 - 1943

Daily World  
Atlanta, Ga.

## Taps For Dr. Carver

The recent passing of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist, artist and research authority, will in nowise close his brilliant career. His modest life was lived in the Arena of immortal usefulness and his inventions will pass on to make the world better and happier as long as civilization endures.

JAN 8 1943

For the most he is the answer to the proposition that genius knows no bounds nor color and that a man's color is no barrier to wholesomeness and greatness.

Dr. Carver's works are too well and widely known for a review in a column lamenting his passing. He walked with presidents and kings and kept the common touch. He went from one experiment to another never stopping to find out how much pecuniary gain would be derived from his discoveries. He belonged to immortality and his works were dedicated to man. Man will come daily into the heritages of the wonderful and powerful contributions he made for civilization.

His works and his fame will rest alongside that of his famous benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who passed on many years ago and whose bones rest in Tuskegee soil.

JAN 8 1943

Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee will become the shrine of the world and the great work he begun will flourish through the ages.

Time will continue to unfold his greatness and immortality will write his epitaph.

South Pittsburg, Tenn., Hustler  
January 21, 1943

## DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

When we think of the many men of humble beginning who have achieved success in America we cannot omit citizens of other than the white race. There was Booker T. Washington, the leader of his people, who brought to Tuskegee Institute, the pride of his life, another who was destined to become one of the greatest scientists of the age. This was Dr. George Washington Carver, who has gone the way of all the earth.

Speaking of Dr. Carver, Bill Shepherd in his Hamilton County Herald, writes: "Many have risen from obscurity and from poverty to attain heights in the financial and scientific and other fields of usual endeavor. However when the historians come to write the story of the present era they will have a prolific subject when they touch upon the life, the achievements, the accomplishments and the attainments of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro educator, scientist and chemist, who died this week at his beloved Tuskegee. No man in the

pleasure to meet in our young manhood. He made an impression upon our youth that the trials and tribulations of life have failed to erase. It was not our pleasure to have known Dr. Carver, but from reading after him we are persuaded that "the half has not been told."

Hundreds attended the ceremonies in the college chapel and followed at the college body was carried to the cemetery adjoining. The body was in a casket covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind." Tuskegee Chaplain Harry V. Richardson pointed out that the humble negro genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain. Messages continued to come in from prominent persons over the Nation expressing sympathy to the scientist's friends and associates here.

## DR. CARVER IS BURIED WITH SIMPLE SERVICE

## Many Pay Tribute To Famed Negro Scientist

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the South's greatest scientists, was buried here Friday with simple rites. The distinguished negro educator was buried in Tuskegee Institute Cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, first president of the

history of the world can equal the accomplishments of this noted and this humble negro."

Again in T. R. Cuthbert's Labor World we find this fitting tribute:

Dr. George Washington Carver, negro scientist, is dead. The life of this non-Aryan is a monument to American democracy and an outstanding refutation of Hitler's mad ravings.

Dr. Carver, son of slaves, was one of America's greatest men. Along with Edison, Dr. Carver did more for humanity with humble things at hand than any other person. Unlike Edison, Dr. Carver refused to use his discoveries for personal wealth. He took the insignificant peanut and even the mud around his cabin door, and from them he extracted foods and medicines that awaited an inquiring mind for discovery.

Americans, white or black, rich or poor, will pay more and more tribute to this humble negro as the years go on. His life was a sermon from which all can draw invaluable lessons, and of all good and faithful servants, we believe that the Divine Maker of all things has given that pronouncement on him with especial emphasis.

Had we the gift of these editors, we could say as much. We greatly admired Booker T. Washington whom it was our



PAGE 4 THE AFRO-AMERICAN JAN. 16, 1943

# The Peanut Wizard

JAN 16 1943

**Sold for \$300**

## Ford's Estimate

Those sentiments were echoed in Detroit, where Henry Ford, the auto magnate, asked newspaper men to guess who would get his vote as top U.S. scientist. They guessed wrong, and Mr. Ford said, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee.

## Edison Offered Him \$200,000 a Year

Believe It-or-Not Ripley reported in 1938 that Dr. Carver refused an offer of \$200,000 a year to work with Mr. Edison in his laboratories.

The Russian Government also offered him a "vast sum" to come to the Soviet Republic. Henry Ford built a laboratory for him at Dearborn, Michigan.

All of these offers he turned down in order to work for a few thousand dollars in his own laboratory at Tuskegee.

## Mistaken for Down and Outer

Ten years ago, Dr. Carver visited a Philadelphia chemical laboratory, where work had begun on his tonic made from peanuts. Famous chemists were proud to show him over ten acres of buildings and listen to his opinions, but the staff who saw his shabby clothes, thought he was an old man looking for a hand-out.

Carrying a carpetbag in Chicago, he was arrested as a bootlegger, and immediately released by shame-faced police.

In New York, a hotel clerk looked at his unpressed suit, torn and patched, his country shoes, his stoop shoulders, his wrinkled face and refused him a room.

In Kentucky, a delegation sent to meet the great chemist at the station returned home without him, declaring that no one got off the train except an old farmer.

In Atlantic City, where he was recognized immediately, he was given the best ten-room suite in the house.

## Reception at Howard

When Dr. Carver lectured at Howard University, nine years ago, students crowded every available space long before the hour of his scheduled address.

When he finished, they crowded forward to get autographs, get a closer view, or touch his garments. No matter what anyone said, his reply was, "That's fine"; "Bless your heart." No one got his attention because he was busy packing his exhibits in his case.

To a woman who said, "I don't think you remember me," Dr. Carver replied, without looking up, "I don't think I do."

Dr. Carver's fame rests upon the fact that he took the common crops of the South, cotton, sweet potato, peanut, persimmon and weeds and turned them into hundreds of new and useful products.

From peanuts he developed 300 products, including milk, butter, cheese, flour, instant coffee, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, face powder, complexion cream, shampoo, axle grease, ink, stains, dyes, a breakfast food, and even an ointment for infantile paralysis.

All over the South he sent thousands of bulletins showing how to make salads of boiled greens of dandelions, clover, poke weed and white potato tops which were far tastier than spinach. England showed

of food last year, sent over for the Carver bulletins.

**A Sour Note**

And what does the white South think of Dr. Carver, and men like him. Well, he died in a building on Tuskegee's campus which is set aside for the

entertainment of white visitors because Alabama says that colored and white may not occupy the same quarters. To comply with the law, Tuskegee had provided Dr. Carver with a private entrance.

**What Carver Means to UGANDANS**

At Columbia University, a professor once asked his students to point out the significance of mental tests of colored and white children. One answer was "That colored seemed to test lower." "That isn't the important thing," said the professor. "What you must note is that there are some colored children in every category from moron to genius."

A blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford, one of his many come unheralded and in strange ways, he said.

"God still gives his sons that the world might be saved, and his sons that the world should be better than it is now."

The chaplain asserted "that the black woman whose life should be a blessing to the whole world could give birth to one whose life would be a curse to the whole world."

Hundreds of whites and Negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the Negro who by genius and possibilities had made a name as an agricultural scientist.

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That, it seems to us, is the real meaning of Dr. slave parents to gain international



## The Disease and the Doctor

—By Knott

## Passing of Dr. Carver

Death at a ripe age of Dr. George Washington Carver rounds out nearly half a century of distinguished achievement and unselfish effort among the people of the Deep South which might be the envy of any man. The famed Negro research scientist and discoverer of products and processes which are having profound influence upon the development of an industrial South, however, worked in a field which was much larger than his little laboratory. While dealing with the humble peanut, sweet potato or common weeds and red clay to discover what their fullest utilization might do for the simple hill folk, Dr. Carver never lost sight of the human factors. While his artistic fingers brought to light chemical marvels hitherto sealed in the starches or proteins of plants, his lips unflinchingly gave God the Creator the full measure of credit. Like really great scientists Tuskegee Institute's research director saw no inherent quarrel between science and religion.

Many an industry now developing chemurgic products in the Deep South owes a debt to Dr. Carver for pointing the way toward processing starch from yams, cellulose and resins from native grasses, or pigments and paints from the soil. But a still greater debt is owed to the painstaking teacher who trudged wearily though zealously from shack to shack and school to school to arouse the humble tillers of the hills to the value of a garden and balanced diet; as well as to a life of usefulness.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Museum on Tuskegee's campus will be visited by thousands of whites and blacks in the coming years as a shrine preserving the chemical and other products that came from the hands and brain of this humble scientist. But Dr. Carver's memory will live largely in the hearts of the many whose lives he bettered by untiring service to the end.

Atlanta, Ga., Eagle

January 7, 1943

## A MAN WHO ROSE

**T**HE STORY of Dr. George Washington Carver is that of a Negro who became a great American and whose death Tuesday not only robbed his own race of a model leader but his nation of one of its immortal benefactors. In these days of war and strikes, or overwork and mental strain and spiritual doubt, it is most fitting to pause and give tribute to a colored man who blessed humanity.

The son of slaves, Dr. Carver became one of the nation's leading scientists in agricultural chemistry. From the lowly peanut alone, he developed more than three hundred useful products. From dirt—the South's red clay and sandy loam—he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paint, paper and many other articles.

Dr. Carver would not exploit his genius.

When a blight struck the pecans of Florida and Alabama in the 1920's, a grower offered him a large sum of money if he could halt the destruction. When his research developed a cure, all Dr. Carver would accept was a postage stamp with which to mail a copy of it.

He was a Negro who did not take his superb talents to the North where they might command a high salary and there would be less of prejudice against his race. Instead, he stayed in his laboratory in Tuskegee institute in the heart of Alabama and proved to his people by practice and precept the way for a colored man to live among the white.

If there was a secret to Dr. Carver's greatness, it probably lay in his devoutness. An humble man, he followed the teachings of the Bible and adapted his way of life to them. There is a sermon which every ear should ear and every heart should treasure in Dr. Carver's simple explanation of his marvelous agricultural achievements. He would say:

"The things are already there—and God, through my hands, brings them to light."

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

January 7, 1943

## Dr. George Washington Carver

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, the entire world loses a man who had contributed innumerable products of his research laboratory to the making of a better life.

Dr. Carver, born of slave parents, proved in his own career that, in America, the will to achieve can overcome every handicap. He wrested by his labor an education and a college degree, he devoted his life to science, and he became so noted in his special field, that of developing new products from natural resources of the south, that his name was known all over the world.

Despite his fame, he was a man intrinsically simple in his viewpoint on life and in his contacts with the world. He knew only one ideal, the ideal of work and the eternal patience required of all sincere scientists.

His name will stand beside that of Booker T. Washington as one of the geniuses of his race, and as an inspiration for generations to come. He personified the finest type of Negro and his passing constitutes a loss to all, regardless of race.

Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

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From the editorial, Passing of Dr. Carver.



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### Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Resolutions adopted by the Tuskegee Rotary Club on death of Dr. George Washington Carver.

WHEREAS, death has removed from the scene of his earthly labors Dr. George Washington Carver, a perfect combination of Saint, Seer, and Scientist, as he has been so rightfully called, the anointed servant of God, who came from the depths of humble origin in slavery to the heights of fame and wisdom, having won world-wide acclaim because of his labors and discoveries as a trail blazer and pioneer in the field of Agricultural Chemistry. And,

WHEREAS, the wonders of his accomplishments in his scientific researches startled and aroused the thinking world, and enabled him to dedicate his life to the service of his fellowmen and the betterment of mankind in all lands and throughout all the ages yet to come thus exemplifying in its highest and noblest sense the beauty and grandeur of unselfish service without taint of material gain or profit to himself. And,

WHEREAS, nearly half a century ago this man of obscure name and simple life, yet destined to achieve things of the greatest and most lasting good to a needy humanity, came to Tuskegee Institute and there started his life's work for the uplift of his race, the economic development of his beloved Southland, and the great benefit of the people of all the world; and during those long years of unceasing labors, wholly forgetful of self and imbued with the spirit of ideal service, with abiding faith in the guidance and help of a Divine Providence and in perfect humility, he completed the work for which he had been called and the task to which, as an instrument of God, he had been assigned. And,

WHEREAS, now that the time has come when in the mind of the Almighty it is best that this man of many talents return to his Master, despite the great need for him among his fellows, we are made to know and feel that as Enoch walked with God, so did this lowly servant, who lived so well and accomplished so much on earth as he toiled for those whom he loved and sought to lift above the tedious burdens of every day life so as to give them a vision of the glowing colors of the sunset and the radiant promise of the sunrise on a new world of happier life and more profitable labors. Today this Friend of all Humanity is dead.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS by the Rotary Club of Tus-

kegee, Macon County, Alabama, in regular meeting assembled, on this the 13th day of January, 1943:

FIRST: That this Club is proud of the privilege of paying tribute to a man of such noble character, blameless life, and such splendid qualities of mind and heart. One who lived among the plain people, with simple things around him, and with the magic of his creative genius, transformed ordinary clay soils into stains and paints of richest hue, and transmuted trash piles into useful mounds of moneyed value, and weaved cheap cotton strings, coarse plant fibres, and rough grasses, into fabrics and tapestries of glowing colors and beautiful designs. One whose heart was at all times attuned to the sweetness and beauty of life, with the capacity to transmit his visions to canvas in art sketches and paintings that now adorn the walls of the Carver Museum.

A man of multiple talents and unlimited abilities, whose thoughts and mental operations were never circumscribed in narrow boundaries, with a faith that seemed to privilege him to reach back to the very bosom of his Creator and therefrom draw the Providential inspiration that led him to the completion of his most miraculous accomplishments. Truly it can be said that Dr. George Washington Carver was one of the greatest and best men of all times.

SECOND: That we commend to all men everywhere the character and life of this Great Man, who personified unselfish service to mankind in its most ideal and Christ-like form. That we who live in Tuskegee shall forever feel deeply grateful that he chose this as his home and Alabama as his adopted State, so that he could carry on his work in the Laboratories of Tuskegee Institute and thus bring added luster to the record of that splendid Institution of his race, while he established for himself a name and a fame that is world wide and that will endure throughout all time.

THIRD: That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Rotary International, with the request that they be published in The Rotary Magazine in order that Rotarians everywhere may know of this man who so truly exemplified Rotary ideals throughout his whole life; that a copy be sent to The George Washington Carver Foundation; that a copy be sent to Tuskegee Institute for its records, and a copy to our local newspaper.

Respectfully submitted,  
ROTARY CLUB,  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Holmes Powell, Chairman; Claude Haygood, Lawrence Lewis, Dick Cummings, Committee.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser  
January 20, 1943

## Tell It To Old Grandma

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

### AN EDUCATOR'S TRIBUTE

Editor, The Advertiser:

The sage of Tuskegee has passed into the silence. There is a strange emptiness in the great laboratory. There is a hush over the grounds. The bent little figure will be seen no more. The quaint small voice will never rise above the surface again. His earthly remains lie near the tomb of his great companion and associate, Booker Washington. The services preceding his burial were simple and sublime. A student from the college paid a brief tribute. President F. D. Patter-

son spoke with deep restraint and Chaplain Richardson concluded the speaking with a tender tribute to Dr. Carver and to his mother, a bond servant, at the time of his birth. The music and flowers were well nigh perfect. Messages were read from the President and Vice-President of the United States. So on a somber Winter afternoon friends of both races saluted and honored the memory of this great soul.

One of my earliest memories of Dr. Carver was on a sunny Spring morning in his class room more than forty years ago. The Farmers Conference which had become so famous under Booker Washington's guidance was in progress. Carver's fame was rapidly growing and many of the guests got up early to attend a class in botany. The benches in the class room were too low and too small for many of the visitors. I can now see Bishop Brewster sitting on a low bench, Robert C. Ogden on another, and many others were scattered about the room. Dr. Carver was teaching in true Agassiz fashion. The teacher, I recall, paid no attention when the end of the period arrived and neither did the guests. Dr. Washington was obliged to send a messenger requesting his guests to come to the conference for its morning session.

Dr. Carver's first interest was in the cow pea and one of his first bulletins was really a cook book telling of the different ways that the cow pea might be prepared for the table. The cow pea was a nitrogenous bearing plant and was much needed to improve the soil in Alabama. I am sure that no one man has ever done more to bring the cow pea into general use among the farming folk in Alabama.

The peanut came a little later. More than two hundred products were developed by this wizard of the laboratory. Coffee, butter, cream, milk, and what not all issued as Dr. Carver brought his pestle and mortar and retort into requisition. The oil of the peanut Dr. Carver felt sure would relieve infantile paralysis. One of my late calls upon Dr. Carver was made memorable by his disquisition upon this matter. He was at that time with his own hands massaging a young white man who was a student in my school at Camp Hill. This boy was greatly helped and now is the steward of a fine hotel in Mobile. Dr. Carver showed me a pile of letters that had come to him from home and aboard begging his help in the relief of this dread malady. Dr. Carver's work, however, was such that he was never willing to quit his general business of chemistry.

Many years ago Thomas A. Edison made all necessary arrangements for Dr. Carver to transfer to Menlo Park, New Jersey. Dr. Carver was too busy to go. Finally, Mr. Edison wired Dr. Carver to visit him. The reply was a courteous refusal to leave Tuskegee.

Dr. Carver's work with the sweet potato is hardly less important than with the peanut or the cow pea. Many years ago the State Horticultural Society at its annual meeting exploited some of Carver's discoveries. I remember that the muffins at the banquet were made from sweet potato flour which Carver had ground with his own hands at a hand mill. Sometime later he sent me dinner mints made from the sweet potato for use at a dinner Mrs. Ward and I were giving.

The fiber of many of our plants Carver demonstrated could be used most effectively in many industries. When a few years ago it was bruited about that the supply of jute was limited in India and that we might fi-

nally be unable to secure jute for bagging in America, it was Carver who found a fiber exactly similar to jute from a weed common around Tuskegee.

Dr. Carver received his first honors very unexpectedly from a learned society in London. His membership in this society was done on parchment and among the few testimonials that I have ever seen in Carver's office was this parchment framed and hanging over his desk. Of course, many honors came to this distinguished man but it never turned his head. For several years he has been engaged in arranging a museum, a place where his treasures could be kept. Mr. Henry Ford and others have cooperated with him.

Another gift of Dr. Carver, not so generally known perhaps, was his ability as an artist. From the surroundings at Tuskegee he got oils and materials for his paintings. Some were very rare. His flowers are now on exhibit and many critics of paintings speak highly of his ability as an artist.

Dr. Carver in spite of himself found trouble now and then on the score of the race question. I remember once in particular he told me how his own race turned against him. A prominent resident of Birmingham invited Carver to inspect some lands for him in north Alabama. When he arrived at his destination he began looking around for a place to stay. He went to several colored people, not one of whom was willing to keep him over night. There was a feeling in those days among colored folk that there was something sinister about Dr. Washington and Tuskegee and that they really were trying to get colored people into some sort of servitude. Carver then went to the finest house he could discover in that community and told his story. The white man knew the prominent citizen in Birmingham who had sent Dr. Carver there. He immediately arranged a room for Carver and kept him at no expense for several days while he was making his investigations.

George W. Carver had as little enmity in his soul as any man whom I have ever met. I have a thick file of letters that he has written me. Always he manifested the finest spirit toward me and all mankind. The hard days of youth and his struggles through college were tempered by his great heart of love. He did washings for students while he was at Ames, Iowa. When I inquired how he found time for study with so many clothes to wash he replied that he could always study best while he was boiling his clothes. Once when I was in Carver's office he wished to show me a letter from someone and he handed me what turned out to be the wrong letter. The letter he handed me was from the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, and the purport was that among all the graduates of the Agricultural College of Iowa, Dr. Carver was the most distinguished.

Dr. Carver was a profound believer in God. Deeply religious, it is not surprising that his friends at the funeral chose these glowing lines from Tennyson as the motto of his life:

"Flower in the crannied wall,  
I pluck you out of the crannies,  
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand  
Little flower—but if I could understand  
What you are, root and all, and all in all,  
I should know what God and Man is."

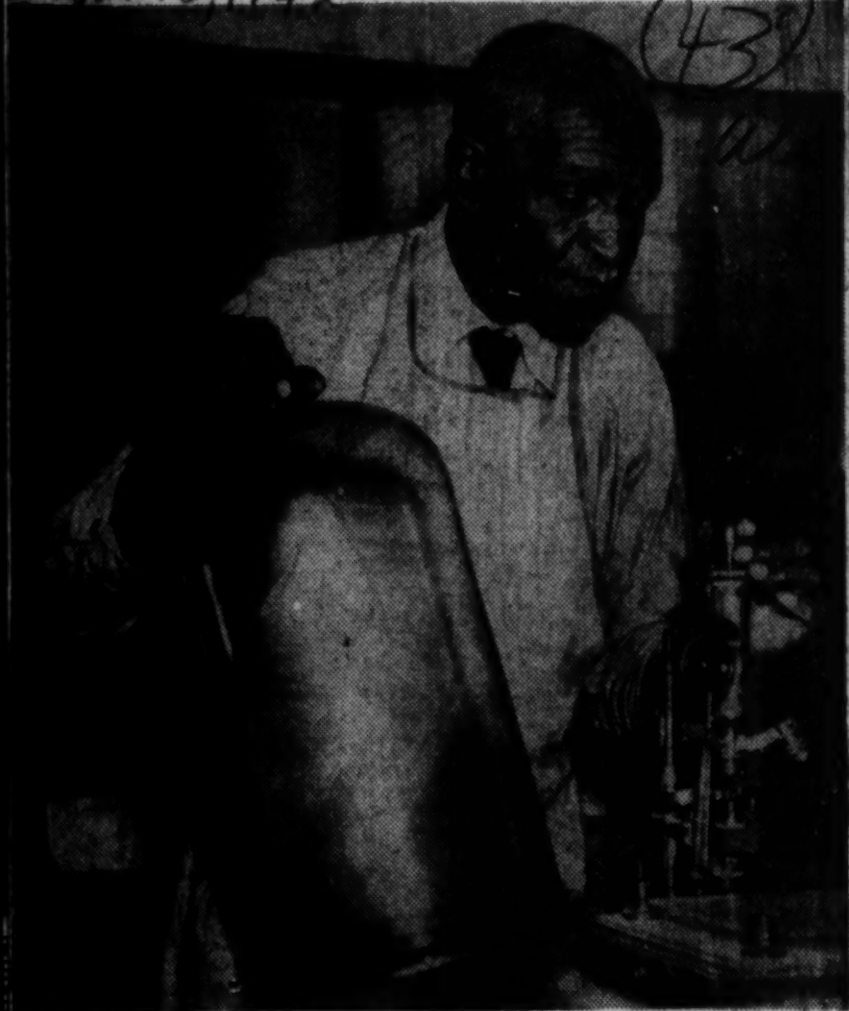
Camp Hill, Ala. LYMAN WARD.

scientists of any race in any age. His con- the people of the South like wise cannot  
tribune to humanity through research inbe evaluated His fine life and great  
Dr. George Washington Carver, the  
foremost negro scientist of all time, is  
dead. Dr. Carver was one of the greatest



# Dr. George Washington Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Is Dead

Jan. 6, 1943



Herald Tribune—Frank

Dr. George Washington Carver in his laboratory

## Born a Slave, He Educated Himself, Got Teaching Job at Tuskegee and Developed Hundreds of New Uses for Agricultural Products

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the last ten days.

He was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint and many other articles.

### Born a Slave

George Washington Carver was

born about 1864 of a slave mother in a primitive cabin on the farm of one Moses Carver, near Sedalia, Mo., and his father is understood to have been the property of a neighboring planter. When the child was less than six months old, according to the story he brought from Missouri in his youth, night riders descended upon the Carver plantation and carried him with his mother away to Arkansas. Moses Carver followed the thieves. The mother disappeared, but the planter was able to buy the infant back for a race horse valued at about \$300. The Carver family brought up the child, who was sickly in youth, and dubbed him George Washington. As with many other freed Negro, young Carver's surname was that of the family which had owned him. In the Carver home

he learned to cook, sew and mend clothes. He learned also to read by Webster's blue-back speller, and in his early teens hitch-hiked by successive mule teams to Fort Scott, Kan., where he worked his way through high school by doing odd jobs of cooking and house-keeping. Undersized in his boyhood, and handicapped by a voice that did not rise above a whisper, he shot up to six feet in height at this period, and acquired a commanding voice.

Determined to go to college, he applied to one in Iowa only to be rejected on account of his race. At twenty-one he entered Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and worked his way there for three years. In 1890 he enrolled for a course in agriculture at Iowa State College and was graduate four years later. Two years later he won a master's degree in agricultural chemistry and started to teach at Iowa State, but went to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute almost immediately, upon the invitation of Booker T. Washington, then building his great reputation there as an educator for his race.

### Worst Land in Alabama

Young Carver established the school of agriculture there, which was to teach practical farming. Wanting a laboratory and having no money, he had to devise one out of discarded bottles, jars, bits of rubber and wire taken from scrap heaps. As head of the agricultural department it was his job to take over nineteen acres of "the worst land in Alabama" to show his students what might be done with it.

The soil was clay and he began to experiment with it. He had learned to paint pictures and did that as a hobby. From the clays of the neighborhood he gradually developed paints, pigments, stains and face powder. He also demonstrated the value of the clays in ceramics.

He also taught botany. Loving music, he learned to play the piano. He lived in a tiny room beside his laboratory. He never married.

Early in his career at Tuskegee he established a daily routine which he seldom varied, rising at 4 a. m. and going for a long walk in the woods and fields, picking wild flowers, watching wildlife and planning what he would do with his day. He was intensely religious and something of a mystic. He began to experiment with uses of the peanut, the soy bean and the sweet potato, and as the years went on he developed hundreds of products from them.

He first became interested in the peanut because of the ravages of the boll weevil, which was forcing Alabama farmers to find other crops than cotton. Gradually he developed more than three hundred synthetic products made from the peanut, including peanut butter, a milk, various oils, dyes, soaps, a shampoo, a cough medicine (in conjunction with creosote), an imitation coffee and axle grease.

He made more than 118 products from sweet potato, including a flour widely used during the World War, starch, library paste, candies, shoe polish and an imitation rubber. He developed a synthetic marble from wood shavings. His discovery of the uses of the soy bean in paint making was seized upon by the great automobile companies, and the present paints used by spray upon all American automobiles may be said to have come from his experiment.

### Developed Peanut Growing

To Dr. Carver's discoveries and propaganda also must go a large share of the credit for developing peanut growing in the South into large-scale agriculture.

He also made paving blocks, paper, rugs, picture frames and plastics from cotton and other farm products and brought one after another of his discoveries or inventions into being without having any books in his laboratory.

He was a unique scientist—a man touched by some genius of creation. Sometimes he aroused the ire of more formal academics by declaring all his products were the work of God rather than science, and his associates were often exasperated because others made fortunes from his products, which he gave freely to every one.

Last month Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey urged Congress to pass a bill providing for a memorial to Dr. Carver. In 1937, in a project financed by funds raised by both whites and Negroes in the South, he was the subject of a bronze bust unveiled on the campus of Tuskegee. Much earlier in his career he had received a letter from Thomas A. Edison, inviting him to join his laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J., and that letter was one of the treasures of his room beside his laboratory, which he declined to leave. In 1938 Henry Ford paid a visit to Tuskegee to see him and examine his museum of agricultural products.

Dr. Carver agreed to work with Mr. Ford two years later, and last July a laboratory was opened at the Ford Motor Company's Dearborn, Mich. plant for the use of Dr. Carver. Dr. Carver said the

amounts to the aid of needy Negro students.

The professor explained his unique scientific methods in this way: "What I am creating is not in any book. I have to become my own bookmaker. When I get an inspiration I go into the laboratory and God tells me what to do. What I have done with the peanut and the sweet potato can be done with all the things of earth. He has created can be made of use to mankind."

### Painting in Luxembourg

As he grew older artists thought enough of his paintings so that one was bought for the Luxembourg in Paris. In 1916 he received a fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts in London. In 1928 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Simpson College. In 1923 he received the Spingarn medal awarded annually to a Negro for distinguished accomplishment.

Other of the many awards received by Dr. Carver included a bronze plaque from the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Rochester in 1941; and the annual award for humanitarian services of the Variety Club of America in 1941.

In 1939 Dr. Carver was one of three recipients of the Roosevelt Medal, awarded annually by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 28 East Twentieth Street. He came to New York to receive the medal at a dinner in the association's headquarters on the eighty-first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

Last month Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey urged Congress to pass a bill providing for a memorial to Dr. Carver. In 1937, in a project financed by funds raised by both whites and Negroes in the South, he was the subject of a bronze bust unveiled on the campus of Tuskegee. Much earlier in his career he had received a letter from Thomas A. Edison, inviting him to join his laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J., and that letter was one of the treasures of his room beside his laboratory, which he declined to leave. In 1938 Henry Ford paid a visit to Tuskegee to see him and examine his museum of agricultural products.

Dr. Carver spoke before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems in 1939, discussing the part chemistry would play in the future. He said he was

usually noted Negro dies at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Carver spoke before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems in 1939, discussing the part chemistry would play in the future. He said he was

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

E. E. Williamson, principal of the Hart County Training School, wired condolences to those in charge at Tuskegee, and held memorial services at the school.

### NOTED NEGRO DIES

AT TUSKEGEE, ALA. Dr. Carver spoke before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems in 1939, discussing the part chemistry would play in the future. He said he was

usually noted Negro dies at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Carver spoke before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems in 1939, discussing the part chemistry would play in the future. He said he was



# Famed Scientist, Dr. Carver, Dies At Tuskegee Tuesday Night

Agricultural  
Researcher Was  
Honored By World

JAN 6 1943  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally famous agricultural scientist, died at his home here Tuesday night.

Dr. Carver, who had been in failing health for the past few years, was confined to his bed several days prior to his passing.

The scientist was about 79 years old at his death.

Dr. Carver was born in 1864 on a Missouri plantation. He was kidnapped when a child by night raiders and taken to Arkansas. His captors released the boy in exchange for a race-horse valued at \$200.

As a youth he showed a remarkable aptitude and intelligence with plants.

He attended the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, where he obtained his Bachelors Degree in Science. Because of his amazing scholarship he was given a place on the faculty there, an unusual honor. Next he was given charge of the bacteriological laboratory and the department of systematic Botany.

In 1896 took charge of the scientific and experimental work at Tuskegee Industrial Institute, and for 46 years he had been doing marvels there in scientific agriculture that have made his name known to the remotest bounds of the Earth.

Dr. Carver was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1916 and six years later the Spingarn Medal for the most distinguished service rendered by an American Negro during the year. The Theodore Roosevelt Medal came to him in 1939 as "a liberator to men of the white race as well as to the black." Henry Ford called him the greatest living chemist and has named a school after him. Dr. Carver was as great a genius in his work as Edison, and Burbank and Steinmetz were in theirs, and was certainly the greatest genius that the Negro race had yet produced.

To him the peanut was a storehouse of wonders. To his inquiring and intelligent mind over 300 dif-



WITH HIS LASTING FRIEND—Dr. Carver is shown with Henry Ford, the automobile magnate, on the occasion of the deceased scientist's visit to Detroit and the Ford River Rouge plant a few months ago. Ford always showed great interest in Dr. Carver's discoveries and research, which was then centered on the use of wild plants for food. The manufacturer often visited Dr. Carver in his Tuskegee laboratory and home.

Most remarkable a healing oil. A \$200,000,000 a year peanut industry has been built all or in part from his discoveries.

Edison offered him an immense salary to come and help him but he declined. A few years later he declined an offer of \$100,000 from another firm. Dr. Carver remained wedded to Tuskegee where he felt he could render his best contribution to humanity.

In 1940 he sponsored the George Washington Carver Foundation to

humility. Throughout all his work, he maintained that the Bible was an inspiration to him. Only a few days ago he said that America is on the eve of the greatest scientific development it has ever known, and destined to become a leader among many lines of practical endeavor heretofore unnoticed.

ARGUS  
St. Louis, Missouri

## Won Top Rank As Scientist Visited Ford Laboratories

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver, Missouri's gift to the world is dead. He died here Tuesday night at his home on the Campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he conducted the scientific experiments which made him famous throughout the world.

The famed native of Missouri was born at Diamond Grove 70 years ago as a slave. When informed of Dr. Carver's death Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, declared in Washington, Wednesday that he will reintroduce his bill in the present Congress to take over the birthplace of the scientist and make it a national shrine.

Many honors came to Dr. Carver for his exploits in the field of agricultural chemistry. From the lowly peanut he brought forth more than 300 products, and the sweet potato yielded him more than 120 products among which are starch, tapioca, mock cocoanut, syrup, breakfast food and satins.

Through his creative research at Tuskegee Institute Dr. Carver made it possible for Southern farmers to increase their annual income by many millions of dollars. In recognition of his worth and his work, Dr. Carver was honored last year by the Progressive Farmers' Association as being the man who has contributed most to the advancement of agriculture in the south.

Modestly, Dr. Carver was many men speak of his deeds and stand-

ing in the world of science. Henry Ford, in reply to a question put to him as to who was the greatest living scientist, said, "George Washington Carver of Tuskegee. He tops all men I know." Christy Borth in his book "Pioneers of Plenty" wrote: "George Washington Carver, the first and greatest chemurgist."

Portsmouth, Va. Star  
January 6, 1943

## Noted Negro Dies At Home

Dr. George W. Carver, Scientist, Succumbs At Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

Ransomed For Horse  
The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's

master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the low peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

many of the institute campus, where many of the school and some of its former students are interred.

The Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Baptist church at the Tuskegee Institute, will read the funeral sermon for the late Dr. Carver. The Rev. Kelly, 79-year-old educator, has served the Tuskegee Institute for many years. He was a close friend of Dr. Carver and was with him at the time of his death. The Rev. Kelly will be assisted by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, pastor of the Baptist church at the Tuskegee Institute. The Rev. Richardson will be the officiating minister at the funeral. The Rev. Kelly will be the officiating minister at the funeral. The Rev. Kelly will be the officiating minister at the funeral.

Brief and simple funeral services were held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel Friday afternoon for Greenwood Baptist church at the Tuskegee Institute. The noted negro scientist, who had arrived from prominent positions in the Tuskegee Institute, died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee. He was a slave, and was a teacher since 1896. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, pastor of the Baptist church at the Tuskegee Institute, will be the officiating minister at the funeral. The Rev. Kelly will be the officiating minister at the funeral.

Negro Scientist  
Given Burial  
On Friday



43-1943

Atlanta, Ga., World

January 13, 1943

## Honored Over The Years (From The East Tennessee News)

**OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF OUR** nation, north and south, sent eloquent and sincere expressions of sympathy to Tuskegee Institute as they lauded the wonderful contributions of Doctor George W. Carver, noted Tuskegee scientist, whose death occurred last week.

Thoughtful recognition was exhibited toward Doctor Carver on the part of leaders of our nation from President Roosevelt on down as they halted their busy activities during these troublous times, to send messages to Tuskegee, deploring the great loss to our nation.

The commendable phase of the situation is that these very same friends did not wait until Doctor Carver had passed away to assure him of their appreciation of the fine service he rendered humanity. All over the years, a path was made to the very door of the Alabama black man's laboratory by notables of our own and foreign lands, who shook the hand of the great scientist and thanked him for his discoveries and productions.

The life and experience of Dr. Carver should offer encouragement to Negro boys and girls in every nook and cranny of our land. It is quite evident that orderly living and engaging in work that will prove productive of something worthwhile the like of which the noted scientist portrayed, will win ample reward whether the individual is a black man or a member of the white race.

In the meantime, it is noteworthy that Doctor Carver brought the Negro racial group more worthwhile recognition in the past quarter century than any other member of the race.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. Geo. Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee

Won World Fame  
For Discoveries in  
Agricultural Field

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP).

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of

agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

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The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

### Little to Work With

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct the agricultural work at that school.

There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and

exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

### Noted Artist

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man, who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920s. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

## ALABAMA (Carver)

set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to

Many honors were poured on his frail shoulders. Only this year he was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. And during the intervening years, colleges, institutions and high figures in industry and science have paid him

### Turn for Worse

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village, in Michigan, at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

## Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois Ross School Honors Dr. Carver

JAN 2 4 1943

The fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the morning division of Ross school will hold a memorial service for Dr. George W. Carver, on Friday, January 22, at 9:30 a.m. in the gymnasium.

These services replace the regular monthly music assembly for this group. An impressive candlelight ceremony, followed by a fitting tribute to a truly great scientist and American is to be an important part of the program.

JAN 2 4 1943

Mrs. Anna Kadalec, fourth grade teacher, is chairman of the program, and has worked diligently to make the services worthy of the occasion. The complete program is as follows:

Salute to the flag; "The Star-Spangled Banner" hymn, "Faith of our Fathers"; the young citizen's creed; national Negro anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing"; biographical sketch of Dr. Carver's life; candle ceremony and tribute; reading of letter to be sent to the president and faculty of Tuskegee Institute, by the Ross student body; song, "Going Home," from Dvorak's New World Symphony."

This memorial service is only one of the many ways Ross school has employed in its important job of character-building of its pupils, and in the development of an appreciation for and pride in the contributions of the Negro race to American life. Under the administration of Lois C. Marstrom, principal, Ross has been the first or among the first to observe Negro History week through classroom and assembly work and appropriate exhibits, to add a collection of books on and by Negroes to the school library, and to provide a gallery of pictures of outstanding Negro leaders in the hallway.

JAN 2 4 1943

Ross is truly a good school should be a character-moulding influence in the community. MABEL S. BOULDIN, Teacher, Fifth Grade, Nashville, Tenn. Names

## Roosevelt Pays Tribute To Slave Born Scientist

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7.—(AP)—State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday: "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry."

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

The body of the scientist, who also won reknown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow in the chapel. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's

### Monument Asked

In ill health for some time, the frail, humble scientist died Tuesday night. Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers elsewhere.

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Representative Short (Rep., Mo.) wants Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. George Washington Carver, the famed Negro scientist who died Tuesday night at Tuskegee, Ala.

Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the House to purchase Dr. Carver's birthplace at

Diamond Grove, Mo., as a memorial "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Fritchard, Ala., Journal

January 7, 1943

Nation's Most Notable Negro is Dead

Tuskegee, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver is dead. Born into a slave family, he

Dr. Carver died at his home here Tuesday.

He will rest in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of

lived to be at once the greatest, Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and perhaps the greatest present-time scientist of any color.



# The Vision That Inspired George Washington Carver

*Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.*  
By Tarleton Collier

FOR some time before his death at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, Dr. George Washington Carver had been an all but disembodied legend.

His health was bad, and during his last months he rarely emerged from his apartment on an upper floor of one of the college buildings. To save his failing strength, Henry Ford, his friend and admirer, had provided an elevator for his comings and goings, but of late this was not often used.

And so, the constant stream of visitors inquiring after this man, who had come to be a representative of human achievement without regard of race, were directed instead into a fascinating store house, the Carver Museum: there to see not the man himself but some tokens of his teeming activity and inquiry.

As you enter, your first impression is of a kind of clutter. There are large panels, in row on row, to which are affixed specimens of the things which Dr. Carver had contrived in amazing variety out of the very earth itself—from clays, from peanuts, from woods, from grasses, from sweet potatoes.

They range from wall boards to medicines. A glass cabinet holds letters that must number hundreds, testifying to the virtues of his peanut oil for repairing the ravages of infantile paralysis.

There are foods and fabrics. There are paints and fertilizers. There are building materials and insecticides.

THERE is an alcove illuminated by rich colors of paintings which are his work, from the making of the pigments to their painstaking application. Most of them are in still-life, and you are struck by a singular tone. This is the fact of a preoccupation with desert flora—yucca plants, cactuses, century flowers.

It is as if George Washington Carver had been captivated by symbols of struggle against scantiness and poverty; as if, perhaps without his knowing it, he had been drawn in spirit to these outlandish signs of triumph over a meagerness of natural endowment.

And this at last is what becomes revealed in all the display. Close beside the arch of the alcove stands a cabinet in which reposes a common plow-share, dull with age and use. It is presented as the single piece of equipment at disposal of the classes

in agriculture of Tuskegee Institute when Booker T. Washington induced Carver to become their instructor, forty-eight years ago.

There was nothing else, then, but a man, a plow, a site that was hardly more than a patch of thin and gullied land in Macon County, Alabama.

From the plow you turn to the relics of Carver's first laboratory. Here is a collection of nicked and ineradicably stained test-tubes and retorts, so few that they barely cover the space of an ordinary table. They were the beginning, out of which grew the high ventures that resulted in contrivance of some three hundred usable products from the humble peanut, for one thing.

JAN 8 - 1943

BUT you come to see that these tangible accomplishments are only incidental. You see more plainly, in the ancient plow-share, in the stained pieces of a makeshift laboratory, the greater revelations of struggle—the starkness of early struggle in which vision and faith sustained Booker T. Washington and George W. Carver.

At first, you may be depressed by a kind of shabbiness in this littered chamber. Then you are asking yourself: is it shabbiness, or is it simplicity, a simplicity so great that a certain nobleness invests it? Is it naivete, or plain honesty?

The total effect is, in short, of primitiveness, but the primitiveness of walking with God, of wondering at the sweep and riches of His earth, of being driven by a sort of exalted curiosity to find out the extent and variety of them.

In a way, it would be a pity if the Carver Museum at Tuskegee is ever formalized and given a whispered and immaculate order. As it stands, it is a representation of one man's unrelenting drive to catalogue nature's stores. Carver was too busy with discovery, too busy, you might say, with occupation, to pause for arrangement; and the museum which now is his shrine ought forever to bespeak this fact if it is to be indeed his and not some kind of pretentious racial monument.

JAN 8 - 1943

THE final appraisal of George Washington Carver doubtless will be a vindication of those who say he was great—but great, not as a scientist or inventor, rather, as a man of faith that everything necessary for sustenance and development of the human breed has been set down in this earth and



He would have been a great personality in any age in any environment.

It also astonished him that they should have never supposed him capable of doing so.

The fact that George Washington Carver was a Negro of the humblest origin, born in slavery, a frail of body, meek of manner, living and dying in poverty, provides, of course, contrast to his great and indubitable genius. But in truth he was one of those rare geniuses who transcend any circumstances of race or birth or social condition.

JAN 8 - 1943

JAN 6 - 1943

## Dr. Carver, who walked with God

that it is only for us to find it and to use it. Not only the people of his race but every body should be delighted that a Carver has existed to show that a man must live in a continuous enchantment with the simple fact of life and its avenues of exploration. Interesting and significant is the large display of Carver's needlework—fine crocheting, accurate craftsmanship in point and seam—which, set beside his paintings, bear another unique evidence of his knowledge, sharp and clear beyond the knowledge of most men, that these avenues are unending.

## Pure In Heart

Jan. 7, 1943

It is impossible, of course, to dissociate the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver from his times and his milieu. But it is easy to see that a few hundred years earlier such a personality at his death would have been canonized by popular acclamation. All sorts of tender and wonderful

legends would have gathered in time around his memory. One hardly knows whether to regret or rejoice that Dr. Carver's miracles are matters not of legend but of documented fact.

But even to this materialist age Dr. Carver must seem more the saint than the scientist. All the traditional signs of sanctity—simplicity, humility, deep piety, extraordinary charity—seem to have been in him. For good measure one might add celibacy and great austerity of life. His attitude toward his work was spiritual rather than scientific and he regarded his accomplishments not as discoveries but as providential revelations. "When I get an inspiration, I go into the laboratory and God tells me what to do." Nature was best understood through supernatural insight. When he wanted to show his Bible class at Tuskegee how the Children of Israel were fed on their passage through the wilderness, he simply went out no such thing as a useless plant or worth. God had created them all for the use of men. When their uses had been in slavery, a frail of body, meek of manner, living and dying in poverty, provides, of course, contrast to his great and indubitable genius. But in truth he was one of those rare geniuses who transcend any circumstances of race or birth or social condition.

Washington Post



Bessemer, Ala. Advertiser  
January 8, 1943

## DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

In the death of Dr. Carver the South and the nation have suffered a very great loss. From the brilliant mind of this man who was born a slave came innumerable developments in the field of science conceived with the purpose of aiding our farmers to more fully utilize their resources. That he was successful is fully demonstrated in the recent development of new and greater markets for southern farm products, notably peanuts and sweet potatoes. The agricultural south is deeply conscious of the great debt it owes to this man who chose to turn his immense powers to the development of his homeland, although no portal of personal fame and fortune was closed to him. Dr. Carver's passing is deeply regretted by all who have the welfare of this nation uppermost in their hearts.

January 7, 1943

### DEATH OF A GREAT AMERICAN

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, whose beginning was so humble that nobody took the trouble to record the exact date, the nation has lost a great scientist and the South a citizen of distinction.

As director of agricultural work at Tuskegee Institute, where he was invited by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder, Dr. Carver devoted himself to agricultural chemistry. He discovered innumerable uses for many of the south's native products and developed them for commercial utilization.

The Star is proud to join the countless others paying homage to the memory of a fine son of the south who made the most of that opportunity and freedom which knows no caste, nor breed nor birth.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor World  
January 8, 1943

## Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, negro scientist, is dead. The life of this non-Aryan is a monument to American democracy and an outstanding refutation of Hitler's mad ravings.

Dr. Carver, son of slaves, was one of America's greatest men. Along with Edison, Dr. Carver did more for humanity with humble things at hand than any other person. Unlike Edison, Dr. Carver refused to use his discoveries for personal wealth. He took the insignificant peanut and even the mud around his cabin door, and from them he extracted foods and medicines that awaited an inquiring mind for discovery.

Americans, white or black, rich or poor, will pay more and more tribute to this humble negro as the years go on. His life was a sermon from which all can draw invaluable lessons, and of all good and faithful servants, we believe that the Divine Maker of all things has given that pronouncement

## ALABAMA (Carver)

on him with especial emphasis.

*The Nation* JAN 10  
"BORN OF SLAVE PARENTS ON A FARM NEAR Diamond Grove, Ala., in infancy lost his father and was stolen and carried into Africa with mother, who was never heard of again; was bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300 and returned to former home in Missouri." So "Who's Who" describes the birth and infancy of Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the outstanding scientists in agricultural research, who died the other day at Tuskegee Institute. Though he did not learn to read and write until he was twenty, Dr. Carver, earning his own way, managed to graduate at the age of thirty from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (he was denied admission to another college because of his race). He went to Tuskegee in 1896 and founded there a school of agriculture devoted to the practical problems of farming, particularly in the South. In the course of almost half a century he developed hundreds of new products from the peanut and the sweet potato and cotton; from the clay soil of nineteen acres of "the worst land in Alabama" which he took over to show what could be done with it, he developed paints, pigments, stains, and face powders. He made paving blocks from cotton, synthetic marble from wood shavings, and paint from soy beans. He also made the fat cotton bolls of short-stalk cotton grow on tall stalks to prevent their being splashed with sand and ruined when it rained. He painted pictures and played the piano. He was deeply religious. He never took money for his discoveries, and much of what he earned at Tuskegee he gave to needy students. His life and work, as the funeral orators say, must be an inspiration. They should also provide, for white and black Americans alike, fresh and thrilling vindication of the principle of racial equality so often honored in the breach. JAN 16 1943

### George Washington Carver



SEVENTY-FIVE years ago the editor and his wife, a bride and groom under missionary appointment to the Boys' Industrial school, Khartum, the Sudan, were sent to the Tuskegee institute in Alabama to pick up useful ideas for the work in the Sudan. For a whole week, so far as they know, they were the only white persons at the institute. They were given every courtesy the president, Major Robert R. Moton, was able to provide. They dined with the faculty and with the student body. They were entertained by Mrs. Booker T. Washington for a breakfast one morning and witnessed her leader-

ship of the family in morning worship. They visited every department of the institution that time permitted. They observed especially the industrial work. JAN 16 1943

The part of the visit which invites emphasis on this page, however, was the time spent in the laboratory with Dr. George Washington Carver. Dr. Carver died on January 5 and newspapers and radio are magnifying him as a great scientist, perhaps the greatest Negro scientist. We have no intention of disputing that claim; but our conviction is that George Washington Carver was a Christian before he was a scientist, and among his own people it is the touch of his Christian life which is being recalled first; his scientific genius is remembered secondarily. JAN 18 1943

### Credits Success Entirely To God

When we talked with Dr. Carver he was being widely acclaimed for his discovery of things which could be made from the peanut and sweet potato. Perhaps his success in making rubber from sweet potatoes, "to all appearances as good as that which comes from the rubber tree," is one of the reasons why Henry Ford had recently induced Dr. Carver to come to his laboratories. However, there was no evidence that Dr. Carver thought that he, himself, had accomplished anything great. He gave credit to God for everything. His soft, gentle voice, his patience, his humility, his reverence made us, in turn, conscious of God. "I am actually led in this work," he insisted. "The hand and influence of God is in it all."

Born during Civil War days, a sickly boy who was acquired by a slave owner in exchange for a horse valued at \$300, without resources as they are considered necessary today, he obtained an education, made use of the talents God had given him and gave of himself for the benefit of mankind without thought of any material recompense. This is the Christian portrayed on our front cover.—R. L. E.

Knorrville, Tenn., Journal  
January 8, 1943

## Dr. Carver To Be Buried Near School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who rose from the son of a Negro slave to become one of the nation's leading scientists, will be buried here tomorrow in the Tuskegee cemetery.

Funeral services for the frail Carver, who died Tuesday after two years of failing health, will be conducted at 2:30 p. m. in the institute chapel by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson. He will be buried near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, where Dr. Carver had been a faculty member since 1896.



## Honored Over The Years

(From The East Tennessee News)

OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF OUR nation, north and south, sent eloquent and sincere expressions of sympathy to Tuskegee Institute as they lauded the wonderful contributions of Doctor George W. Carver, noted Tuskegee scientist, whose death occurred last week.

Thoughtful recognition was exhibited toward Doctor Carver on the part of leaders of our nation from President Roosevelt on down, as they halted their busy activities during these troublous times, to send messages to Tuskegee, deploring the great loss to our nation.

The commendable phase of the situation is that these very same friends did not wait until Doctor Carver had passed away to assure him of their appreciation of the fine service he rendered humanity. All over the years, a path was made to the very door of the Alabama black man's laboratory by notables of our own and foreign lands, who shook the hand of the great scientist and thanked him for his discoveries and productions.

The life and experience of Dr. Carver should offer encouragement to Negro boys and girls in every nook and cranny of our land. It is quite evident that orderly living and engaging in work that will prove productive of something worthwhile the like of which the noted scientist portrayed, will win ample reward whether the individual is a black man or a member of the white race.

In the meantime, it is noteworthy that Doctor Carver brought the Negro racial group more worthwhile recognition in the past quarter century than any other member of the race.

St. Louis, Missouri

### CARVER, THE GIANT

In the death of George Washington Carver, the nation, yes, the world, has lost the giant of the forest in his particular field. In the field of science, Dr. Carver ranked among the highest in the profession, either white or black, who are known to the civilized world.

The thing which made him greater than he was, is the fact that he was willing to pay the price by work and sacrifice. During his forty years at Tuskegee he rarely complained of illness. He was always on the job, working both day and night, using his knowledge for the benefit of mankind. He worked, not to earn money but worked and made the sacrifice to help humanity.

Great scientists and industrialists called him the "greatest," not because he was a Negro, born in abject poverty, but because of his work.

It goes without saying that the life of George Washington Carver has been an inspiration, particularly to the men, women and children of his race, and his accomplishments have been a challenge to the "Hitler's" and their ilk, at home and abroad.

Now that Dr. Carver has gone to his reward, the people of the nation should perpetuate his memory by erecting a suitable monument at the place of his birth.

Guardian  
Boston, Mass.

## DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

JAN 16 1943

### (The World Mourns His Passing)

By GEORGE REGINALD MARGETSON

A scientist renowned and versatile,  
Worked wonders with his genius and his skill,  
Subservient to the Higher, Infinite Mind;  
Built Him an altar—there to serve mankind;  
Moved by a faith profound in the All-Seeing  
To bide the Will of the All-Knowing Being;  
Viewed Nature's plan, vibrated to the whole,  
Thrilled by her heart-beat when the thunders roll;  
Danced to her rhythms, rellicking with the gale;  
Awed by her grandeur, where her galleons sail;  
Drank at her health-springs, where her streamlets  
flow;

Saw her fair face, at morn's flushed, radiant glow;  
Sensed her soul-yearnings in each blade of grass,  
Stepping most gently o'er them as he'd pass.  
He caught her napping 'neath the bamboo thatch,  
And drew her musings from the cabbage patch.  
He pricked the life-germ of the farm and field  
And stirred its latent consciousness to yield.  
He delved into Earth's, mysteries unseen  
And glorified the lowly peanut bean.  
From distant hamlet, city, town, and state  
Men sought his counsel and proclaimed him Great.  
They made a beaten foot-path to his door,  
This man to greet, his products to explore,  
While morbid scientists in mad array  
Employ their talents to disrupt or slay,  
His gifts the thousand-petaled flower unfold  
That makes a richer and a better world.  
Up from the pit of slavery he had striven  
And what a blessing he his race has given!  
For us, he visioned prosperous, peaceful days  
And made our hearts to lift in hymns of praise.  
He rises, to shine with Lincoln, Garrison (Lloyd)  
And leaves in earth's sad plane a tranquillled void.  
Let all mankind pay homage to this sage,  
The potent Benefactor of the Age.

Mobile, Ala.,  
January 7, 1943

### From Slavery To World Acclaim

The rise of George Washington Carver, colored scientist of Tuskegee Institute, from the darkness of slave to the estimable position he today holds in the world of science long will live as one of America's most amazing biographies.

The foregoing lines were written here almost two agements and defeats and equipped him with a sense of years ago, when Dr. Carver was alive and immediately humility and sincere modesty that never left him during after he had assigned his life savings to a foundation to his years of international acclaim.

It was this same vision and understanding that led Dr. Carver to realize the potential value of agriculture in an industrial world. The majority of his experiments and scientific developments centered about the industrial and utilization of commonplace products of Alabama earth and of the soil itself.

Dr. Carver would probably be the first to admit that he had his experiments only scratched the surface of the latent possibilities of agriculture in industry, but all Alabama should be proud that his work will serve as a basis for discoveries yet to come.

leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy. Despite his humble beginning, Dr. Carver became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agriculture. Dr. Carver died last night at Tuskegee Institute.

products and developing them.  
counless uses for native-grown



## Taps For Dr. Carver

The recent passing of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist, artist and research authority, will in nowise close his brilliant career. His modest life was lived in the arena of immortal usefulness and his inventions will pass on to make the world better and happier as long as civilization endures.

For the most he is the answer to the proposition that genius knows no bounds nor color and that a man's color is no barrier to wholesomeness and greatness.

Dr. Carver's works are too well and widely known for a review in a column lamenting his passing. He walked with presidents and kings and kept the common touch. He went from one experiment to another, never stopping to find out how much pecuniary gain would be derived from his discoveries. He belonged to immortality and his works were dedicated to man. Man will come daily into the heritages of the wonderful and powerful contributions he made for civilization.

His works and his fame will rest alongside that of his famous benefactor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who passed on many years ago and whose bones rest in Tuskegee soil.

Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee will become the shrine of the world and the great work he begun will flourish through the ages.

Time will continue to unfold his greatness and immortality will write his epitaph.

Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

## Noted Negro Scientist Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting

Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois

RUSSIA  
MOURNS  
DR. CARVER

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, USSR., Jan. 21.—The death of Dr. George Washington Carver, who reportedly declined an offer of the Soviet union several years ago to come here at a fabulous salary to work for Russia, was noted mournfully last week when the news reached here by Soviet officials and the Russian press.

Though unable to come here himself because of advancing age, an assistant of Dr. Carver, John Sutton, did respond to Russia's in-

## ALABAMA (Carver)

visitation, and conducted scientific experiments in cotton growing in the heart of the Soviet cotton growing region.

JAN 24 1943  
Later, given a laboratory in Krasnodar in the northern Caucasus, Mr. Sutton continued his work until that region, now under German control, was taken by the Nazis. One of his developments was the production of rope and twine from a hemp substitute made from grain straws.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier  
January 7, 1943

CARVER, SCIENTIST,  
DIES AT TUSKEGEE

Negro Chemist's Findings  
Greatly Increased Farm  
Income in South

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—(U.P.) Dr. George Washington Carver, seventy-nine, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he has preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern agriculture.

He was appointed collaborator in the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917.

Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints.

Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would

have made his very wealthy, but he gave them freely to the world. The late Thomas A. Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him. The congressional ways and means committee gave him ten minutes in 1921 to testify about the then pending Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. His testimony was so engrossing that he was kept testifying an hour and forty-five minutes.

Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940, he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in creative chemistry.

He was born of slave parents on the plantation of Moses Carver near Wiamond Grove, Mo., in 1864. Night raiders kidnaped him and his mother while he was still a baby. His master ransomed him for a \$300 horse, but his mother already had been sold by her abductors and he never saw her again.

From the plantation where he was born, he went to Minneapolis, Kan., and obtained a grammar and high school education while supporting himself.

He enrolled at the University of Iowa, but it refused to let him enter when it found out that he was a negro. He spent the winter laundering students' clothes, and the following fall enrolled at Simpson college, Indianola, Ia.

Three years later, he went to Iowa State college, Ames, where he received a bachelor's and master's degree in agriculture. He was class poet in his final year at Iowa State, and Dr. L. H. Pammell, the college president, said he was the most brilliant student he had ever known.

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee institute, invited him to take charge of the institute's agricultural courses in 1896.

When Dr. Carver arrived, he had four oxen, a few pigs and chickens, a few tools and 3,500 acres of poor land with which to work. The farms on all sides, impoverished by years of cotton growing, were becoming more run down every season.

"Plant peanuts, sweet potatoes, greens, corn—anything. Anything but cotton," he urged farmers.

Soon the peanut crop was so large the market was flooded. He turned to the laboratory to find uses for peanuts.

Before he died, he had made more than 30 useful products from peanuts, including cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. He made 118 products from sweet potatoes, including ink, glue, stains and crystallized ginger.

He developed new uses for cotton, and proved it could be used to build roads. He was the first person to make newsprint from Southern pine.

"I am only a trail blazer for those

who come after me," he said when he created a foundation with his life savings. "I hope the South will be the first to take advantage of the foundation and contribute to it. And I hope the foundation will serve all the people, regardless of race, color or creed."

Centerville, Miss., Jeffersonian  
January 8, 1943

NOTED NEGRO  
SCIENTIST  
IS DEAD

Dr. George W. Carver, Acclaimed Greatest Scientist  
Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (UP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 97, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers Association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern Agriculture.

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917.

Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt medal in 1929 for distinguished service to science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg Galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base

of his paints. Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would have made him very wealthy.

Noted Negro Scientist  
Succumbs At Tuskegee

Rayville, La., News  
January 9, 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. birth date once estimated that it many other articles



# Carver, Noted Negro Leader, Dies At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a noted negro scientist, a former slave boy who gained world-wide distinction for his discoveries in the uses of peanuts, sweet potatoes and other products, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday morning. Since 1896 he had been a teacher in the institution founded by another leader of his race, Booker T. Washington. His able and unselfish endeavors have contributed much to the advancement of science, particularly in the field of agriculture. Messages of regret over his passing were sent by President Roosevelt, Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones; Senator John Bankhead of Alabama and many other National figures.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas. The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college in 1896. Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire south. And what helps the south, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Dr. George Washington Carver, a noted negro scientist, a former slave boy who gained world-wide distinction for his discoveries in the uses of peanuts, sweet potatoes and other products, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday morning. Since 1896 he had been a teacher in the institution founded by another leader of his race, Booker T. Washington. His able and unselfish endeavors have contributed much to the advancement of science, particularly in the field of agriculture. Messages of regret over his passing were sent by President Roosevelt, Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones; Senator John Bankhead of Alabama and many other National figures.

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Carver. TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—The body of George Washington Carver, a Negro, today was returned to the earth from which he had extracted untold potential benefits for man.

Simple funeral services were held for the 79-year-old scientist who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Burial for Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of presidents and millionaires, was in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here. Since 1896 he had been a member of the faculty, but in recent years he had devoted himself almost entirely to research work on agricultural products and the clays of the south.

Atlanta Ga. World January 8, 1943

## Dr. Patterson Issues Statement On Carver Death

TUSKEGEE, Inst.—Ala., (SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, made the following statement Thursday concerning the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist:

The entire Tuskegee Institute community is saddened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. Like Booker T. Washington, our founder, and his close friend, Dr. Carver starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute. "His nearly fifty years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this Nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

He was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in August, 1935. He became a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1917. Dr. Carver was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1923 for his research in potash, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and the Theodore Roosevelt Medal in 1929 for distinguished service in science.

He was an excellent painter, and the Luxembourg Galleries of Paris wanted one of his paintings, but he declined the honor. Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints. Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's Detroit laboratories. His formulas would have

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for southern agricultural products. Funeral services for Dr. Carver

who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p. m. (CWT) in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Asheboro, N. C. Courier January 6, 1943

## Dr. G. W. Carver, Famous Scientist, Dies in Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (UP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest American scientists, died Tuesday night.

He had been in failing health for several years and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially the products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars.

Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers Association for having contributed the greatest service to Southern agriculture.

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Dr. Carver never patented any of his discoveries. He was never married and left no relatives. In 1940 he gave \$33,000—what was left of his life savings after a bank failure—to create a foundation to perpetuate research in creative chemistry.

He was born of slave parents on the plantation of Moses Carver near Diamond Grove, Mo., in 1864. Night riders kidnaped him and his mother while he was still a baby. His master ransomed him for a \$300 horse, but his mother already had been sold by her abductors and he never saw her again.

From the plantation where he was born, he went to Minneapolis, Kan., and obtained a grammar and high school education while supporting himself. He enrolled at the University of Iowa, but it refused to let him enter when it found out that he was a negro. He spent the winter laundering students' clothes, and the following fall enrolled at Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.

Three years later, he went to Iowa State College, Ames, where he received a bachelor's and master's degree in agriculture. He was class poet in his final year at Iowa State, and Dr. L. H. Pammel, the college president, said he was the most brilliant student he had ever known.

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee Institute, invited him to take charge of the institute's agricultural courses in 1896. When Dr. Carver arrived, he had four oxen, a few pigs and chickens, a few tools and 3,500 acres of poor land with which to work. The farms on all sides, impoverished by years of cotton growing, were becoming more run down every season.

"Plant peanuts, sweet potatoes, greens, corn—anything. Anything but cotton," he urged farmers. Soon the peanut crop was so large the market was flooded. He turned to the laboratory to find uses for peanuts.

Before he died, he had made more than 300 useful products from peanuts, including cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. He made 118 products from sweet potatoes, including ink, glue, stains and crystallized ginger. He developed new uses for cotton, and proved it could be used to build roads. He was the first person to make newspaper from southern pine.

"I am only a trail blazer for those who came after me," he said when he created a foundation with his life savings. "I hope the south will be the first to take advantage of it. And I hope the foundation will serve all the people, regardless of race, color or creed."

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## Famed Colored Scientist Is Dead At Tuskegee, Ala.



43-1943  
New York Times  
New York, N. Y.

# DR. CARVER IS DEAD; NEGRO SCIENTIST

Son of Slave Parents Who  
Made Experiments as Member  
of Tuskegee Faculty  
JAN 6 - 1943

INSPIRED BY THE LOWLY  
Clay, Sweet Potato, Peanuts  
Lent Themselves to His  
Agricultural Feats

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, died early tonight in his home at Tuskegee Institute. His age was 78.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the last ten days.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

No Ambition for Riches  
Dr. Carver, paying no attention to his clothes and refusing to make money on his discoveries, simply devoted his life to scientific agricultural research, to enable his colored brethren to make a better living from the soil in the South.

He became such an authority on cotton, the peanut and the sweet potato, that he ended with a place among important white men. His name is in "Who's Who in America," and he was accorded a membership in the Royal Society of London.

"Who's Who" lists him as an educator and follows immediately with the information which he supplied, that he was "born of slave parents of a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1864; in fancy peanut oil which was found help-

carried into Arkansas with mother, in the treatment of infantile paralysis, who was never heard of again; wasparalysis. When he produced an array of better cultivation and utilization of common products, receiving at-

Because he was a puny boy who got his growth late, he was allowed to run around as a household pet then without being put to heavy work. Outdoors he learned about trees, shrubs and insects and liked to paint and draw them. In the kitchen he picked up much knowledge of cooking and of canning fruits and vegetables which later was to serve his people. In the parlor he learned some things of music.

Worked Way Through School  
Until he was almost 20, he did not learn to read and write. That came after he grew up suddenly and struck out for himself. He had seen education at close quarters in a white household and felt he could use it. He worked his way through high school in Minneapolis, Kan., and later through the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

He was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1894, at the age of 30, and was immediately made a faculty member in charge of the college greenhouse and the bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Two years later he had earned the degree of Master of Science and made the acquaintance of Booker T. Washington, who then was bringing the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to notice.

He went to Tuskegee in 1896 and stayed there for the remainder of his life, directing the Department of Agricultural Research. And was a great curse then to the Alabama cotton farmer. The short-stalk cotton produced the fattest bolls and the tall-stalk produced the leanest. Yet the short-stalk cotton left the bolls exposed to splashes of sand when it rained. By a crossing process, Professor Carver got the fat cotton bolls of the short-stalk cotton to grow on the tall stalks that lifted them out of the sand. Officially in Washington, the cross was recognized by the name of "Carver's Hybrid."

Champion of Diversification  
After the boll-weevil invasion had brought misery to the one-crop South, Professor Carver addressed himself to the developing the uses of the peanut and the sweet potato and spreading the gospel of diversification with these also as money crops. He developed more than a hundred different products from the peanut, including milk, ink, flour, breakfast foods, wood stains, face creams and latterly a medicinal sweet potato.

He traveled through the South, lecturing to farm gatherings on the better cultivation and utilization of common products, receiving at-

Means Committee of Congress in 1921, in support of a protective law for Negroes but also from white men who recognized that he could tell them how to better their farming, their living, their health and their prosperity.

In 1923 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded him the Spingarn Medal for discoveries that would change the economic life of the South. In 1935 he was appointed director of the United States Department of Plant Industry, in the division of plant mycology and disease survey. He was invited frequently to speak before agricultural classes in the white technical colleges of the South.

A less known side of Professor Carver's activity was his Bible class at Tuskegee, started in 1906, when his office boy and seven other students asked him to teach them the Bible on Sundays. He taught the Bible by impersonating the characters himself. On one occasion he astonished his class when it reached the story of the manna-fed Israelites by producing a variety of the original manna, which he had gathered in the woods about Tuskegee.

Valterboro, S. C. Press & Standard  
January 7, 1943  
Doffman, Ala. Eagle  
January 6, 1943

DR. G. W. CARVER  
PASSED AWAY  
Noted Negro Scientist  
Had Aided South—Developed Over 300 Products

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy. Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.



GEORGE W. CARVER  
News pictures, 1939

rect revelation from God," he said in explanation of his attitude, addressing the annual meeting of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York in 1939.

"The idea and the method of working out a new product come all together," he continued. "In half an hour after the idea was revealed to me, I produced the yolk of an egg from the Puerto Rican sweet potato."

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## ALABAMA (Carver)

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink, and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire south. And Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
January 7, 1943

Tribute Paid To Negro  
Scientist By Roosevelt  
In Sympathy Message

Other Highly Placed Men  
Join President In Giving  
Homage To Onetime Slave

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — The body of Dr. George Washington Carver lay in state at Tuskegee Institute Thursday as persons from all walks of life paused to pay homage to the one-time slave boy who became an eminent scientist. President Roosevelt was among the first to send a message of condolence and others were received from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov. Elect Chauncey Sparks and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an

outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver," the president's message said. "The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing."

"All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere."

Dr. Carver will be buried Friday at Tuskegee.

Representative Hobbs  
WASHINGTON — (AP) — Representative Sam Hobbs paid tribute Wednesday to the late George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. Hobbs described the famed Negro leader as a "leader in science" and a "site for the memorial."

Missouri Congressman  
Suggests Carver Memorial  
WASHINGTON — (AP) — Representative Short (R., Mo.) plans to introduce a bill to establish a national monument honoring the late Dr. George Washington Carver, whom he described as "this great leader of the Negro race."



# Memorial For Journal + Guide Carver Is Held Norfolk, Va. At Camp Lee

JAN 23 1943  
His Life Held  
Out As Distinctly  
American By Rowe  
JAN 23 1943

CAMP LEE, Va. — "There is something distinctly American in the life of Dr. George Washington Carver," Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, commander of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, told enlisted men and officers at a memorial program honoring the late scientist.

Col. Charles H. Henry, Lt. Col. Whitfield W. Watson, Lt. Col. Frank M. Snowden, and Chaplain A. E. Martin, paid tribute to the scientist.

Gen. Rowe said that the life of Dr. Carver proves that America is still the land of opportunity and a man may still rise to high places here by hard work. "Let us be better soldiers and citizens, thus preserving this American way of life," the commanding officer urged.

## A TRULY GREAT AMERICAN

Col. Henry, who made the opening address, said: "We are here tonight to honor a truly great American, one that any race would be proud to claim as its own." Col. Watson told of having met Dr. Carver and heard him say, "You shall know science and it shall make you free."

Lt. Col. Snowden said that Dr. Carver's life proves that genius is no respecter of race, color, creed, or nationality. The Salvage School commander said, "What this man achieved should inspire us."

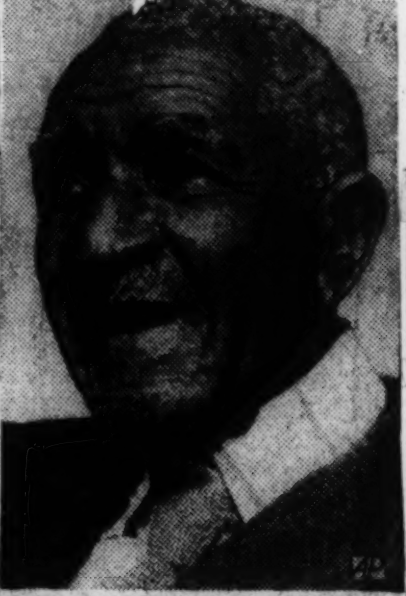
At the right of the stage was a large painting of Dr. Carver at work done by Cpl. David Hodges.

Kansas City Call  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Gov. Bricker Pays Tribute to Carver

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio sent the following telegram to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, upon the death of Dr. George W. Carver:

"Ohio friends and admirers deeply regret the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. President of the school. While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain 'to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth.' Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. This grew to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was the postage stamp necessary to mail it."



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER  
[Great Scientist Succumbs]

## Noted Negro Dies at Home In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other materials. He will be buried in Tuskegee

cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. This grew to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

## Dr. Carver, Famed Negro Scientist, Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Doctor Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Products From Peanuts  
He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver steadfastly refused to

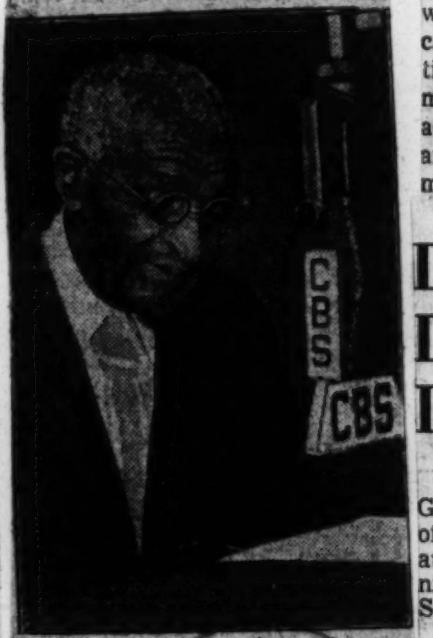
exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to a heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Doctor Washington.

New York Age  
New York, N. Y.

## Noted Scientist Dies



Late Dr. GEORGE W. CARVER

## Dr. George W. Carver, Famous Scientist Passes At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The nation was shocked early Tuesday evening by the death of world-famous Dr. George Washington Carver. The aged scientist succumbed at his home around 7:30 p. m., following an illness of ten days.

Dr. Carver, born in slavery in Diamond Grove, Missouri, gained world recognition as an agricultural research worker through his many discoveries with the peanut

Although the deceased was not quite certain as to the date of birth, it is believed he was born in 1874. He had been connected with the Tuskegee Institute faculty since 1894.

## Kansas City Call Kansas City, Mo. N.A.A.C.P. Mourns Death of Carver

NEW YORK.—In acknowledgment of the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sent this week to Dr. F. D. Patterson at Tuskegee Institute the following telegram:

"May I on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People join in paying tribute to Dr. Carver who was one of the greatest Americans, irrespective of race, of our time. Words are feeble instruments to express adequately our admiration for him as a scientist and our respect for him as a human being."

mond. Va. Times-Dispatch  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. Carver Leaves Mark In the South

TUSKEGEE, ALA., (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19

acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama. He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

## Famed Negro Scientist Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Funeral services will be held Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.



43-1943

Journal-Herald  
January 26, 1943

## He Who Talked With Flowers

One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver.

Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering into the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all created earthly gifts. He walked and talked with flowers. And they talked with him.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life, and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he looked upon indifferently—giving all credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thou-

sands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact, and he was the living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—his wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers" by Glenn Clark. It is published by the Macalester Park Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough." Dawson, Ga., News January 14, 1943

### A Great Benefactor Is Dead

One of the nation's greatest benefactors, Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist, is dead, and in his passing mankind loses a real friend. Spurning riches, the humble man, born of slave parents, devoted his entire life to laboratory research, developing new products from natural resources of the south.

Dr. Carver is largely responsible for the rapid development of the peanut. Years ago he saw the food value of the peanut and immediately started long hours of work and research out of which came peanut butter, peanut meal and more than a score of other delicious products of high food value. He also found many valuable foods and uses for the sweet potato and helped to bring it into popularity.

He will go down in history as a great man, a credit to his race and to the world. He was admired because of his simple life, and his unflinching devotion to his life's work. He came by an enlightened world today, ascended to the heights of personal achievement in a highly specialized creative sphere of intellectual distinction in a lonely grandeur even his own humility could not obscure.

### Dr. George W. Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, the famed Negro scientist, who died last night at Tuskegee, Alabama, at the age of 79, possessed a personal history that reads like a novel.

Born of slave parents on the plantation of a man named Moses Carver near Diamond Grove, Missouri, in 1864, he and his mother were kidnapped by night riders when he was a baby. He himself was ransomed for a \$300 horse—but his

## ALABAMA (Carver)

Mother was sold to other persons and he never saw her again. *Easton, Ga.*

As was the custom of that day he took his white master's name—and he made it the bright symbol of achievement and nobility wherever modern science is known and wherever lofty human character is admired. *Jan. 6, 1943*

The boy who was a nameless slave and waif came to the time when he counted national leaders as his friends and compatriots, and he gave his whole life to the chemical researches which have made him famous. From sweet potatoes, from peanuts and from cotton he wrought 300 different products, all of lasting use to his fellow men. He gave them to the world freely without profit; and it was characteristic of him that he not only turned down many honors and many opportunities to become rich, but that he gave \$33,000—all that was left of his lifetime savings—to perpetuate a chemical research foundation at Tuskegee. *Jan. 6, 1943*

A man who was entirely selfless, one who labored and wrought all his life for others, he who was once a lowly slave in a dark era of national selfishness, ennobled his race and his Country by his admirable gifts of mind and heart. *Easton Express*

George Washington Carver was truly a great American. *Easton, Ga.*  
Salisbury, N. C. Post  
January 6, 1943

### Carver The Unique

If the degree of increase in distinction during a man's lifetime can be said to be the measure of his justification for having lived, then the United States has lost its most distinguished citizen in the death of Dr. George Washington Carver.

Born into a society which accounted his very blood the fluid of bondage and balanced his worth in equivalents of horses, hogs, or bales of cotton, the Negro scientist, mourned by an enlightened world today, ascended to the heights of personal achievement in a highly specialized creative sphere of intellectual distinction in a lonely grandeur even his own humility could not obscure.

The slave son of a slave mother, George Washington Carver was doomed from his first breath to have no higher hope than to attain to the lowest levels of the obscurity which shrouds the wholly inconsequential.

But he confounded his doom.

He blasted asunder the incalculable barriers of a fate allotted him by time and space and circumstance.

Men have been lower in our time.

Men have risen higher.

But no man born so low has risen so high.

And so, again, if degree of increase in dis-

tinguishment is the measure of a man's worth, George Washington Carver was an American incomparably worthy.

Petersburg, Fla., Times  
January 25, 1943

## Today's Talk

By George Matthew Adams

ONE of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver.

Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering into the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

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George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he looked upon indifferently—giving all credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thousands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact, and he was the living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—his wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers," by Glenn Clark. It is published by the Macalester Park Publishing Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough."

Siler City, N. C. News  
January 14, 1943

### A Great Scientist

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, the eminent Negro scientist who died last week at his beloved Tuskegee Institute brought lasting credit to his race.

Born in slavery more years ago than he could remember, Dr. Carver made contribu-

His accomplishments and saying simply that he was perfectly satisfied the many honors accorded him during his life at Tuskegee and preferred to remain there. His life should be an inspiration to all people regardless of race, time is proof perfect that America is a land of opportunity for all people regardless of race, creed or color.





N. C. News  
January 6, 1943  
Tuskegee, Ala., News  
January 6, 1943

# Dr. George Carver, Noted Negro Scientist, Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. yesterday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

It was believed by many of his intimates that Dr. Carver voiced his creed in a poem he recited in his high-pitched voice on his 40th anniversary at Tuskegee. It was titled: "The Things Not Done, are the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through college on Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropies, but his threadbare clothes and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

A blight struck Alabama and Florida pecan trees in the 1920s. A grower turned to Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a fabulous price. The "price" to that man and to everyone else was just a 3-cent postage stamp—after Dr. Carver developed the "cure."

In a day when the south prospered on a one-crop output, Carver was preaching a principle of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in the Luxumburg gallery. Landscapes of the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments,

Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the magnolia blossom cone, the Osage orange, banana skins and coffee grounds.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER  
"Florence, S. C., Morning News  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. George Carver, Famed Scientist, Taken By Death

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 — (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro Institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments,

cosmetics, paper, paint and other materials.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to

southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose work have hung a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man, passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnapped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was able college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew, he was released from his faculty duties to become the Institute's consulting chemist and director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But, though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were accorded him. Only this year he was selected by the progressive farmer as "man of the year in service to southern agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society Arts at London.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to visit Henry Ford.

January 6, 1943  
The death of Dr. George Wash-

ington Carver, Tuesday, in Tuskegee, Ala., removes one of the leaders of the negro race and one of the South's and the nation's foremost agricultural scientists. Carver was born in Missouri, "about 1864," and had been on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute since 1894,

after he had struggled to get an education. His contribution to the welfare of the negro has been a great one, especially in the field of finding new uses for the crops which the southern negro helps to produce. He has discovered scores of uses for such crops as sweet potatoes and peanuts, and from the red clay and sandy loam of the South he has developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other materials. In addition, he was an artist and his works have hung in a number of well known galleries. Dr. Carver was an humble man and never lost sight of his ability to aid his people, and chose "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He probably could have been wealthy, but he chose instead to help his people. From them he reaped the reward of love and affection and from the white people of the whole nation, respect and admiration.

January 7, 1943  
Dadeville, Ala., Record

## NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

Dr. George Washington Carver, who died suddenly at Tuskegee, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery adjoining Tuskegee Institute chapel. The body will lie in state Friday morning and part of Friday afternoon.

Carver, whose parents were slaves, was considered to be the greatest scientist in his field—the branch of chemistry which converts farm products into materials for industrial purposes. Now about 80, he had spent 46 years at Tuskegee Institute working with peanuts (for which he

listed 105 different preparations), other common crops, clays, and fibers.

When Carver arrived in Tuskegee in 1896, without money or assistance, he began experimentation with a 16-acre eroded plot of land and a laboratory of improvised odds and ends. Today a well furnished museum and laboratory stand in his honor at the Institute and he is acclaimed throughout the world. His life and works are classic examples of one who achieved much with little.

January 9, 1943  
Tuskegee, Ala., Daily Home

## FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 9.—Simple funeral services were held here yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, Negro scientist, who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding the necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of Presidents and millionaires, was buried in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here.

Funeral services were read by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commending his life and work.

His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him—Dr. Carver used to say—from marrying, and there were no survivors.

January 8, 1943  
Martin, Tenn., Press

## Dr. Carver, Famed Negro, Died Tues.

Dr. George Washington Carver, head of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., famed negro scientist, died Tuesday evening about 7:30 after a short illness. Born a slave in Missouri, Dr. Carver overcame almost insurmountable handicaps, to become not only the greatest scientist of his race, but also one of the greatest in the field of agricultural chemistry that the world has ever known. He did not know his exact age, but he believed he was born in 1864.

Since his death, telegrams of condolence from many of the nation's leaders have been received at Tuskegee.

January 10, 1943  
The body of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted in Tuskegee Institute cemetery today, close by the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school at the institute where the trail Negro rose to fame.

A blanket of flowers given by one of his many friends in all ways of life, covered his casket yesterday as it was carried from the funeral services at the institute chapel to its final resting place.

Hundreds of whites and Negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the Negro who by genius and hard work rose from the son of slave parents to gain international renown.

Flowers From Ford  
On Carver's Grave



43-1943  
Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.

# Capacity Crowd at Rites for Dr. Carver

JAN 16 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Funeral services for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist who died here last Tuesday night, were conducted at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel, filled to capacity with admirers of both races.

Thousands Packed Biers  
The body had rested in state after he joined the faculty at Tuskegee from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. Thursday and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Friday while thousands of all creeds and from all walks of life paid final silent tribute.

Hundreds of floral offerings lined the casket and were banked high along the altar, including designs from Iowa State College, Simpson College, American Inventors' Society, various clubs and organizations, universities and colleges and high schools throughout the country.

Dr. Patterson's Tribute  
Chaplain D. L. T. Robinson of the Tuskegee Army Flying School pronounced the invocation and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, delivered the in memoriam, declaring: "We pause today to pay tribute to another of great worth passed to his reward. It is sad to see slipping away from us those whose good works have helped mightily to make that composite unit of influence and service which is Tuskegee Institute."

"The grief of the moment, however, is overshadowed by the challenge which their going brings. This challenge comes as a clear invitation to carry on in faith, in hope and in deed."

Altruism Cited  
Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, who delivered the funeral message, pointed out that "God still notes the world was named, and his sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways. This humble genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain."

Telegrams were read from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice

President Henry A. Wallace, Governor-elect Chauncey D. Sparks of Alabama; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Schieffelin; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Willis I. Peek, president of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, and Jacob Jones, a member of the first class taught by Dr. Carver after he joined the faculty at Tuskegee.

Ford Sends Representative  
One of Dr. Carver's close friends, Henry Ford, was unable to be present, but sent R. J. Burke as his personal representative. Mr. Ford also sent a huge covering of flowers for the casket. "There Is a Balm in Gilead," "The Old Rugged Cross" and "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" were rendered by the Tuskegee choir and the congregation. Interment was in the Institute Cemetery.

Fraternity Pallbearers  
Members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, to which Dr. Carver belonged, served as pallbearers. They were: G. Love, J. T. Williamson, Earl Sorrell, Ira H. Bodden, Guy R. Trammell and Ignacio L. Guzman. Honorary pallbearers were Dr. J. A. Lee, William H. Carter, Arthur P. Mack, Charles H. Gibson, Sr., Jallous Perdue, Major M. D. Garner, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, B. J. Beard, Charles Winter Wood, J. B. Bragg, Clarence C. Hart, Raleigh H. Merritt, Frank P. Chisholm, Collins H. Robinson, Monroe N. Work, Willis I. Peek, Dr. J. H. Drake, D. A. Williston, J. R. Wingfield, Dr. J. A. Kenney.

Columbia S. C. State  
January 10, 1943

## Carver Students Pay Tribute to Doctor Carver

At a special assembly Friday students of Carver junior high school paid tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, for whom the school was named. The assembly was opened with the singing of "America" by the student body, followed by a prayer. The girls' trio sang "Abide With Me" and Harry Brown read a story of Doctor Carver's life. An original poem by Julia B. Morton, one of the teachers of the school, was read by Sarah Jones and Longfellow's "The Psalm of Life" was given

ALABAMA (Carver)  
by Vera Champion. The assembly was closed with the singing of "Taps" by the girls' trio and the entire student body observed a moment of silent meditation.  
Tribune. Ga. News  
January 6, 1943

## Dr. George Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (P) — The World of science has lost one of its most eminent characters — a man who started life as a slave.

Doctor George Washington Carver, the famous negro chemist, died from a fall he suffered a month ago. He was 79 years old.

Doctor Carver's discoveries of uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts saved the Southlands when they petered out from too much cotton planting. And they added millions to the South's annual income.

His numberless chemical formulas could have made him a millionaire many times over—but Doctor Carver gave them all away.

He donated to the world more than 300 products from peanuts including cheese, paper, coffee, plastics—even face powder. And he developed 118 products from sweet potatoes — from ink and glue to crystallized ginger.

Such were the wonders of chemistry, worked by one of the most able members of the negro race.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times  
January 8, 1943

## Final Tribute Paid Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8 — (P) — Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 p.m. (CWT) in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the insti-

tute faculty in 1896. Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Augusta, Ga. Herald  
January 8, 1943

## Dr. Carver to Be Buried Today at Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8. — (P) — Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for Southern agricultural products.

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Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary pallbearers. One of Doctor Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

Persons from all walks of life, including President Roosevelt, sent messages of condolence at his death. One of the latest was from Vice-President Wallace, who said he had known and respected Doctor Carver for 47 years.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal  
January 10, 1943

## George Washington Carver, Negro Scientist, Is Dead

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tus-

kegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist, whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man, who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Jackson, Miss., News  
January 9, 1943

## Funeral Service Held at Tuskegee For Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — The body of Dr. George Washington Carver rested in Tuskegee Institute cemetery Saturday, close by the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school where the frail negro rose to fame as an agricultural scientist.

A blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford, one of his many friends in all walks of life, covered his casket yesterday as it was carried from the funeral services at the Institute Chapel to its final resting place.

Hundreds of whites and negroes attended the funeral to pay tribute to the negro who by genius and hard work rose from the son of slave parents to gain international renown.

"Few men have had science and Christianity so well blended in their lives," Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president said in speaking briefly at the services. "Our late friend and teacher always looked to the Creator for inspiration."

The institute put Dr. Carver's age at 79, but he said he was unsure of the date.

Columbia S. C. State  
January 9, 1943

## Dr. Carver Laid to Rest

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8 — (AP) —

background can a man reach such heights. He was a great genius and a great American. His life is worthy of the tributes paid him by press and people.

George Washington Carver, who in the institute chapel. The casket was covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford. President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee spoke briefly on the accomplishments of Doctor Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of man."

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Columbia S. C. State  
January 9, 1943

Dr. Carver Laid to Rest  
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8 — (AP) —



# President Roosevelt Mourns Death Of Dr. George Carver

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.**—The nation's great paid tribute last week to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally known scientist who died at his home here early on Tuesday, January 5 after a lingering illness. A steady stream of telegrams and messages of condolence flowed into Tuskegee as news of his passing became public.

Heading the list of distinguished persons who mourned the death of the distinguished man of science was President Franklin D. Roosevelt who wired President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing.

## INSPIRING EXAMPLE TO YOUTH

"All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

From Vice President Henry A. Wallace, a native of Iowa where Dr. Carver was educated, came this message:

"When Dr. Carver died, the United States lost one of her finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that his outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the Imminence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling."

"Tuskegee and the Nation

suffer an irreparable loss." Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard wired Dr. Patterson. "However, we may take comfort in the fact that his great contribution to the science of agriculture, and to the scientific research will continue to serve mankind."

## APPOINTED COLLABORATOR

Dr. Carver was appointed collaborator in the Department's bureau of plant industry, division of mycology and disease survey, on August 1, 1935, by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. Since 1935 the Department of Agriculture had maintained close contact with Dr. Carver, calling upon his rich research background from time to time to assist in the solution of various knotty farm problems.

Less than a month ago Food Distribution Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson, representing Secretary Wickard, went to Tuskegee to address the Farmer's Conference and spent half an hour with the eminent scientist. Upon his return to Washington he said, "One of the vivid memories of the time I spent at Tuskegee is my visit with Dr. Carver and the strong impression he gave me of his scholarship and scientific integrity. He impressed me as a remarkable man, who despite his great age, had never grown old."

**A SERIOUS LOSS**  
Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and a member of the Tuskegee board of trustees wired:

"The passing of Dr. Carver is a serious loss to the world of science and to Tuskegee."

## OTHER COMMENTS

Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama: "I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver. . . . Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead."

Senator Robert F. Wagner: "All patriotic Americans will join in paying tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver. He has won an honored place among the great national figures of our history. His achievements in science and education and promoting international cooperation and good will have advanced the progress of all American people and strengthened our unity for the trials that beset us."

William Jay Schieffelin, presi-

ent of the Tuskegee board of trustees: "Thank God for Dr. Carver's life and spiritual influence. He was a saint, a poet and wonderful naturalist. His services to mankind through his inspired study of plants and soils are of lasting value."

President F. D. Patterson: "The entire Tuskegee community is saddened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. Like Booker T. Washington, our founder, and his close friend, Dr. Carver, starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute. His nearly fifty years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and goodwill throughout this Nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

## INSPIRED HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director archives and history, State of Alabama: "I held Dr. Carver in high esteem not only for his talent, but for his Christian character."

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "He inspired hundreds of Tuskegee students who studied under him, and because of his influence are today devoting their lives toward greater development of southern agriculture. As a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, I count myself fortunate in having been one of his students."

William H. Walcott: "The Nation has lost a distinguished scientist and a Christian gentleman in the passing of Dr. George W. Carver. I have many pleasant memories of my official association with him."

President Edgar Volght of Simpson College, Iowa: "Simpson College extends deepest sympathy over the death of George Washington Carver. He was Simpson's most illustrious son and his services to mankind were constant inspiration to the generation of students who succeed him here."

W. I. Peek, president, Tuskegee General Alumni Association: "Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of America, facing and grappling with the real problems of life, at

one time or another came under his inspiring instruction. . . . We, the men and women of the Alumni Association, share with the faculty and students of our institution the sorrow sustained by this irreparable loss."

Pensacola, Fla. Journal

January 8, 1943

## Noted Negro Scientist Dies

**DEATH** of Dr. George Washington Carver, former Negro slave who rose to great heights, has removed one of the leaders of Southern agriculture and chemistry.

The mere fact that Dr. Carver, starting from such lowly beginnings, was able to carve out for himself a niche at the top rung of the ladder of fame, is proof of the true democracy of America and the lack of racial or color prejudices against those who prove themselves worthy of recognition.

Born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1864 Carver lost his father in infancy, was stolen and carried into Arkansas with his mother and never saw or heard of her again. Thus, a Negro orphan boy, rose to a place of great prominence as one of the most eminent scientists of his day.

Captors of Carver swapped him for a \$300 racehorse and he was returned to his former home in Missouri. He worked his way through school after the war at Minneapolis, Kas., and later through college, receiving a B. S. in agriculture from Iowa State college in 1894, an M. S. in agriculture in 1896 and a doctor of science degree from Simpson college in 1928. He was elected a member of the faculty of Iowa State A & M college and placed in charge of its greenhouse, devoting special attention to bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Then he became teacher at Tuskegee Institute for years was director of its department of agricultural research. He collaborated with the federal bureau of

plant industry, was a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1923, Roosevelt medal in 1939 and in 1942, a few months before his death, was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "The Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture."

Dr. Carver, in developing scores of products from native grown products, spurned offers of high salaries to remain in his laboratory to work for the benefit of southern agriculture. "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South," he said, "and what helps the South helps everybody."

From the lowly peanut he developed 300 useful products, including rubber, paper, ink and even oils now used in treatment of infantile paralysis. Products derived from the sweet potato are over the 100 mark, including flour, starch, lard. Insulation board he has made from okra, and cotton stalks, peanut hulls, waste paper, broomsedge.

In concluding announcement of its award, the farm paper said: "All of us now are glad that human slavery no longer exists and that men like George Washington Carver may have a chance to use all the talents God has given them in service to their own race and the white race as well."

## Roosevelt Sends Condolence Message On Carver Death

**TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.**—(AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who said: "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his

genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to

have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the Institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institute.

The nation suffered a terrific loss in the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute. He has done much for the southern farmer—discovering over 300 uses for the lowly peanut was a right decent contribution.

Jackson, Ga., Progressive Farmer, January 14, 1943



43-1943  
The Plaindealer  
Kansas City, Kan.

# Tuskegee Professor Made Many Contributions In The Field Of Agriculture

He Turned Big Money Offers Down To  
Work On Experiments In Own Lab.

Tuskegee, Ala. — Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned scientist died Tuesday at his home here at the Tuskegee Institute. Death came after several months of illness which was reported to have brought him home from Detroit, Mich., where he was to work in Ford's laboratory toward the end of making synthetic rubber.

Funeral services will be held today (Friday) and he will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

Although Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in several well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He never married.

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure. His price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dr. Carver was born at Diamond Grove, Mo., of parents who had been slaves, he was not sure of his birth date, but once estimated that

it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the institution ever since.

He settled in Ness County, Kansas, in 1888, taking a quarter-section claim two miles south of Beeler or eighteen miles west of Ness City. Hence told a Ness City resident, O. L. Lennen, that "some day something valuable" would be found on the land. In 1941, Dr. Carver's prediction came true. One of Kansas's largest oil pool was found on what was formerly his claim.

The noted scientist was educated at Iowa university and was one of the first graduates. He traveled over the country and made many lectures and demonstrations of his outstanding work.

January 8, 1943

## DR. GEORGE W. CARVER NEGRO SCIENTIST, CLOSES LIFE OF USEFULNESS

Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., died at his home on Tuesday night.

Dr. Carver devoted his life to the betterment of his race, and of the South as a whole, particularly through his many researches with the peanut and sweet potato.

Experiments which he made led to the production of more than 300 useful articles from the peanut. Resulting wider use of the peanut brought the annual peanut crop from 700 million pounds in 1921 to 140 million in 1941, making it a \$200,000,000 a year business.

Though he was offered fortunes to leave Tuskegee for other fields, he preferred to remain humbly at the work of his choice and with his people, among whom he was born a

ALABAMA (Carver)  
Guardian  
Boston, Mass.

## DR. CARVER, SCIENTIST, DIES

Recognized as outstanding in Agricultural Research

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist, died on Jan 5 at Tuskegee Institute where he made his home, after several months of failing health. He had been in bed ten days, previous to his passing.

He joined Tuskegee faculty in 1894. In his scientific activities to which he was devoted he discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles. He became a man of importance because of his discoveries of the uses of the peanut and the sweet potato and who's Who in America included his name. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London.

He was born of slave parents near Diamond Grove Mo. He relates that he was stolen and bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300.

Until he was almost 20, he did not learn to read and write. That came after he grew up and struck out for himself. He worked his way through the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1894, at the age of 30, and was immediately made a faculty member in charge of the college greenhouse and the bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Two years later he had earned the degree of Master of Science and made the acquaintance of Booker T. Washington, who then was bringing the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to notice.

He went to Tuskegee in 1896

and stayed there for the remainder of his life, directing the Department of Agricultural Research. In 1923 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded him the Spingarn Medal for discoveries that would change the economic life of the South. In 1935 he was appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Industry, in the division of plant mycology and disease survey. He was invited frequently to speak before agricultural classes in the white technical colleges of the South.

St. Louis, Missouri

## Carver Memorial Boosters

WANT ALL TO RALLY  
BEHIND MOVEMENT

A Carver Memorial Booster will be formed by the St. Louis Argus in the interest of encouraging the establishment of a suitable monument for the great scientist at his birthplace near Diamond, Mo.

The Carver Memorial Boosters' purpose is to back movements already started and any further plans for a memorial to George Washington Carver. Suggestions will be sought from all persons or groups interested. Schools, churches, clubs and other such groups are asked to send letters to the St. Louis Argus, Carver Memorial Boosters which will be used to publicize the movement.

Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate last Friday, calling for the establishment of a national monument at Diamond, Mo.

A similar bill was introduced in the House Thursday by Representative Short, also of Missouri. State Representative Edwin F. Kenwill will be asked to aid in

sponsoring the movement. JOIN THE ST. LOUIS ARGUS CARVER MEMORIAL BOOSTERS. Write a letter or card on the subject to the St. Louis Argus.

Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois

## Olivet Church Honors the Late Dr. G.W. Carver

As a tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famed scientist, who died early this month, the senior choir of Olivet Baptist church, 3101 South Parkway, sang "Go Down, Moses," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" last Sunday evening, during the first concert for 1943. Prof. Napoleon Reed of the Chicago Negro Opera Guild, Inc., directed the program and Leon Kirkpatrick, pianist, and Bernice Barksdale, mezzo-soprano, were guest artists. Mrs. Sallie Walker Brown also sang a lead with the 100-voice group.

Despite the bad weather, the concert was largely attended and the renditions by the soloists and the choir were enthusiastically received. William Franklin, LaJuna Rhea and other noted musicians were among the visiting friends present. Much applause greeted the name of the late Dr. Carver as Prof. Reed gave a brief synopsis of the life and works of the noted figure.

January 11, 1943

## DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

(From The Montgomery Advertiser) Dr. George Washington Carver was held in high honor and esteem by members of the white race as well as by his own racial associates and this was due not only to his gifts of mind and character, but to the innate dignity and self-reliance that placed him above and beyond any barriers of the racial jealousies or antipathy that so often stir men of lesser mold.

Dr. Carver filled a niche all his own in the United States, and in no other nation, perhaps, would it have been possible for one of his humble origin to attain the honors that came to him as a man and as a scientist. Born in Missouri of parents who had been slaves he made his way through college in Iowa and was brought to Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington to help carry out that great humanitarian's program of

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the greatest scientists in the field of agricultural research. He was born of slave parents and was a self-made man, joining the faculty of Tuskegee Institute in 1894 and doing research work that brought him world renown. He was also an artist of note. His body lies in state at Tuskegee at present and funeral announcement

Dr. Geo. W. Carver  
Noted Negro Dies  
At Tuskegee Tues.

Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the greatest Negroes of all times, died at his home in Tuskegee, Ala., Tuesday after an illness of several months.



# We, the Women

Morning News

Dallas, Texas

Mr. C. H. Thompson

By ANNA BELLE LANDRUM

So Rich!

So he that had received five talents came and brought other five talents, saying, "The things are already there, God through my hands brings them to light." And his Lord said unto him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." And George Washington Carver entered into the joy of his Lord. But his going he left the South perhaps the richest legacy it has received since the death of Robert E. Lee, for he had set to work in his homeland economic forces that will last as long as the soil which he worked.

Born a slave, this Negro learned to spell from a Webster's speller that had one page torn out—for he learned the book by heart without discovering the word "handicap." He cooked, sewed and washed for too frail to do the work of a man, he cooked, sewed and washed for his master, it was with "white folks' washing" that he paid his way through high school and so distinguished himself in college that he won a place on the faculty at graduation. Through nearly fifty years at Tuskegee Institute he stayed with the soil made fertile by his own hands, receiving honors, but refusing offers to move into larger fields until he should have exhausted the resources at his command.

As an American, his story will furnish inspiration as long as literature draws its fire from the lives of men. His spirit was more significant than his science. He had learned that he is great who greatly serves and within the span of his years, to this humble servant of his fellows, there came renown to decorate him with the emblems of achievement.

The world in which a man lives is no bigger than the world that lives inside him. From this his size is taken. How justly the honors of life are assigned by such a scale! Each takes his bit of clay to mold and fashion as he will for a potter and who esteems the vessel not for the clay but for the use that it will serve. And so, without parents, without money, without influence, without robust health, this man worked with his bit of clay. Six-

ty years ago, a little boy sprang up from the Southland and to the world he brought the most beautiful colored pottery, and coloring for cement. Limited in vision, he became a man and devised countless things that his people might use, sweet potatoes and herbs. Always an

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products. Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire south. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington. **Troy, Ala., Herald** January 28, 1943

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A&M College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He preached that they need not envy Naboth's vineyard which they had developed that to which they already had title.

Thus for nearly eighty years he traded with his talents until he brought them back to his master, others five talents and more.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise January 6, 1943

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington. **Troy, Ala., Herald** January 28, 1943

**Letters To Editor**

Glenwood, Ala.  
Jas. 17, 1943.  
Editor The Messenger,  
Troy, Ala.

Dear Sir:  
As reading people throughout the South are interested in the life of the great negro scientist, Dr. G. W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, who has just passed to his reward, I am enclosing for publication, if you are interested, a personal letter I had from him in 1934.

Be sure to return, as I treasure the letter very highly.

Yours truly,  
M. L. BECK.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,  
June 5, 1934.

Mr. M. L. Beck,  
Glenwood, Ala.  
My dear Mr. Beck:—

Your much appreciated greetings along with your write up in "The Troy Messenger," has just reached me.

In your beautiful and fascinating article it is difficult for me to realize that I am the subject of such a splendid article.

I wish I could live within hailing distance of the many lovely things you have said about me.

I am especially glad to get in touch with you, as I do not recall ever having spent a more delightful, pleasant, and profitable hour than with you.

I trust your young son will catch the rare vision of his parents, the only thing that will develop the mighty, undeveloped resources of the South and make it the richest section of the entire United States.

Please keep in mind, your promise to spend an entire day at Tuskegee.

Since meeting you I have felt refreshed and more like making a strenuous effort to render better service in the future than in the past.

I am sincerely and gratefully yours,

G. W. CARVER.  
Hollywood (Fla.) Tattler  
February 5, 1943

**The Stroller**

There died in Tuskegee, Ala., the other day a great scientist, who was born a negro slave and who never knew who his Pappy and Mammy were.

A sickly baby, he was thrown by the side of the road by slave raiders, because they thought he wasn't worth raising—not even worth including in a trade for a mule.

But this sickly colored baby, taken in charge by a kindly white man and given his family name, worked his way through college and occupied the chair of agricultural science in the state university in Iowa for a time, before he was discovered by Booker T. Washington and taken to Tuskegee.

There he later turned down an

offer from Thomas A. Edison to work for that famous inventor at a salary of \$10,000 per year, in order to continue his development of agricultural products for the benefit of his own race—and all mankind as well.

He found nearly 300 new uses for the peanut and more than 100 for sweet potatoes, to say nothing of other products.

Early in life Dr. George Washington Carver adopted two verses from the Bible as his personal code:

In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths.—Prov. 3:6.

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—Phil. 4:13.

Nowhere else in the world could this sort of thing happen except in the United States of America.

That is one of the things for which we, the boys at the front and the folk back home, are fighting to retain in this total war.

**Birmingham Post**  
Birmingham, Alabama  
**rites set today**  
**for Dr. Carver**

By United Press. **JAN 8 - 1943**  
TUSKEGEE, Jan. 8.—Brief and simple funeral services, in keeping with the life he lived, will be held here at 2:30 p. m. today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the former slave who became one of America's greatest scientists.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, where Dr. Carver had taught since 1896, will read the funeral sermon for the 79-year-old scientist, who died Tuesday.

Messages from prominent persons, including one from President Roosevelt, commending the work and life of the Negro educator, will be read by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly.

Burial will be in the cemetery on the Institute campus, where many founders of the school and some of its students are interred.

Annah, Ga., Press  
January 7, 1943

**HIGH TRIBUTE PAID**  
**TO DR. G. W. CARVER**

**Will Be Buried Near Grave of**  
**Dr. Booker T. Washington.**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP).—State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President:

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the time afforded an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him on the occasion of my visit to the Institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

"The body of the scientist, who also won renown as an artist, will lie in state at the Institute. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend."

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43-1943

January 7, 1943

# Noted Negro Scientist Leaves Rich Heritage To World And South

By GENE FLOWDEN  
Tribune Staff Writer

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, who died Tuesday night, left to the south and all the world a rich heritage of achievements in agriculture and industry.

A Missouri-born slave who learned to cook and sew as soon as he learned to read and write, he was busy making things almost until the day he died at the age of 78.

## Walked Eight Miles To School

Dr. Carver walked eight miles a day to attend school at Manhattan, Kan., and then spent three years at Simpson college, earning and learning every step of the way.

He transferred to Iowa State college, where he earned the degrees of bachelor and master of science in agriculture. The president of the institution called him "one of the most brilliant students and the keenest observer I have ever known."

Booker T. Washington, who had founded Tuskegee Institute in an abandoned church in southeast Alabama on \$300 of borrowed money, met Dr. Carver and persuaded him to come to the struggling young Negro school as director of agriculture.

Three years ago this reporter spent an entire afternoon with Dr. Carver in his study on the Tuskegee campus.

We had just gone through the museum, a vast collection of products made and assembled by his own busy, nimble fingers. It resembled a community fair, where all the best products of a busy, thrifty people had been placed on display at the end of the harvest season.

## Works On Display

In the center of the museum were glass cases containing scores of samples of his work in taxidermy, including many native birds. On top of the cases were skeletons of farm animals and fowls, put there to show the students the bone structure of cows, pigs, chickens and birds.

The walls were lined with cases filled with samples of his work, such as veneer from palmetto roots; paper from okra and tomato plants, sunflower stalks, the Florida palmetto and the Yucca tree. There was paper which he made from southern pine in 1910.

There was costume jewelry made from China berries, mica, velvet beads

and pine cones. The walls were covered with fancy needlework and tapestries fashioned from rags, corn husks, okra fiber, pine needles and wood shavings.

On the floor were blocks of wood made from coal dust, and sticks of fuel from sawdust and shavings. There was pottery made from native clays, decorated with dyes from the soil itself.

The postmaster at Tuskegee showed me the Episcopal church, painted in 1912 with paint which Dr. Carver made from clay and used cylinder oil. The finish was as good as new, almost 30 years after it was applied.

We saw fence posts which he had treated with clay and cylinder oil that outlasted ordinary posts many times. We saw barns and other buildings painted with similar preparations, resisting time and the weather.

## Treated Paralysis With Oils

Dr. Carver worked with certain oils in the treatment of infantile paralysis, and his work attracted so much attention that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis established a unit at Tuskegee, for treatment of cases among Negroes.

He had used more than 40 different kinds of oil in his paralysis research. When word of his findings spread, more than 5000 letters poured in asking for information.

He boiled persimmons, extracted the juice, and came up with an astringent which medical authorities proclaimed as the best treatment yet found for pyorrhea.

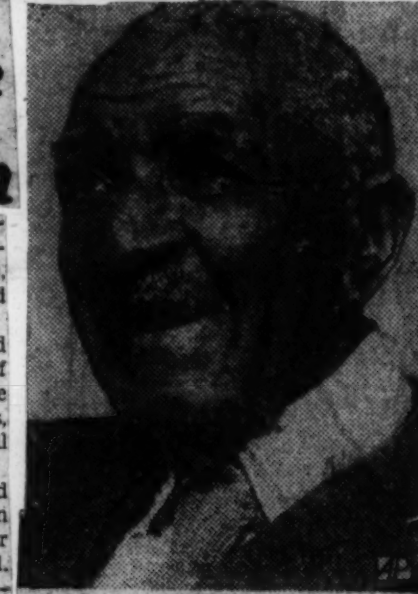
Dr. Carver discovered how to make chocolate-covered peanuts, and developed more than 300 useful products from the lowly "goober," including candles, cheese, coffee, condiments, cream, face powder, flour, lard, shaving lotion and various oils; linoleum, printer's ink, shampoo, breakfast food and plastics.

## Refused Florida Money

Stories of his achievements in agricultural chemistry are legion; some of them almost unbelievable. Several years ago a disease threatened the peanut crop in North Florida. Officials of a peanut growers' association sent samples of the diseased plant to him, and asked what to do.

Dr. Carver told them, and a few days later received a check for \$100, with the notation that a similar amount would be mailed him each month, in appreciation. He returned the first check with this explanation: "The Lord didn't charge anything

for growing the peanut. I won't charge \$300 a year. He wanted this to form the nucleus of the George Washington Carver foundation. He never commercialized nor capitalized on his discoveries, but insisted that they be made available to all who could use them.



George Washington Carver

"I never experiment," he told me when I used that word in reference to one of his discoveries.

"I work with what is here, and discover its uses and good qualities."

He made rags from peanut plants, and paper from the hulls.

## Developed By-Products

He developed more than 100 products from sweet potatoes, such as starch, vinegar, molasses, library paste, ink and dyes. His work was largely responsible for the starch factories throughout the south, which use sweet potatoes to make their product.

From cotton Dr. Carver made insulating board, paving blocks, cordage and paper. He made synthetic marble from wood shavings. He used cinders and broken glass to make decorative paving blocks, which are used as walks on the campus at Tuskegee.

When the World war cut off America's supply of dyes from Germany, he made dyes and stains from native plants and soils. He made face powder, pigments and paint from clays, and demonstrated their value in ceramic work, which is still carried on by Tuskegee students.

## Was Gifted Artist

He was a gifted artist, too, and made all his paints from native clays and plants. He painted without a brush, using only the little finger to smear the paint. His art works hang in many galleries throughout the world. The variety and scope of his work seems almost unlimited. In 50 years, with little money and only the crudest equipment, his busy, capable hands and nimble brain accomplished more for the south than any other individual, living or dead.

He died hoping that his work would be expanded and perpetuated. To this aim he donated his life's savings, amounting to \$39,000, which came from his salary that never exceeded

"We have so much to be done, and so many undeveloped resources, particularly in the south."

## Urged Conservation

I asked him if he had any special message to give the people, and what we might do to profit most by his experiences.

"The greatest need of the south, and the whole country, is conservation of waste," he said. "There is so much waste and destruction—so many things we could do and make and save, if we only would. Oh, there's so much to be done."

Finally, Dr. Carver stood erect, and I saw that his sparse frame approached six feet. I noticed the long, nimble fingers, and remembered that he was a fine musician, too. I remember, also, that honors had come to him from all over the world. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1916, the first member of his race to be so honored. Tempting offers had come to him from Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, but he turned them down.

I asked him about them, and he replied:

"My place is here in the south, among my people. I wish I had time to do the things I would like to do, and what need to be done. But I haven't. I will soon go to join Dr. Washington." (Booker T. Washington died in 1915).

Dr. Carver was silent for a moment, admiring the rich, deep colors of an amaryllis that poked its head above the arm of his chair. He shook hands and smiled warmly, his coal-black eyes glowing with warmth in that dusky room against the gathering darkness of a late winter afternoon.

And in that moment he seemed only the bare soul of a great man, of no particular color or creed, every wrinkle in his face a smile, lighting the room against the gathering darkness of a late winter afternoon.

Johnson City, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

January 7, 1943

## DEATH OF DR. CARVER MOURNED BY LEADERS

## Roosevelt Lauds Scientist's Career—Funeral Tomorrow

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy

who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and he race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

The frail, humble negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some time.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press

January 6, 1943

## Famous Negro Scientist Dies At Age Of 78

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6. (AP)—

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and

institute, invited Carver to direct work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of the poorest farm land in Alabama. He accepted the challenge and took a turn for the worse after the death of his mother. He won a master of science degree out to utilize so-called "waste" products of southern farms, visiting Henry's Ford's model in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896. Two years later, Dr. Booker T. developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, manufacturer. He was confined to Washington, founder of Tuskegee products alone, including paper, manufacturer. He was confined to



# A Negro Trail Blazer For Science Dies ---

By Eugene Gordon

George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro research and experimental chemist, botanist, and specialist in scientific agriculture, died at his home on the Tuskegee Institute grounds, Tuskegee, Ala., early last Tuesday evening. He had been ill for more than a year.

George Washington Carver, was born on Moses Carver's farm, near Diamond Grove, south-west Missouri, in the turbulent days just following the Civil War. While an infant in arms he was kidnapped, with his mother, by a band of raiders on horseback and galloped across the border into Arkansas. Men from the Carver farm who rode in pursuit overtook the marauders encamped with the child but could not find Mary, the mother. They exchanged the baby for one of the horses.

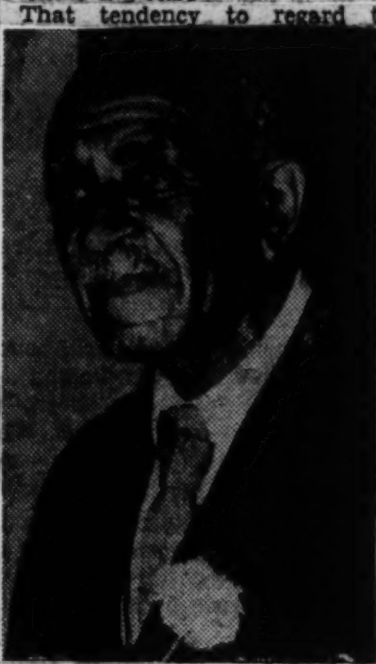
The son in later years spent much money and time trying vainly to find his mother.

He went to Tuskegee Institute at Booker T. Washington's invitation 48 years ago. He remained there until last Tuesday.

Before going to Tuskegee, however, he studied agriculture at Iowa State College for four years, graduated with a bachelor of science degree. He continued his studies there, earning his master's in agricultural chemistry and a job of teaching. Henry A. Wallace, formerly Secretary of Agriculture and now Vice President of the United States, studied under Carver at Iowa State. Speaking before a group of cotton farmers in the South in the summer of 1939, Secretary Wallace said:

"Dr. Carver 39 years ago seemed to have a great deal of sympathy with me. I was a small boy but he gave me credit for seeing differences in plants and grasses that I am sure I did not see before. It was that faith and charity he extended toward me as a small boy that stirred something in me. There is no doubt that it is the gift of the true teacher to see possibilities before the pupil sees them himself or are conscious they exist."

"He said that certain racial theorists in the South liked to think of him as a 'freak' — until they discovered that I got my training at college, then they are dumbfounded with amazement."



world-renowned scientist as a "freak" is discernable even in some of the current obituaries. The New York Herald Tribune, for instance, at whose forum he made a notable contribution in 1939 (speaking on the "chemistry of peace"), referred yesterday to Dr. Carver's attributing his genius to God, rather than to scientific research.

JAN 7 - 1943  
TRAIL BLAZER

The great man's whole career refutes that theory in actual practice. He not only characterized himself a "trail blazer" in the world of science, leaving it to others to develop the industrial possibilities of his discoveries with peanuts, clays, sweet potatoes, but repeatedly told his students that "science is truth," that "Ye shall know science and science shall make you free," and that "the whole structure of scientific thought is going to be revolutionized."

JAN 7 1943  
The fact that the world's leading scientific organizations and scientists honored him indicates to some degree the esteem in which he was held as a revolutionary thinker in that field. His soap and soap-

sticks, dozen or more beverages with peanut bases, mixed pickles, milk, milk curds, sauce, sprouts, many forms of candy, meal instant coffee (with its own cream and sugar) — all these from the peanut — in addition to his starch, flour, library glue and sugar from the sweet potato, and dyes and paints from clay, made him the object of many awards. He was honored by the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of Great Britain, the Spingarn Award committee and various colleges.

The United Press announced yesterday that Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, would introduce a bill to acquire Dr. Carver's birthplace as a national monument.

January 6, 1943

## DR. G. W. CARVER TAKEN BY DEATH

### Famous Southern Negro Dies at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (AP) — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

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The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree

in agriculture at Iowa State A & M college in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire south. And what helps the south, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile

manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

World-Telegram  
New York, N. Y.

## Dr. G. W. Carver, Scientist, to Lie in Tuskegee Grave

Jan. 6, 1943  
Son of Slaves Was Noted for Developing Products of Farm

Special to the World-Telegram.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the son of Southern slaves, who became one of the country's outstanding scientists, will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery not far

from the grave of Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee University.

The body of Dr. Carver, who died last night after being in failing health in recent months, will lie in state today in Tuskegee University, where he conducted many of his successful experiments with cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes and clay. Funeral services were expected to be held tomorrow or Friday.

The scientist, who was characterized as "the Ebony Pasteur" and as "the most outstanding Negro of all time," did not learn to read and write until he was 20 years old.

Frail as a child, he was not sent into the fields to work and consequently spent much time in the kitchen, where he developed his interest in agricultural products. He also became interested in botany.

Determined to better his lot, he worked his way through public schools, then through Iowa State College, winning his bachelor's degree in 1894 and his master's degree in 1896.

At the time of his death Dr. Carver was planning to participate in experiments in food laboratories erected in Detroit by his old friend, Henry Ford.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald  
January 14, 1943

## NEWS AMONG THE COLORED

J. M. Beatty

A few days ago the well known scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, Ala., passed into the beyond, and thus one of the world's greatest students of his field ended a brilliant and successful career. While many say that the world is poorer because of his passing, but it may be well to remember that the world is much richer because he lived. It is well, perhaps, to relate that Dr. Carver was a man unswerving in faith in God and openly confessed that the results of his success as an agricultural scientist was due to his daily petitions for more information on his subject under consideration.

Dr. Carver was born some few years before the close of the Civil War and consequently did not know his exact age, but surrounding circumstances give evidence that he was well into his eighties. Having received his education in early life and made early discoveries in the field of science, he never valued his services in terms of dollars and cents. On more than one occasion he refused large sums of money and chose rather to serve among his own people and there make his own contribution to the world.

The writer believes that instead

of lamenting the passing of Dr. Carver, we should console ourselves with the facts that he lived to a ripe age, maintained his record of high Christian standing with unprecedented thrift and energy, made his contribution to the world with clear and peaceful mind, with venture to say, void of offense towards man or God.

The death of George Washington Carver, negro scientist, should be a lesson to others in his race that life is worth living for.

As District Teachers Association and the State Teachers Association have been suspended from the county. The teachers of the county are sorry of the making. Dis-entertain the Dis-Association. But they said.

inspired the youth in the present con-cry way with national orders." Lake City, Fla., Reporter January 15, 1943



43-1943

Columbus, Ga. Eagle  
January 6, 1943

# Dr. Carver, Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee Home

Led Farming Research  
At College for Negroes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP) Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Dr. Carver's funeral will be held at 2:30 Friday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute, in charge. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the chapel and will be near the grave of Dr. Washington.

The body will lie in state beginning at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

At Montgomery, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said:

"All the white friends of the Negro race in Alabama—who constitute all the respectable white people of the state—are grieved at the death of one who for many years had been a leader of his race."

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

## TUSKEGEE BURIAL

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that



DR. G. W. CARVER  
Scientist Dies

A pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920s. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine-blooded racehorse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnapers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education, and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson college, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State college, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

## DID RESEARCH

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consultant.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for

his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were accorded him. Only last year he was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "man of the year in a service to southern agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society Arts at London.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to visit Henry Ford.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald  
January 6, 1943

## DR. GEO. CARVER TAKEN BY DEATH

Noted Negro Scientist  
Made Great Contribution To Dixie

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Doctor Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research.

He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Doctor Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

ALABAMA (Carver)

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Jena, Ga., Recorder  
January 6, 1943

## FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES

Death Terminates The  
Career of Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—The body of an outstanding negro scientist today lies in state at Tuskegee Institute. He is Dr. George Washington Carver, noted for his contributions in the research field of Southern agriculture.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., Dr. Carver was never quite sure of his birthdate. He estimated it as "around 1864."

Dr. Carver discovered scores of uses for such products as the lowly sweet potato, the peanut and other Southern every-day vegetables. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint and many other articles.

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian  
January 7, 1943

## Famed Scientist Dr. G. W. Carver Dies At Tuskegee

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist, died Tuesday evening at his home at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Born of slave parents around 1864 he was traded for a horse when still a baby. He was assisted by his new owner in his first efforts to obtain an education. Freed, but dependent, he remained on the farm until able to strike out for himself. He did janitor work in the middlewestern university to pay his tuition through college.

He became a member of Tuskegee

Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, in 1894 and has been attached to that school ever since. He was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of research. He discovered scores of uses for such southern products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture he was also an artist, whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Carver with a plea for a cure. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery where also lies the founder, Washington. Both men did much to raise the standard of their race.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
January 7, 1943

## STATE AND NATIONAL LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE DR. CARVER

FDR and Other National  
Leaders Pay Tribute to  
Slave-Born Scientist

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP) State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral service tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the president yesterday:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a

great privilege to have met with Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which also was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

(D—the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, offers elsewhere. In Washington Representative Short (R-Mo.) plans to ask Congress to establish a national monument to Dr. Carver. Short said yesterday he would introduce a bill in the house to purchase his place at Diamond Grove, Mo., "to do honor to this leader of the negro race."

He overcame tremendous difficulties in order to become a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained

the body of the scientist, who died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 a. m. today. Funeral day night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents, Dr. Carver was never quite sure of his birthdate. He estimated it as "around 1864."

Dr. Carver discovered scores of uses for such products as the lowly sweet potato, the peanut and other Southern every-day vegetables. From the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery where also lies the founder, Washington. Both men did much to raise the standard of their race.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
January 7, 1943

State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born negro who rose to fame as a scientist, while preparations were made for funeral service tomorrow afternoon.

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Messages came also to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen sister



Dr. George W. Carver, the great  
 negro scientist, who found so many  
 hitherto unknown uses for many  
 of our vegetables, plants, and even  
 weeds, passed off this earthly  
 stage this week at Tuskegee, Ala.,  
 scene of the greater part of his  
 triumphs and successes. Amer-  
 ica is, indeed, the land of op-  
 portunity, and almost innum-  
 erable are the men who have  
 battled circumstances, and over-  
 come unfavorable conditions, to  
 better their estate and rise to  
 places of great usefulness and  
 eminence. Of them all, however,  
 none has achieved more than Dr.  
 Carver, and few take rank with  
 him. Born in slavery, uncertain  
 about his age and other facts in  
 connection with his birth, his rise,  
 as step by step, he became a  
 scientist, until finally his name  
 had become a household word  
 throughout the land, was nothing  
 short of marvelous, and Dr. Carver  
 stands with Andrew Jackson, Abra-  
 ham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson  
 and others who have emerged to  
 greatness from the fell clutch of  
 circumstance, and his contribu-  
 tion to mankind will endure long  
 after his name is remembered by  
 only the faithful few.

**Noted Negro Scientist's  
Long Service For  
South Ended**

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts, and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and president of the school. Tuskegee Institute, said Dr. Carver's health began to fail rapidly after his return from the two-week visit. While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries. His body will lie in state at the One of his paintings hangs in the Luxumberg Gallery. Landscapes, Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee

He was an humble man who was troubled by current world conditions while he was there. They were passed up worldly gain "to work and Dr. Patterson said his concern made with paints developed by him among the trees and the ferns and was believed to have hastened his young assistant—from the magnolia the grass of God's good earth." death, which was attributed to blossom cone, the Osage orange. Associates tell of the time that a heart disease. banana skins, and coffee grounds.

pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Craver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake re-

search. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.


When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnapers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called by Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Me-

He never married.

## Scientist Dies



A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved beyond all doubts in his mind. As a matter of fact, he never actually claimed anything for himself. Said he: "The things already are there. God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were poured on his frail shoulders. Only this year he was selected by The Progressive Farmer as "Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture." Almost 65 years old,

Dr. Carver passed thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee. Many a youth got through college at Tuskegee Institute, who died at

Dr. Carver made his last long on Dr. Carver's salary. He never his home at the college Tuesday mentioned his philanthropies, but night.

**NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST-  
EDUCATOR DIES AT  
TUSKEGEE**

The death of Dr. George Washington Carver, famous negro scientist who rose from slavery to become one of the nation's leading educators, was mourned throughout the nation today.

President Roosevelt, Henry Ford and noted scientists were informed of Dr. Carver's death at Tuskegee Institute last night. He had been in ill health for several months.

Born in slavery at Diamond Grove, Mo., Dr. Carver himself did not know his exact age. All available records indicate he was born in 1864. One report held that as a child he was traded for a race horse.

Dr. Carver, best known as the man who made the peanut famous, devoted 44 years of his versatile life to science. He developed more than 300 useful products from the peanut and more than 100 others from the sweet potato, besides discovering new uses for cotton.

Working as a messenger, launderer and general handyman, Dr. Carver earned enough to obtain an elementary education and to study at Iowa State College, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1894 and his master's degree two years later. He was about 20 years old before he was able to read and write.

In 1896 at the invitation of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver joined the staff of the famous negro college, later becoming director of the department of agricultural research. It was at Tuskegee that he turned his analytical mind to the woes of Southern agriculture.

Simpson College gave him an honorary degree in science, and the Royal Society of Arts in London voted him a membership. In 1923 he was awarded the Sprigarn medal for research in potash, and in 1939 he received the Theodore Roosevelt medal for distinguished service in science.

Preferring to devote his life to aiding the people of his race, Dr. Carver turned down several attractive offers including a \$100,000-a-year research post in Thomas A. Edison's laboratories and another from the Soviet Union. In 1940 he donated his life's savings of \$300,000 as a nucleus for a foundation at Tuskegee.

Last summer Ford, an intimate friend of Dr. Carver, opened a food experimental laboratory at Dearborn Mich. with the aid of the noted ne-

tatoes which were less injurious than no relatives. He lived quietly-  
Dr. Carver also won wide acclaim as a painter. Many years ago he was called upon to testify for ten min-  
Luxembourg Galleries in Paris offered ketable by-products from the new his laboratory and museum.  
to buy one of his paintings, but Dr. produce.  
Carver refused, preferring to leave his  
works of art to Tuskegee.

His versatility as a scientist was fore the congressional ways and a small boy.  
demonstrated many years ago when means committees in 1921, Dr. Carver Dahlonega, Ga., ~~Tuskegee~~  
he turned to solve the ill of the one-discussed the peanut and other agri-  
crop cotton system of farming in the cultural products so entertainingly  
South which was robbing the soil of that he talked for an hour and 45  
his fertility. He advised the farmers minutes before the committee realized  
to plant more peanuts and sweet po- he had spoken overtime.

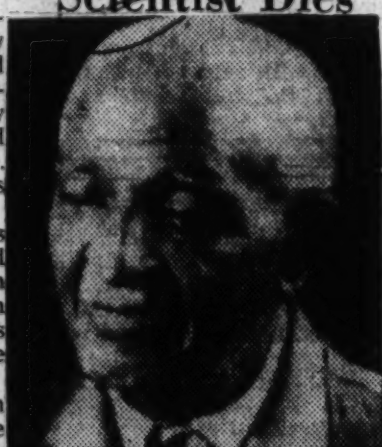
**Dr. George W. Carver**  
**To Be Buried Friday**

January 7, 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist who died here Tuesday will be buried Friday afternoon near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Messengers of condolence from many prominent persons in the United States were received by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

The body of the scientist will lie in state at the college from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning until



Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist at Tuskegee Institute, who died at his home at the college Tuesday night.



43-1943

Two Great Men

*Virginia*  
A Lawrence Lowell was born with the legendary silver spoon in his mouth. Everything was done for him in the way of cultural background and education. He belonged to one of the great New England families.

George Washington Carver was born a slave. Nothing was done for him except that when he and his mother were stolen from original master, he was bought back or bartered back with a horse said to be worth \$300. *Jan. 12, 1943*

Lowell might have turned out a nonentity or a playboy. Instead, he became one of the greatest college presidents. His services to Harvard in reorganizing its work with the tutorial system and its life with the house plan are beyond praise.

Carver might have become a good house servant, or merely a lazy good-for-nothing. Instead, he became one of America's brilliant scientists. His services to the cause of agriculture and to the Negro race cannot be overestimated. *Jan. 12, 1943*

Here were two great men, rising to eminence from families of the wise and the simple, the well-to-do and the slave. It is character that counts. Character—and purpose to serve one's fellow men.

*A Great Negro Tampa, Fla. Jan. 7, 1943 Tribune*  
In the death of George Washington Carver, the famed negro scientist, America has lost a useful citizen and science one of its most distinguished figures.

Dr. Carver's record was in the great American tradition. Born of slave parents in Missouri, he might easily have been a bootblack, but he possessed the energy, the courage, the character and the vision that make for high achievements. It was in the field of agricultural research that he made his greatest contribution to humanity and his race. Although he could have worked in the finest laboratories in the nation, he was content for nearly 50 years with his surroundings at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where he discovered many uses for

ALABAMA (Carver)

such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. Probably more than any other single person, he deserves the credit for the great advance of Southern agriculture and the unshackling of the negro farmer.

His career is closed at a time when many of us are downhearted about America. Not so, Dr. Carver. He had faith in America and in the soil which has made it great. That faith and the successes it brought long will survive in those who came under his influence.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger  
January 12, 1943

### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Death last week of Dr. George Washington Carver removed from earthly work one of the most remarkable Negro citizens this generation has known.

Born of slave parents, George Washington Carver did not spend his youth complaining of his station in life or of the advantages which were not his; instead, he determined to educate himself. This he did through his own initiative and sacrifice.

When he had trained himself for his life's work, he entered the field of agricultural research—not for personal gain or financial advantage. Few men, in their lifespan, have contributed more to the science of finding new uses for agricultural products than did Dr. Carver.

His success as an agricultural scientist never influenced his manner of life. His single aim and one purpose was to do service for his fellow man. In this respect, he leaves a fine legacy for this generation and for others to come.

## A Life Devoted To All People

*The Worker N.Y.*  
By Eugent Gordon

Dr. George Washington Carver, world renowned Negro scientist, who died at his Tuskegee, Ala., home last Tuesday evening, lived and worked for 48 years in the South with one idea dominating: to help the masses of the people of that area to help themselves.

His method of helping them was to show them the riches with which nature had surrounded them and then to show them how to use those discoveries. The idea which dominated his classroom and laboratory work, in other words,

dominated also his relations with the world at large. That classroom idea, as expressed by himself, was:

The teacher who does all the talking is a poor teacher. You cannot teach people

anything but can only draw them out.

He tried to draw out the Southern farmers to an appreciation of the hundreds of by-products of the peanut and the sweet

potato and of common Alabama and Georgia clay, all of which packed potential riches stretching into billions of dollars.

He said impatiently to people who chided him for neglecting to develop the products he discovered that he was merely the "trall-blazer" and that it was for them, especially for the industrialists of the South, to build factories and to produce, thus making his discoveries available to all the people. Many Southern industrialists followed his advice—for instance, manufacturers of peanut products.

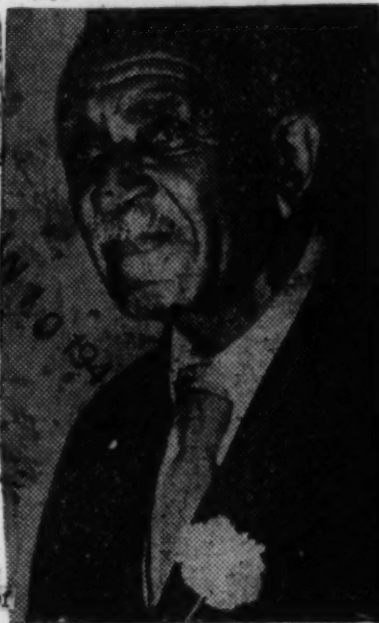
### FAST INDUSTRY JAN 10 1943

Based on Dr. Carver's researches and experiments, the peanut industry has developed from nothing to more than a \$60,000,000 yearly business. The 15th annual meeting of The Southern Peanut Association, at Panama City, Fla., June 7 and 8, 1942, passed a resolution praising him.

He was not interested in money for himself. He turned down Thomas Edison's offer of \$100,000 for five years' work in the electrical wizard's laboratories. He said he was "too old" to accept the Soviet Government's invitation in 1930 to come and help develop the cotton crop under the Five-Year Plan. In 1940 he gave his life's savings of \$30,000 as nucleus of a scientific foundation, saying he hoped the South would lead in contributing toward a proposed \$2,000,000 foundation to serve all the people.

The South as a whole, however, was singularly unresponsive and silent. True, Dr. Carver was called "genius" and "great" and "amazing" and "remarkable" by the South's leading journals. He was invited to address students in the South's best colleges (an act which former Governor Talmadge of Georgia would have forbidden). He spoke before the South's Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotarian clubs.

All the South's business men were not too prejudiced against Dr. Carver to make use of his genius, as is shown in the country's immense peanut industry centered there. But how about the nearly 300 variations of the peanut, including face powder,



GEORGE W. CARVER

potato and of common Alabama and Georgia

*Tampa, Fla. Times*  
January 10, 1943  
DR. CARVER  
LACOCHEE.—In the death of the negro scientist, Carver, the world loses one of its greatest characters, but gains its greatest lesson. With an abashed false reverence we pay tribute to his magic with a peanut and miss the over-whelming logic of his life. He found his freedom in the sun while bringing sunshine into the lives of all about him. He found his democracy and security in the story of the artificiality that has enfeebled and made cowards of all of us. While the world trembles at the prospect of passing from freedom to slavery, a real-life slave shows the one universal way to the only freedom.

G. F. ANDREWS

pride of being a black man because, he said, his abilities would have been ascribed to "white" blood if his complexion had been fairer, he was no narrow nationalist. His discoveries, he contended, should benefit all the people. Thus he declared that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for scientific research in the field of wheat culture would do more good selfish thinking than a \$500,000,000 revolving fund granted by Congress to "relieve" the farmer.

A young man stood up in class at the white Southern college where Dr. Carver was answering questions after his lecture. The student said:

"My father taught me that a Negro child and a white child are about equal, mentally, until about 12 years old, and that then the Negro child begins to imitate the white child." "Whom," he asked, amidst profound silence, "did Dr. Carver imitate?"

shaving cream, linoleum, synthetic rubber, milk, cream, butter, ice cream mix, instant "coffee" (with its own cream and sugar), cheese, lard, soap, ink, axle grease and pickles? And what about the sweet potato, in other than its familiar and hackneyed forms?

The Birmingham News of July 12, 1934, editorially blasted the industrialists of Alabama for neglecting sweet potato products as discovered by its "native son" (the News' own words). The newspaper complained that sweet potato starch, much superior to any other kind and a Carver discovery, was being foolishly neglected as a commercial product in Alabama while being produced industrially, with much success, in the rival states of Georgia and Mississippi.

Dr. Carver admittedly laid the basis for much of the South's industrialization, including manufacture of unheard-of new cotton products). Though



# George Washington Carver, Immortal

**CHARLETTA, N.C. JAN 21 1943**  
George Washington Carver is dead. So read the news despatches from Tuskegee a few days ago. And now all that was mortal of that simple and saintly soul lies beneath the Alabama clay with which he was wont to work miracles. His body now sleeps hard by the tomb of his patron saint, Booker Taliaferro Washington, to whose philosophy of service he gave his last full measure of devotion.

But Dr. Carver is not dead. His remarkable devotion to an absolutely unselfish career in a generation so marked by avarice and greed, the fact that he was completely unspoiled by the honors that came to him over the years; his unparalleled emancipation from the paganistic doctrines of modern science; his insistence that the hand of God was in much that he did, will mark his life, as the New York Herald so wisely put it, "as one of the most astounding of our times." For, although not an orthodox scientist, to use the term incongruously, he was one of the greatest scientists of the ages, and so recognized by those whose approval was the last word in authority.

**JAN 21 1943**  
Because he positively refused to yield to the common desire to make money, to give up his humble work at Tuskegee for more lucrative fields, even giving away the forty-odd thousand dollars he accumulated in spite of himself, Dr. Carver's life will be an everlasting inspiration and incentive to those who would take the common things of the earth and use them to increase the happiness of the poor people of the world, of which, strangely, there are so many.

When George Washington Carver gave up his position as teacher at Iowa State College to accept a position with Dr. Washington at Tuskegee, he made a decision which few people in the world would have made. But the exaltation and fame which came to him, wholly unsought, are the finest proof that his decision was not only divinely inspired, but that he was wise beyond our ability to describe. The life and unselfish service of Dr. Carver will be an enduring challenge to those who live after him as long as time shall roll over the hills of his beloved Alabama. He is not dead, but has been elevated to the ranks of the immortal.

**Greenville, N.C., Transylvania Times**  
January 14, 1943

## A Great Scientist Passes

Death brought to an end at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., a few days ago the fruitful and amazing career of Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist, who rose from obscurity to world-wide renown. Honors were thrust upon Dr. Carver and great wealth could have been his, but he had only one ambition, "To work among the trees and ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Dr. Carver's life was replete with achievement. From the peanut, he developed more than 300 products during his half century at Tuskegee. Methods were devised by him to obtain ink, stains, glue and hundreds of other products from the sweet potato. From Alabama's red clay he produced plastics, paint, paper, cosmetics and hundreds of other things. He discovered new uses for cotton and he was the first person to make newsprint from Southern pine. Dr. Carver was also a painter of note and a skilled musician.

Doctor Carver's life teaches important lessons to all. Granted that he was endowed as have been but few men in any age, the fact remains that he took the common things and of them made more useful things; though his achievements were such as to excite admiration of the scientific world, they inspired in him no hateur, no vanity, no gloating. Dr. Carver's discoveries revealed his greatness as a scientist; his humility, his gentleness and his piety revealed his greatness as a man.

## "Daily Worker," N.Y. A Scientist Passes

**JAN 9 - 1943**  
**DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER**, who died on Jan. 5 at the age of 78, was the best living proof of Dr. Franz Boas' teachings. Dr. Boas, who died at 84 and 15 days before Dr. Carver, had taught that there are no innately superior or innately inferior peoples.

**JAN 9 - 1943**  
Dr. Carver was not merely the "most distinguished scientist of his race in this country," as the New York Times editorially described him. He was, as other scientists the world over acclaimed him, the greatest in the field of agricultural chemistry. While he reflects credit on the innate genius of the Negro people, he reflects even greater credit

on the common people evrywhere. The central philosophy of his life was that the people—all the people—be taught to use every one of their personal faculties and to know the nature of nature.

**Newport News, Va. Press**

**January 7, 1943**

## A Great Man Dies

The career of Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, noted Negro scientist whose death occurred Tuesday night at Tuskegee institute, is an outstanding example to all mankind; an example of what perseverance applied to opportunity can accomplish, and of unselfish service to humanity in general.

It is, too, the best possible proof that "a man's a man for a' that," as the Scotch poet BURNS told us. Dr. CARVER was born about 79 years ago, a slave. His father died when he was in infancy. The American Negro, it should be remembered, is only a few shades removed in point of time from the most primordial type of savagery. The first Negroes were brought to Jamestown in 1619 as slaves, captured in the wild by men who cared nothing for human rights if they could fatten their pocketbooks. The nefarious traffic continued for nearly two centuries, so that hardly more than a century and a half separates some of the American Negro population from the lowest stage of spiritual and intellectual development.

The achievements of many members of that race in intellectual, professional, and artistic fields since is sufficient refutation to those who hold that there is any real difference of human quality and ability inherent in mere racial kinship. The anthropologists seem to be entirely accurate in their classification of man, the highest order of the animal kingdom, as belonging to a single species—*Homo sapiens*—of which the five generally recognized "races" are varieties, not species. The names of HENRY O. TANNER, of PAUL L. DUNBAR, of MARIAN ANDERSON—and of Dr. CARVER—are but a few among the galaxy of Negroes who have contributed to this refutation.

Dr. CARVER was given his opportunity by a man who ransomed him by transfer of ownership of a racehorse, and then permitted him to attend school. After a long struggle against circumstances, he received a degree from the Iowa State college and soon after joined the faculty of Tuskegee. His chemical and physical researches and discoveries have been of vast benefit to all humanity since.

Many a smug white man, too, may well bow in shame before this one-time slave's philosophy of life. He didn't want to get rich; he wanted to make living better and fuller for all humanity. And when a blight threatened the Southern pecan groves, he set about finding a remedy. What did he charge for his services?

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and self-sufficiency, and last year was honored by the Progressive Farmers' Association for having contributed the great-est service to southern agriculture.

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**Dr. G. W. Carver, Born In Slavery, Won Many Honors For Services**

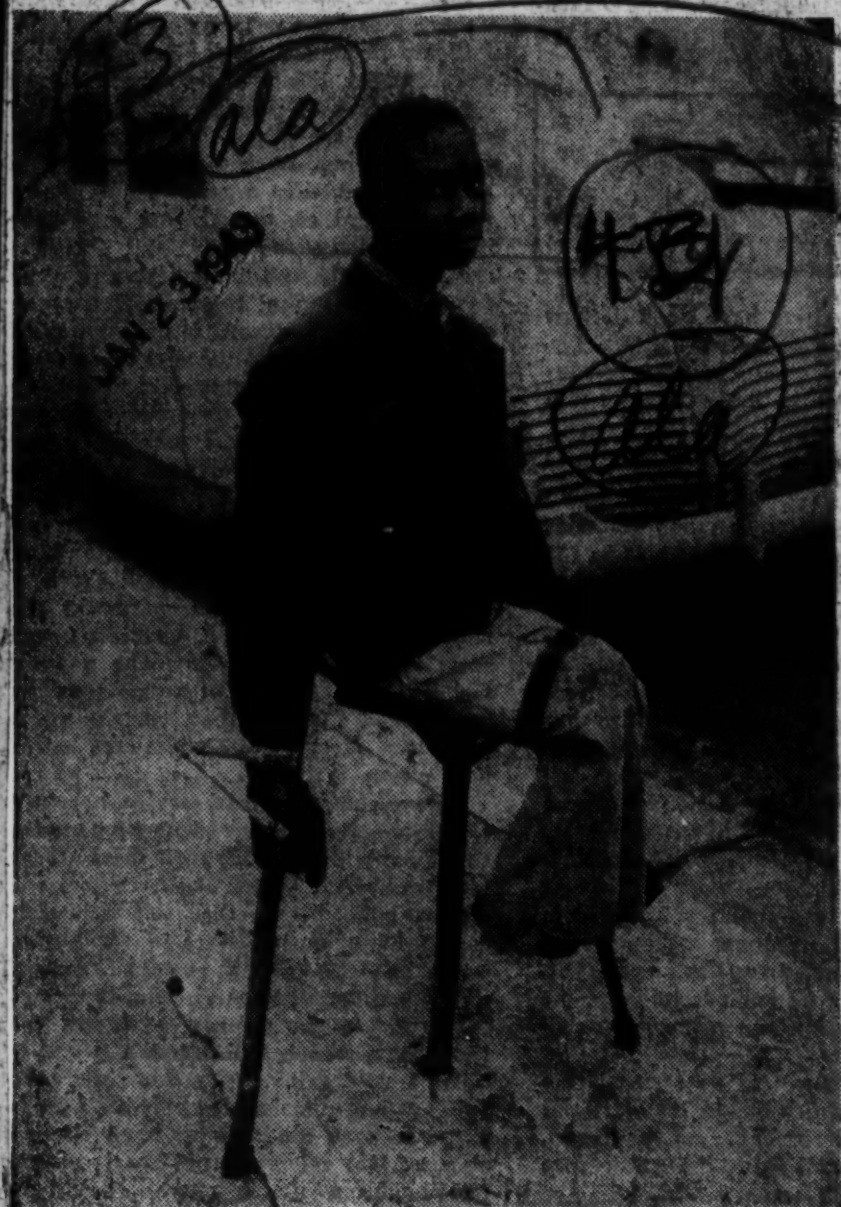
TUSKEGEE, Ala. (U.P.) — Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died Tuesday night.

## Famed Negro Scientist Dies In Alabama

Dr. George Washington Carver, who died Tuesday night at his home in Tuskegee, Alabama, the South's red clay and sandy loam he developed as an international figure in the scientific world, particularly in the field of agriculture research. Born of slave parents, at Dismond Grove, Mo., he never was sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since. Dr. Carver



# PAYS RESPECTS TO DR. CARVER



Ohio after which his family was visit at Tuskegee College. stolen and carried elsewhere, to. Funeral services were being become the greatest scientist of arranged at press time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

Tribute is being paid him from President Roosevelt who met Dr. Carver when on an inspection tour and

## Noted Scientist

## Gained Great Fame

Death Wednesday claimed Dr. Carver, world famous negro scientist who rose from scratch—a slave boy who was born in

Standing in line along with thousands of others to view the body of Dr. George Washington Carver and pay his last respects was Comeat Nix, 16-year-old youth of Greenfolk, Ala., who built these home-made crutches himself. He has no use of his legs.

From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles. —a slave boy who was born in Ohio after which his family was stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of his color and day in agricultural achievements.

## DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

Noted Scientist  
Gained Great Fame

Death Wednesday claimed Dr. Geo. Carver, world famous negro scientist who rose from scratch

Tribute is being paid him from all sides, including President Roosevelt who met Dr. Carver when on an inspection tour and visit at Tuskegee College.

Funeral services were being arranged at press time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

Russellville, Ala., Times  
January 7, 1943

## DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

TO HIS LAST REWARD — Internationally istry—in the Tuskegee laboratory on the campus famed Dr. George Washington Carver is shown of which he died around seven o'clock Tuesday above at work with his love—agricultural chem— night. Funeral for Dr. Carver, friend and honored of mankind is to be held at Tuskegee Friday.

## Dr. Geo. W. Carver Dies At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6—(AP)—mond Grove, Mo., he never was in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay,

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times  
January 6, 1943  
He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 health for some months and was and has been attached to the confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was and has been attached to the confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists of his race. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay,



*The* LIFE AND WORKS  
of DR. GEORGE  
WASHINGTON  
CARVER

## Articles to Give Highlights In Dr. Carver's Life Story

JAN 16 1943

## President Leads in Public Tributes to World-Famous Savant Who Died at Tuskegee

BY A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example to youth everywhere. Although born in slavery about

"'Count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Thus runs the high tribute of the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the death of Dr. George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on Jan. 5, where he had directed successful researches in agricultural and allied branches of chemistry since 1896.

ments, paints, stains, and shown the value of clay in ceramic work. More than three hundred products have been derived from the lowly peanut, including milk, cream, buttermilk, cheese, condiments, coffee, plastics, paper, stains, insulating boards; and from cotton, the great scientist produced paving blocks, cordage, paper, rugs, and insulating boards.

Responding to the magic hand of Dr. Carver, the sweet potato yielded a hundred products, such as starch, tapico, mock coconut, syrup, stains and breakfast foods. Dr. Carver's researches and discoveries made possible the establishment of several million-dollar industries, the largest among them being a \$200,000,000 a year peanut industry.

As far back as 1916, Dr. Carver received international recognition when the Royal Society of Great Britain elected him a fellow. This high honor was followed by several other awards, honorary degrees, citations, et cetera. Probably, among the highest honors conferred on him was the recognition of his work as a creative artist. One of his paintings, "Three Peaches," done with his fingers and with the pigments he developed from the clays of Alabama, has been requested by the famous Luxenburg Gallery in Europe.

A hurried check of the bibliographical material that has appeared on Dr. Carver reveals that

at least fifteen books, including a major biographical work now in process of publication by a large New York firm, and fifty magazine articles have been published on his life and work. He enjoyed, as he should have, the intimate friendship of the nation's leading men of science and affairs, including the late Thomas Alva Edison, one of the world's leading inventors, and Henry Ford, industrial magnate.

At his death, newspapers in every section of the country and leading Americans praised his work. The President led the nation in expressing recognition of Dr. Carver's work. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President declared:

"When Dr. Carver died the United States lost one of its finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I have known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that this outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the eminence of God."

Chauncey Sparks, governor-elect of Alabama, said: "I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver . . . Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead." Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and many others have joined in extolling Dr. Carver's work.

But who was this black man who was born a slave and rose to the very top in the field of science and human relations? Who was this man who contributed so much to the advancement of science and the improvement of the conditions of life? Who was this man who was born of a despised race but rose like so many other of blood to vindicate and ennoble his race?

In this and succeeding issues of The Amsterdam Star-News, the inspiring life story and brilliant achievements of Dr. Carver will be published in answer to the above questions.

Clover, S. C., Herald  
January 7, 1943

# DR. GEO. CARVER TAKEN BY DEATH

**Noted Negro Scientist  
Made Great Contribution To Dixie**

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—George Washington Carver, the negro scientist, died at 7:30 Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Born of slave parents, at D

iond Grove, Mo., he was never sure  
of his birth date, but once estimated  
that it was "about 1874."

He became a member of the Tus-  
egee institute faculty in 1894 and  
has been attached to the negro in-  
stitution ever since.

Doctor Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Doctor Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Doctor Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Doctor Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Dothan, Ala., Herald

January 7, 1943

# GEORGE W. CARVER NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES IN TUSKEGEE

**Former Slave Acquired  
Fame Second Only To  
Booker Washington**

George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's great scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native grown products and developing them for commerce.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his refusal to turn over the patent rights to exploit his discoveries. Working in turn several months ago from visit to visit at his laboratory at Tuskegee, in turning Henry Ford's model Greenfield car into a motor bus, he died at the village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer of the automobile manufacturer.

Whatever helps the Southerner. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

**Last Rites Today  
For Dr. Carter At  
Tuskegee Institute**

General services were held at 2:30 p. m. in the chapel of the college where Doctor Carver spent nearly 50 years developing uses for Southern Agricultural products.

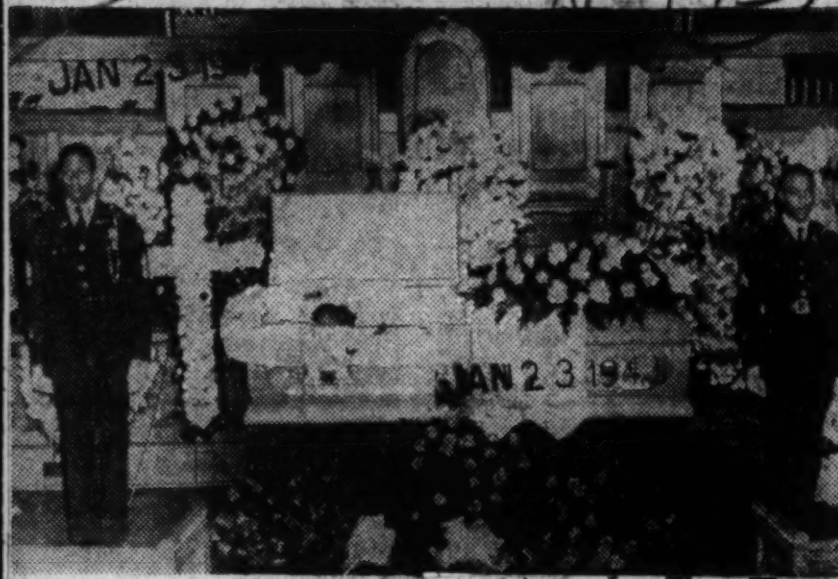
One of Doctor Carver's favorite negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was sung at the services by the college choir. The humble negro scientist was buried in the school cemetery, near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who found-



## INSTITUTE PRESIDENT EXTOLS DR. CARVER

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md

## The Nation's Lost



son of George Washington Carver of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes. Dr. Carver was a shining example of how the white man and the black man can live together in harmony. The greater the man the more humble he is, no matter what his race or creed.

The body of Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist who was born in slavery, as it lay in state in the Tuskegee Institute chapel. Cadets of the Tuskegee ROTC stand at attention. Death of Dr. Carver brought expressions of sympathy from President Roosevelt and many other governmental, business and professional leaders. Dr. Carver was buried in the institute's cemetery near the grave of his close friend, Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
January 8, 1943  
**Funeral Services  
for Dr. Carver to  
Be Held Friday**

(The Associated Press)  
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7.—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:  
"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry."

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev.

Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.  
Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
January 9, 1943  
**Final Tribute Paid  
Scientist Carver**  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)

"We pause today to pay tribute to another of great worth passed to his reward," DR. FREDERICK DOUGLAS PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute, told the thousands of the late Dr. George Washington Carver who died last Tuesday. On a flower-banked rostrum the president extolled the virtues of the once slave boy who rose to heights as yet attained by no man on American soil in the scientific world.  
Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel  
January 6, 1943

**Heart Attack Fatal  
To Negro Scientist**

TUSKEGEE, Ala. [AP] Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M. yesterday at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Death was attributed to heart disease.  
Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.  
Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date. He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.  
Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of

uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.  
Greenville, N. C.—Reflector  
January 6, 1943

**A GREAT MAN**

The death of George W. Carver, noted Negro scientist, is a distinct loss to our nation, especially the agricultural sections, but his having lived leaves us a better world in which to live and adds emphasis to the declaration that America is a land of opportunity for all.

Born of slave parents, Dr. Carver achieved greatness in the field of science and contributed much to the development of agriculture. His accomplishments are a credit to his race and an example to all Americans who are willing to overcome handicaps and obstacles to be of service to their country and

their fellowman.  
Valdosta, Ga., Weekly Times  
January 8, 1943

**Final Tribute  
Paid Dr. Carver**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute arranged to pay its final respects today to Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, the humble Negro scientist who spent nearly 50 years at the school in developing uses for southern agricultural products.

Funeral services for Dr. Carver, who died Tuesday night after more than two years of failing health, were set for 2:30 P. M. (CWT) in the college chapel with the Rev. H. V. Richardson officiating.

He will be buried in the school cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, who invited Dr. Carver to take a position on the institute faculty in 1896.

Members of his fraternity were chosen as active pallbearers with the institute's executive council serving as honorary bearers. One of Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spirituals, "Balm in Gilead," was selected to be sung at the services by the college choir.

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Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7.—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

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**Final Tribute Paid  
Scientist Carver**  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)



Norfolk, Va. Pilot  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. George W. Carver

CARVER, George Washington, educator; b. of slave parents, on farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., about 1864; in infancy lost father, and was stolen and carried into Ark. with mother, who was never heard of again; was bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300 . . .

Thus begins the unique entry in *Who's Who in America* for the distinguished Negro scientist, agriculturalist and educator who died, well past the allotment of three score and ten (he was uncertain of the date of his birth), at Tuskegee Institute, where he had been a member of the faculty, on the original invitation of Booker T. Washington, for nearly half a century.

George Washington Carver was himself unique. Born in slavery, his worth measured by that of a blooded horse, he rose to master the scientific development of by-products from the things of the soil—and he did it purely by self-education. He worked his way through high school and through two Iowa colleges, one of which awarded him a master's degree in agricultural chemistry which was the foundation for his life's work. By creating more than 300 synthetic products from the peanut and some 118 products from the sweet potato, Dr. Carver won high respect from contemporaries such as Thomas A. Edison, who invited him early in his career to join the Edison laboratory staff in Menlo Park.

But to his credit Dr. Carver preferred the ephemerality of success less than the solidity of his position at Tuskegee as a living example and encouragement to his race. Industrialists grew wealthy thanks to his research (even today, the automotive industry's technique of spray paint is indebted to his experiments with soy bean products); yet he steadfastly refused to realize any profit for himself. In him there was a streak of the artist's scorn for worldly gain. Indeed, not the least curious thing about this curious man is that one of the paintings he created in the course of what was merely a hobby was acquired by the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

Intensely religious, even mystical, Dr. Carver found his fulfillment, in his own words, "among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth." "What I have done with the peanut and sweet potato can be done with all the

things of the earth," he once said. "God has said that every herb and plant that He has created can be made of use to mankind." Certainly a life dedicated to that belief, though it had been far less successful than Dr. Carver's, could not have been ill-spent.

Charlotte, N. C. News  
January 7, 1943

## The Leader

### George Washington Carver Was One of the South's Great Men

George Washington Carver, one of the great Americans of our time, has passed on. In the South, where the touch of his homely genius transformed agriculture and brightened the lives of uncounted thousands, he will be long remembered. He was the son of unknown slaves who fought his way, penniless, through an education, and turned to the liberation of the poor-farm South.

He not only helped to strike the bonds from his people; it may be said that he set free the whites as well. To him, his science was a religion, a common-sense method of simple dignity that he liked to relate to his Bible. He turned to Genesis for his scripture: "Behold I have given you every herb . . . to you it shall be for meat." When he discovered hundreds of new ways weeds might be used as food, clothing and shelter, he quoted his text.

From the low, forgotten peanut, he developed an industry worth \$200,000,000 a year to the South. He made it produce over 300 products (including milk, butter, cheese, coffee, pickles, soap, flour, breakfast food, ink, shaving lotion, cosmetics). With the sweet potato, he worked the same magic. There was no limit to his works.

International recognition came to him; a member of London's Royal Society of Arts, winner of the Spingarn Medal, the Theodore Roosevelt Medal, an award for outstanding service to Southern agriculture. Thomas Edison offered him a position on his staff at \$50,000 a year, Henry Ford gave him a laboratory for food research in wartime. His fame, like his work, was legendary.

But those were not the most lasting contributions George Washington Carver made to his time. More, perhaps, than any other Negro, this gentle, simple man improved race relations in the South. Under Booker T. Washington, he made the South a better place for white and black alike, and in so doing he changed the American life as only the great can do.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
January 25, 1943

## Today's Talk

### He Who Talked With Flowers

BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering into the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all with flowers. And they talked with him.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life, and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he looked upon indifferently—giving all credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thousands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact, and he was the living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—his wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers" by Glenn Clark. It is published by the Macalester Park Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough."

Wilmington, N. C., News & Observer  
January 28, 1943

## The People's Forum

### THE LATE DR. CARVER.

To the Editor: My friend, the great Dr. George Washington Carver, has passed. I met him at the first peanut exposition at Windsor about 15 years ago, and after viewing his exhibit I remarked, "Doctor, you must be a great believer in the Almighty God." That remark created a friendship that grew with frequent correspondence that lasted till his death. The entourage at Windsor was headed by ex-Congressman Thompson of Alabama. I requested Mr. Thompson to tell me something of Dr. Carver that probably had not been published. He replied, "This comes to my mind—one of the large mail order houses offered \$100,000 for his paint formula, the offer was declined, then without any notice three of their best chemists were sent down. Knocking on the door of Dr. Carver's laboratory, they made themselves known and the purpose of their visit—to examine the clay from which he made a paint. Dr. Carver welcomed them, extended to them the use of his laboratory and showed them the clay deposit. Then he bid them good morning and walked out. Returning late in the afternoon and expecting the chemists to have departed, he was surprised to find them still laboring with the clay. The following conversation ensued: Well, Dr. Carver, we have put your clay through every process we know but we have no paint. 'I get paint from it,' said Dr. Carver. 'We find that your clay has a silicate base of 60 per cent,' the chemists remarked, 'but we have produced no paint.' 'Probably you did not oxidize the clay a sufficient number of times,' said Dr. Carver. With an assumption of ultimate knowledge of chemistry, the leader said, 'Doctor, you know you can oxidize a substance only once.'

"Dr. Carver replied, 'I do—eight times.'"

When the Catholic chapel at Tuskegee was dedicated, Dr. Carver remarked to the pastor (Father Farragher), "Father, now that the great Catholic Church is represented at Tuskegee I am ready to go."

JAMES G. MEHEGAN.

Wake Forest  
Butler, Ga., Herald  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. George Carver, Noted Negro Educator, Dies At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George W. Carver, the noted negro dentist

died Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for ten days. Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was estimated that it was "about 1864" sure of his birth date, but he became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attracted to the institution ever since. While Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research, he also was an artist and there he was a num-ber of well known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He also was an artist and there he was a number of well known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He also was an artist and there he was a number of well known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and ferns and the grass of God's good earth." He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

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Birmingham, Ala.

# Simple Rites At Tuskegee Pay Tribute To Carver's Career

JAN 9 - 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the South's greatest scientists, was buried here Friday with simple rites.

The distinguished Negro educator was laid to rest in Tuskegee Institute cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, first president of the school.

Hundreds, both white and black, attended the ceremonies in the college chapel and followed as the body was carried to the cemetery adjoining. The body was in a casket covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford.

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind."

"Few men have had science and Christianity so well blended in their lives. Our later friend and teacher always looked to the Creator for inspiration," Patterson added.

Tuskegee Chaplain Harry V. Richardson declared that "God still gives His sons that the world might be saved, and His sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways."

He said the birth of Christianity lay not in imperial Rome, but in a stable and added that Dr. Carver's life made a shrine of the unpretentious cabin in which he was born.

"That the bosom of a bound black woman could give birth to one whose life blessed the whole world should teach us all that the humblest life may have within it the greatest possibilities," he said.

The chaplain pointed out that the humble Negro genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain.

The Tuskegee choir sang Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spiritual, "There Is Balm in Gilead," and "The Old Rugged Cross." The Tuskegee Flying School chaplain gave the invocation.

Messages continued to come in from prominent persons over the nation expressing sympathy to the scientist's friends and associates here.

January 9, 1943

## Dr. Carver Buried With Simple Rites

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Tuskegee News

Tuskegee, Alabama

### Carver Rites To

### Be Held At 2:30

### Friday Afternoon

### Body Of Scientist

### Lies In State At

### Institute Chapel

Final tribute to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist who died at his home here Tuesday night, will be paid at services to be conducted in the Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2:30 p. m. Friday. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain, will have charge of the services and burial will be in the Institute cemetery where the body of Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, also lies.

Normal activities at the Institute were virtually at a standstill as officials and students paused to mourn for the man who brought more fame to the school perhaps than Booker T. Washington himself. The body was lying in state in the chapel, where it will remain until time of the funeral Friday.

Death of Dr. Carver Tuesday night came as a stunning surprise to his many friends, white and colored alike, who knew that he had been in failing health but had not realized his condition was serious.

JAN 7 - 1943

Born Into Slavery

Born of slave parents and swan-

ped for a horse while a boy. Dr. Carver overcame the handicaps of humble birth to rise to the rank of one of the nation's outstanding scientists. He was never sure of the exact date of his birth, at Diamond Grove, Mo., but once estimated it was about 1864.

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

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JAN 7 - 1943

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Born Into Slavery

Born of slave parents and swan-

dead. He was a man of science, Dr. George Washington Carver, who developed hundreds of useful products from the sweet potato and peanut. Seventy-eight years ago he was born of slave parents and it was not until he was twenty that he learned to read or write. His great thirst for knowledge caused him to gain a fine education. He refused to patent his discoveries or even to take money for them. His desire was to help improve the lives of all humble folk, white or black, who struggled to get living from the Southern soil.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer

January 9, 1943

### CARVER BURIED

### AT TUSKEGEE

### Eminent Negro Scientist Laid

### to Rest Near Grave Of Book-

### er T. Washington.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the nation's greatest scientists, was buried here today with simple rites.

He was laid to rest in Tuskegee Institute cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, first president of the school.

Hundreds, both white and Negro, attended the ceremonies in the institute chapel. The casket was covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford.

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind."

Shelby, N. C. Star

January 6, 1943

### FAMED NEGRO

### SCIENTIST DIES

### Productive Career Ends

### For Dr. George Wash-

### ington Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the south's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Monticello, Ga., News

January 28, 1943

One of our greatest Americans is

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

### RACE HORSE RANSOM

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$30. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. college in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Sylacauga, Ala., News

January 8, 1943

### DR. CARVER

### PASSES AWAY

### AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894, and has been on the faculty of the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts, and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

That grand old Negro never became as famous as Joe Louis, but Robinson, with his evidence of a lot of us moan, with evidence sense than any other man I ever met. He's going to be worth much more in cash to the south than the selling price of every slave Lincoln ever set free."

When Dr. George Washington Carver was buried across the rolling Jordan, every smart citizen in the United States agreed that this, too, was a great loss to the nation.

Frost Proof, Fla., News

January 15, 1943

When Dr. George Washington Carver was buried across the rolling Jordan, every smart citizen in the United States agreed that this, too, was a great loss to the nation.

That grand old Negro never became as famous as Joe Louis, but Robinson, with his evidence of a lot of us moan, with evidence sense than any other man I ever met. He's going to be worth much more in cash to the south than the selling price of every slave Lincoln ever set free."

Herb Graffis in Tampa Tribune

men.

men.



43-1943

urham N. C. Morning Herald  
January 12, 1943

## Green Pastures

START WHERE YOU ARE,  
WITH WHAT YOU HAVE -  
MAKE SOMETHING OF IT -

DR. CARVER



SERVICE TO  
SOUTHERN  
AGRICULTURE

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

REC MANNING

anta Ga Journal  
January 10, 1943

Blake

Thinks DeKalb Checker Champ  
Will Make Good Legislator

By MORGAN BLAKE

IN THE special election last week DeKalb

County elected its checker champion as representative in the General Assembly. His name is H. O. Hubert Jr., attorney-at-law.

My first acquaintance with Brother Hubert was a number of years ago when he was a member of the Decatur checker team, and I was the non-playing captain of The Journal team. Checkers was all the rage in this section that year and we organized a very strong league, and had a red-hot race and lots of fun. Decatur and The Journal had the best

## ALABAMA (Carver)

teams in the league and their battles were always close and very exciting. I never will forget that last scrap at the Y. M. C. A. that started at 8 o'clock at night and lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. Eight men were on each team and the match resulted in a tie. As Decatur was a game in front before the last match it was necessary that The Journal win to have a chance for the title. The tie match gave the championship to Decatur.

Hubert will be a fine representative in the Legislature. To be a checker champion a man has to have a keen brain, sound judgment, infinite patience, and self-control. Hubert supported Arnall for Governor and will be a champion of the new Chief Executive's program. Congratulations to Brother Hubert on his election. His old Journal checker opponents will be pulling for him.

### A Great Man Dies

Colonel Floyd B. Powell, insurance man of Tuskegee, Ala., who is visiting in Atlanta, says that the whole state of Alabama mourned the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, who made immensely valuable discoveries in the field of science.

"The discoveries and achievements of Dr. Carver were truly amazing," Colonel Powell said. "His discoveries brought benefits to all mankind."

Colonel Powell said Dr. Carver was admired and esteemed by all the people of Tuskegee, both white and Negroes.

Dr. Carver was truly a great man with a great heart and the entire South joins with Alabama in regret over his death.

### Reversing the Sympathy

An officer on Navy duty sent a New Year greeting in verse to his brother and family in Nashville, Tenn. Fred Russell, sports editor of the Nashville Banner, put it in his column.

In explaining his verse the officer wrote: "There are so many sad and ominous cards from Mother or Father or Brother or Sister to 'The Boy in the Service' that the poor civilian doesn't get any sympathy at all. This card is intended to eliminate that partiality."

Oh, Brother—and Family—back home,  
so sad—  
Where conditions—and things—are terribly bad,  
There ain't no gas to put in your car  
And there are so many things your day  
to mar—  
No oil or coal to make a fire,  
No more rubber for an auto tire,  
No more stockings made of silk—  
Soon there ain't gonna be no milk—  
Pockets full of ration books,  
Windshields through which you cannot  
look—

Prices going higher and higher  
Make folks in Washington terrible liars,  
Clothes will now be rationed out  
And everything else, too—just about.  
You've lost your coffee, sugar, cream,  
Ain't it enough to make you scream?  
I can hear you now—your bones a-  
clanking—

While—although you've no Major's ranking

Brother Dear—You're a hero right—  
So you and the Family just sit tight  
And keep on filling out questionnaires—  
I hope you all have a Happy New Year!

"One of the vital factors favoring American forces in this Global War," commented Fred Russell, "is a smacking sense of humor never better illustrated than in the above composition."

### Time Bombs

Here are some more of those pungent paragraphs of that grand Christian warrior, Victor Kitchen:

The "Typhoid Mary" of wartime is the woman who suffers from and spreads "exclamatory rumortism."

Success, they used to say, comes in cans! Failure comes in cant's! With rationing of canned goods, success means doing with the cans you can have. The failures are those who grouse about the cans they can't.

We'd just as soon they'd ration canned opinions. What we need are mental victory gardens to grow fresh food for thought in the battle of ideas.

Funny, isn't it? Men are going out to risk their lives for a world in which many of those left at home still hesitate to risk their jobs.

A mistake is evidence that somebody at least has tried to do something.

### Concerning Pardons and Paroles

A reader thinks I am inconsistent in that while I have always shown myself to be a friend of men in prison I criticize Governors who pardon and parole them.

It is because I am a friend of the man behind the bars and realize that many of them would make good and constructive citizens on the outside that I have opposed the system prevailing in Georgia for 10 years. Under the present system the Governor has the final say and can disregard the findings of the Parole Board if he so desires. Under this system the question of justice or merit has been replaced largely by political pull, or the cash on the barrel head. And many prisoners deserving of clemency have not received it because they were lacking in these requirements.

For that reason I am heartily in favor of Governor Arnall's plan to divorce the pardon and Parole Board entirely from politics. The board should be composed of men and women experts on penology, and concerned entirely

such a system to the methods that have been used for 10 years in this state. Surely intelligent prisoners would prefer with dealing out justice. There are many ing the state well in such roles. men and women in Georgia capable of serv-



# The Bible Was Dr. G. W. Carver's Life And Light

By Wlittie Anne Biggins

"The Bible is as important to my work as is my laboratory," said George Washington Carver to Stanley High who reprinted the story of Dr. Carver's life from the New York Times in the December issue of the Reader's Digest. Short and pointedly, Stanley High tells of the chemist's contributions to humanity by making it possible for men to build and discover million dollar businesses because of his knowledge into practice.

As the author asks "What other man of our times has done so much for agriculture in the South?", he divulges the secret to Dr. Carver's success through use of the Bible. Stanley High quotes his two favorite Bible chapters: "In all, thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." Proverbs 3:6, and "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." The first Dr. Carver interpreted as his "light" passage and the second as his "power" passage. With light and power from God and Christ, George Washington Carver gave to the universe a life filled to overflowing with unselfish, consecrated service, and a never ending desire that his work serve, without reservation, needy human beings everywhere.

So sure was Dr. Carver that the man who acknowledges God can walk in no other path except God-given paths, and to him who walks therein, God gives the power to accomplish whatsoever his heart desires, that he refused to join Thomas Edison's staff at \$50,000 per year. He preferred to stick to the teacher's pittance at Tuskegee Institute—the field into which God directed him that he might willing apply his numerous experiments unhampered from capitalists, politics, and social evils. And in spite of these meager earnings, Dr. Carver found joy and prosperity in the service he rendered.

## KEPT BUSY THROUGH LIFE

So sure was Dr. Carver that God threw divine light upon his daily pathway and endowed him with spiritual power to carry on his task, that nothing except death turned him from the path of duty during a lifetime of 78 years.

Certainly in the life of this humble Christian we have an example of the true Christ who gave his life that others might live—one who denied his opportunities to wealth

that he might remain unhampered in the service of God and his fellow human beings.

Our war-torn world today needs more men who know God as their life and light—more men whose Bible is as important to them as their daily task of making a living. Men with abilities like his have longed to find the road to success and prosperity that this man has left behind.

Men who have failed because they depended upon the power of their own strength rather than God's for success need what Dr. Carver cherished throughout a life time, the spirit of brotherly love and Christian service. Throughout the universe today men are crying for real Christian leadership—men humble in spirit but mighty in valor—as was Tuskegee's chemist George Washington Carver.

## MASSES WANT CHRISTIAN LEADERS

Even in Germany, the masses of downtrodden peoples are crying aloud for Christian leadership free from denominational restrictions—broad Christian leaders who will serve all the people, and show them the way to God, His power, and His light.

May the Christian church produce more George Washington Carvers. May Negro leaders, as did Dr. Carver, accept the Bible as their guide, and passages of its scripture as their light and power, and give to the world unselfishly of the gifts with which God has endowed them. Though a great benefactor, in the sight of God and before his followmen he lived humbly that God might bless him and them; and God bless both, until his morning arrived, and he accompanied angels to his heavenly home.

Birmingham, Ala., *Free Press*  
January 8, 1943

## DR. CARVER RITES SET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who rose from the son of Negro slave parents to become one of the nation's leading scientists, will be buried here Friday in the Tuskegee Institute cemetery.

Funeral services for the frail Negro who died Tuesday after two years of failing health will be conducted at 2:30 p.m. in the institute chapel by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson.

He will be buried near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, found-

der of Tuskegee, where Dr. Carver had been a faculty member since 1896.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, said Dr. Carver's "nearly 50 years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute."

C. Morning Herald  
January 6, 1943

## Death Comes To Dr. G. W. Carver

### Negro Recognized For Great Work Agricultural Field

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—(P)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was about 1864.

### EVENTFUL CAREER

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was a humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal  
January 6, 1943

# Dr. George Washington Carver, Former Slave and One of World's Greatest Scientists, Dies in Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 4 (AP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college in 1898.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry's Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer.

Red Bay, Ala., *Progress*  
January 7, 1943

## DR. GEO. CARVER PASSES AT HOME

### Noted Scientist Gained Great Fame

Death Wednesday claimed Dr. Geo. Carver, world famous negro

scientist who rose from scratch—a slave boy who was born in Ohio after which his family was stolen and carried elsewhere, to become the greatest scientist of his color and day in agricultural achievements.

Tribute is being paid him from all sides, including President Roosevelt who met Dr. Carver when on an inspection tour and visit at Tuskegee College.

Funeral services were being arranged at press time. His achievements will stand for all time as an inspiration to youth to overcome any and all obstacles.

## NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST IS DEAD

### Dr. George W. Carver, Acclaimed Greatest Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (UP).—Dr. George Washington Carver, 79, who was born a slave and became one of the greatest of American scientists, died last night.

He had been in failing health for several years, and last month suffered a fall from which he never recovered. He died in his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, where he had taught since 1896.

His chemical discoveries, especially of products that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts, increased the income of the South many millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversification and

the things, but he declined the honor would have made him very wealthy, but he gave them freely to Detroit laboratories. His formulas

Native clays dug within a few miles of Tuskegee formed the base of his paints. Although he received offers that would have made him a millionaire, he refused to leave Tuskegee, until last year when he did some research in Henry Ford's



43-1943

ALABAMA (Carver)

# THESE DAYS

By George E. Sokolsky

New York Sun

N.Y., N.Y.

## A Mighty Spirit Gone Before.

In all the madness of our era, in the turmoil and misery and hate George Washington Carver worked, a placid soul, enriching the whole of mankind every moment he breathed upon this earth. Dr. Carver was a Negro who had been a slave, the son of slaves, for slavery was in effect in their parts of the South even after emancipation. He had witnessed the sale and separation of his father and mother. He had grown to manhood in the sadness and loneliness of the orphan.

Never was he embittered. Never did he hate. Never did he shake his fist at man or God. It was not meekness; it was saintliness. It was not dumbness; it was only such humility as those who are blessed by God can know. He worked among his own people and taught them that their future lay in gaining respect by accomplishment. He knew no race prejudice, for who can despise the good and just man that takes the coarsest soil and turns it into hope and cheer and opportunity?

### He Belonged to the South.

Often as I pondered his greatness of mind and soul I wondered why he remained at Tuskegee when he might have had a chair in any of our very greatest universities. But on his death I realized that he just naturally belonged to the South where, if there is Jim Crowism, there is also understanding and sympathy and friendliness for the Negro, even in the continuing paternalism that we of the North do not and cannot appreciate. Yes, even if there is a poll tax, there is also the old mammy who nursed and brought up among the finest of our men and women. The hard of heart will not understand that. For them there are only fierce political issues, terrific attempts at speed-up solutions to eternal sociological paradoxes. Rights! Demands! Speeches! Noise!

But Dr. Carver knew something that they will never understand. Just as he found the inspiration to raise the lowly peanut to a crop of value, just as he turned red clay into heretofore unknown uses, so his eyes were opened to the truth that love and respect cannot be forced or bought nor made by law, but must come from the hearts of men, come alone as a rose unfurls in its bud to blossom in the sun. Nobody can force that by mass meetings and demonstrations and threats. No one ever has in all the history of mankind.

### Unforgettable Men.

That school where George Washington Carver taught down in the deep South produced before him another great soul who was loved in all this land, North and South—the first of his people in our day to dine at the White House, the first of his people to speak and to be listened to by the white folk as the equal of the best and the superior of most. That was Booker T. Washington. And as long as he lived he was a constructive leader among his own people and a notable American citizen in our land. I am not so sure that it mattered so much to him whether he voted for some tawdry politician; his voice influenced hundreds of thousands in all our States. He never demanded power; yet his spirit secured power and more than power, respect—for he respected himself.

Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver—their names will not be forgotten, as Horace name is not forgotten: as Thomas Edison's

name is not forgotten. But what they did achieve in forgetfulness was that men remember their greatness, not their color; their achievements, not their ancestry; their contributions to America, not their racial characteristics. And what better can be said of any man?

Farewell, George Washington Carver! I recall the little book of prayers that once you sent me. I recall the inspiration of your life of helpfulness and service. I shall recall your calm and patience and love when I think of the millions upon this earth who call themselves negroes but who forget that in eternity reckoning is only by accomplishment and goodness. The quarrels and miseries of this earth are forgotten and what remains is a memory so completely told in that line, His soul goes marching on.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune

January 8, 1943

## Able Negro Departs

It is an interesting circumstance that two of the Nation's most outstanding Negroes should have been at the head of the Booker Washington Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, was great as a leader and as a philosopher of highly practical turn. No fancy trimmings adorned his interpretation of racial duties and responsibilities. He taught his followers to have pride in the accomplishments of the Negro race; to be proud of the fact that they belonged to a race so capable, and to add to the fame and worth of the race by increasing their capacity for usefulness. Thus, guided by a sound philosophy, he carried the Tuskegee Institution to a position of great influence.

George Washington Carver, who followed Booker Washington at Tuskegee, was a scientist as well as a sound philosopher and his gifts, which were quite numerous, were of a nature to benefit the people as a whole as well as the race to which he belonged.

Born of slave parents just before the end of the War Between the States, this colored genius came to possess and to portray all the traits that Booker Washington exalted in the Negro race. He worked hard, studied hard and displayed a degree of industry that must in review remain a constant rebuke to the thriftless and lazy.

The interest of Dr. Carver as he worked in his laboratory was primarily to improve the agricultural life of the South and of the Nation and many of his contributions to agricultural science will be of lasting value.

Like his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Carver set an example before his people that, if emulated, will lift the Negro race to higher levels of usefulness and thus he served his race capably while performing labors of benefit to humanity as a whole.

# HENRY FORD MOURNS DEATH OF DR. CARVER

JAN 16 1943

Pittsburgh Courier

I am very deeply moved to know that my good friend, Dr. Carver, has passed. He was a great man and one of America's truly great scientists. We were friends for many years. I always enjoyed his visits. His loss will be greatly felt by the Ford Motor Company and in fact by all Americans. His place cannot be filled. My one bit of joy today comes with the knowledge that he was able to get here and enjoy the George Washington Carver home that we built for him and dedicated while he was here last July. It is a replacer of the humble home where Dr. Carver was born, and it shall always remain here in remembrance of him.

(Signed) HENRY FORD

JAN 16 1943

President Roosevelt wired a personal message of condolence to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Birmingham, Ala. News

January 7, 1943

## George Washington Carver

In an interview published about three years ago, George Washington Carver remarked that people don't jump at new discoveries. Even scientists, he said, are sometimes slow to accept new findings in their own fields.

This remark by the Negro who rose from slavery to be one of the great men of his time was not a complaint by one who felt the world did not recognize his work. That work had been recognized. Foreign societies had honored him with membership. He had received medals in this country. His government had employed him in special research. He was generally acclaimed for his work in finding new uses for Southern farm products.

The remark rather represented the accumulated wisdom of more than 40 years as a research chemist at Tuskegee Institute. He knew that civilization moved slowly, and he could afford to be patient. Time, he knew, was on the side of truth.

Time will tell the full value from a scientific standpoint of Carver's work. The full value of the laboratory's discovery must always be proved in the home and plant or wherever the discovery is applied to the business of making life better or more efficient.

But if not one of the more than 1,000 products which Dr. Carver developed, most of them out of the simplest of farm materials, ever proves of great value to man, Dr. Carver could still be reckoned as a great person and as a great scientist. Dr. Carver was great for what he was, as well as great for what he did.

Dr. Carver was humble, even as all great scientists, all great men, are humble. He felt himself only as an instrument for the service of man. For that reason he never sought legal protection for his discoveries. What he found out in the patient research of his laboratory he made available to all the people.

He was great because he was a creator. He knew books. He earned several college degrees. But when he went into the laboratory he left his books behind. "What I plan to do," he once said, "is not in books. I believe that is not conceit but creative chemistry. To do the work I do, I must first see the possibilities of something that has never been done before."

His life was like that. He did things no person, white or black, ever did before, and always he did them with a view to helping others. He carved out of fate a place unique for himself. And he gave to the Negro the assurance that rewards would come for honest work, honestly done.

Character and deeds can hardly be separated in life. The life and works of Dr. Carver compose a unity. Being what he was, Dr. Carver did what he did. It is always so with men. Any tribute to Dr. Carver must be to the person he was, as well as to his achievements. And he was a man untouched by honor, unspoiled by fame, simple and devout, who knew the value of work and was content to give his God the credit. The world always suffers a heavy loss when a man like that dies.

Alabama and the South are particularly heavy losers in Dr. Carver's death. Dr. Carver did his work in the South. He identified himself with Tuskegee Institute more than 45 years ago. He had many offers to go elsewhere at material benefit to himself. He declined them all. Here in the South lived most of his people, he said, and he wanted to improve their lives by working with the materials with which they worked. He might have accomplished more as a scientist in some other place. He could not have accomplished more as a man.



## Dr. Carver, A Great Man, Is Gone

With the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver into the Great Beyond last week, the nation has lost one of its greatest scientists, the white race one of its greatest friends, and the negro race a man whose life from beginning to end shows the possibilities of accomplishment by anyone of his race who is endowed with intelligence, humility, reverence for God, love for his fellow man and perseverance.

The life of Dr. Carver and his work are well known to most people. His greatness never caused him to lose for a moment his humility and reliance upon God for direction and help in his work. He communed with God daily, and this fact, no doubt, is the secret of his great success. His service was wholly for others, not for himself, and to him we are greatly indebted for his remarkable scientific discoveries, as well as the example of his wonderful life of self-sacrifice.

Of him it has been said: "His life of service is a most effective sermon on the progress of his race. Stronger than the rantings of any group of reformers who would legislate for the negro his place in the universe, his life speaks out, that any individual, or any race, through service, forms for itself its own place in the scheme of things."

His life should indeed be an inspiration to every American citizen, white or black. He has been honored as few men have been ennobled at any time, anywhere, and these honors came largely from his white friends and admirers.

Mr. R. H. Powell, Sr., a trustee of the George Washington Carver Foundation, speaking before the Rotary Club of Tuskegee last week said: "I do not believe that I have ever touched the life of a man who had more influence on my own than Dr. Carver. I don't believe we shall ever have a greater citizen in Tuskegee."

No better prayer could be prayed each day than, Lord, give me the faith, the humility and self-sacrificing spirit of George W. Carver, that thy will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

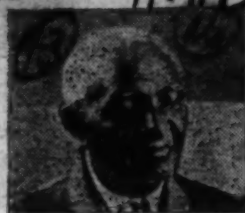
## That Genius Carver

THIS is fact, not fiction: The scene is a primitive cabin on the Missouri farm of a white planter named Moses Carver. The time is

1864. A Negro slave woman huddles her six-month infant in her arms. Of the father we are told only that he was the "property" of a neighboring planter. Mother and child are abducted by night riders across the Arkansas border. Planter Moses Carver pursues the thieves. But the mother has already disappeared, never to be heard of again. The infant is alive, and Carver buys him back for a race horse valued at \$300. The sickly child is named George Washington, and his surname is inevitably Carver, for the man who traded in the race horse.

The child learns to read in Webster's blue-black speller; he works his way through high school by doing odd jobs of cooking and housekeeping. Applying for admission to the big college in Iowa, he is rejected because he is black. Despite virtually insurmountable obstacles, he continues his education, finally is able to study agriculture at Iowa State College, takes a master's degree, and begins to teach at the college. And one of his pupils is Henry A. Wallace, who as Vice-President of the United States will remember his debt to an inspiring teacher.

George Washington Carver's heart is with his people, and he gladly accepts Booker T. Washington's invitation to teach at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, where he establishes a school of agriculture that is to enjoy a world reputation. And what miracles of research, rooted in a deep scientific understanding, he performs there! Because the farmers are forced by boll weevil ravages to turn to other crops, he becomes interested in the peanut and develops more than 300 synthetic products: peanut butter, oils, dyes, soaps, cough medicine, imitation coffee, even an axle-grease. From the sweet potato he develops 118 products: starch, library paste, shoe polish, imitation rubber. From the soy bean he develops a paint which is to be used by the great automobile companies as the spray for American cars. And he is showered with honors: a fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts in London, an honorary degree from the University of Rochester, the Spingarn award,



the Roosevelt medal, a plaque from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians. And none of this interferes with his music—he has learned to play the piano—and his painting—one of his drawings was bought for the Luxembourg in Paris.

Now he is dead, this man of genius. Which of the poll-taxers and the lynchers has contributed more to our civilization? And is this the "ape-man" of whom Hitler shrieks when he talks of Negroes?

It is impossible to be proud of this distinguished scientist's achievements, without at the same time being ashamed of the obstacles which were put in his way and which continue to be put in the way of the George Washington Carvers of America.

## Dr. Carver Was One Of the Truly Great

Death has ended the career of Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, these 46 years at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and instantly fancy turns to the romance of this slave child, who was separated from his parents in infancy, never knew the exact date of his birth, took his name from the planter on whose farm he was reared and was dubbed GEORGE WASHINGTON for the truth he always adhered to.

But that story has been told in magazines and books. Dr. CARVER attained unsought fame in his life time; colleges conferred degrees upon him, his name appears high on the rolls of men distinguished in science. Missouri, of the Compromise and Dred Scott Case, proposes a shrine at the birthplace of this slave child.

To represent Dr. CARVER as a racial prodigy would belittle his eminence, for Dr. CARVER was of the intellectually elect, an exception in origin and destiny to the declaration that all men are born either politically free or mentally equal. He was, in fact, that exception to every ordinary estimate, a genius.

This man, among the earth's great in synthetic chemistry, was not, of course, ignorant. Between Webster's Speller, his sole textbook until he was ten, and the Bible, practically his exclusive literary indulgence of later years, he worked his way through college. Chemurgy was his passion. His magical bounty of synthetic products from peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, clay and Alabama weeds enriched the South and pioneered its emancipation from the shackles of King Cotton's taskmaster, the cotton gin. T.V.A., carrying out the same idea, exploits many of the articles he gave

unpatented to his fellow men.

Dr. CARVER will be buried beside the Institute's illustrious founder, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, at Tuskegee, where both exemplified their own infallible precept to promote better racial relations: "Don't look for what you want from the world, but for what you've got that the world wants."

Washington N C News  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. Washington Carver

George Washington Carver is dead. To say that in his death America and the world has lost a great scientist is to fall far short of the mark. The world has lost a great soul. For this son of slaves, who was redeemed for a \$300 race horse in his youth, was a benefactor of his race no less than of science.

Devoting his genius to the development of useful products, Doctor Carver gave many ambitious boys of his race the opportunity to forge ahead in the full realization that economic, and not social, equality, is the surest, truest goal of the Negro. Hundreds of capable Negroes, now doing their part in making the South economically sound, owe their start, their education, their constructive and productive citizenship to this simple, modest and retiring man who, for forty-four years seldom emerged from his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute even to receive the honors a grateful people sought to bestow upon him.

His legacy, especially to Southern agriculture, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Rather, it is to be appraised in the use to which it is put. He created three hundred products from the peanut, more than a hundred from the sweet potato—a heritage of inestimable value.

Doctor Carver came up the hard way. Fatherless from infancy, his mother disappeared while he was still a young boy. Starting at law, he won a Master of Science degree from Iowa State college in 1896, and two years later was invited by Booker T. Washington to join the faculty at Tuskegee. With a small tract of sterile soil, ranking with the worst in Alabama, the intrepid Carver set to work to turn it into a garden spot, in accomplishing which he taught agriculturally-minded Negro youths attending the Institute that intelligently directed effort backed by hard work is always capable of achieving miracles.

From the late 90's until the day of his death he was a monument of spiritual integrity and human tolerance in his private life and a giant of science in the world. It may truly be said of him that the good he did will not be interred with his bones.

Bishopville, S. C., Messenger  
January 14, 1943

A noted negro is dead. He is Dr.

George Washington Carver, of scientists. He had taught at the Tus- millions of dollars. Throughout his life he had preached crop diversifica- Tuskegee Institute, the great negro college founded in 1896. His chemical discoveries, espec- tion and self-sufficiency, and last T. Washington. Dr. Carver was severely ill of products that can be made year was honored by the Progressive ty-nine years of age. Born a slave he from sweet potatoes and peanuts, in- Farmers association for having con- tributed the greatest service to became one of America's greatest preat the income of the South many children







to play our part upon life's stage  
 that when we at last lay our weary bodies  
 down upon our couches to rise no more,  
 men may rise up for generations afterwards  
 and call us blessed as they certainly shall  
 do Dr. George Washington Carver.

**REV. LEONARD F. MORSE**  
 Presiding Elder Lake City District  
 A. M. E. Church.  
**Bantu World**  
**Johannesburg**  
**South Africa**  
**DEATH OF FAMOUS NEGRO**  
**SCIENTIST**

The death of Dr. George Washington Carver, a Negro, born in slavery in Missouri, who became one of America's greatest scientists, His death is mourned by scientists and agriculturists throughout the United States. Slaver "night riders" stole him from his mother soon after his birth. The plantation owner for whom his mother worked gave the slavers a horse worth 300 dollars to regain possession of the boy, but before he was returned his mother had been sold elsewhere and he was never able to trace her. After the Civil War he was able to obtain an education, and enrolled at Iowa State College after the University of Iowa had refused to admit him because he was a Negro. Carver became college poet, and the college president said he was the most brilliant student and the sharpest observer he had ever known.



Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro "Wizard" of the scientific world, is here seen in his laboratory at Tuskegee.

**RESEARCH WORK**

In 1896 Dr. Carver came to the attention of the great Negro leader, Booker T. Washington, who had founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Carver took charge of the Institute's agricultural department, the resources of which then consisted of four oxen, a few pigs and chickens and 3,500 acres of land.

The surrounding farms were worked by one-crop farmers. Carver began preaching the diversification of crops, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and greens, which improved both the soil and the farmers' diets.

The market, however, soon became glutted with peanuts. Then Carver retired to a shabby laboratory and worked out 300 new uses for peanuts, such as making cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. He also developed 118 uses for sweet potatoes, including ink, glue and imitation ginger.

He developed new uses for cotton and showed how it could be used for building roads.

Dr. Carver received many honours and lucrative offers, but was never tempted away from Tuskegee till last year, when he went to Detroit to do research work for Henry Ford.

**EDISON'S INVITATION**

The late Thomas Edison invited Dr. Carver to work with him.

In 1916 Dr. Carver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. He was an excellent painter and the Luxembourg Galleries, in Paris, sought one of his paintings, but he declined.

He developed his own paints from native clays found on Tuskegee farms.

He could have become a millionaire, but he refused to copyright or patent any of his discoveries.

Two years ago he gave his entire life savings, 33,000 dollars, to create a foundation research in creative chemistry.

During the first world war Dr. Carver made a notable contribution to America's war efforts in the production of food. As a pure black man, Dr. Carver's scientific genius has exploded the myth of European race superiority and established the undeniable fact that the qualities of the human mind are the same in the black man as in the white man.

# THE PEANUT WIZARD

The Union  
 Cincinnati, Ohio

JAN 28 1943

## HENRY FORD CALLED DR. CARVER AMERICA'S GREATEST LIVING SCIENTIST

JAN 28 1943

### Edison Offered Him \$200,000 a Year Salary

JAN 28 1943

Last week, at 78, death came to Tuskegee Institute bachelor chemist wizard, Dr. George W. Carver.

Twenty-two years ago, when the South wanted a tariff on peanuts, it brought Dr. Carver to Washington to make a twenty-minute speech before the House Ways and Means Committee.

There were many speakers ahead of Dr. Carver and the committee was bored. Dr. Carver spoke twenty minutes and began turning up his exhibits to go home. Someone cried, "More! Go On!"

Dr. Carver talked for an hour and forty-five minutes and sold Congress on a tariff for peanuts.

SOLD FOR \$300

This was the one-time small boy who had been stolen from his Missouri home and sold for a horse valued at \$300. The pip-squeak youth rode for half-fare on railroads until he was 19 and then grew suddenly in a year to six feet in height.

When he entered Iowa State College he was given a seat at the servant's table. When he was graduated with distinction, took highest honors in military drill, and wrote the class poem, he sat at the table with the faculty.

For forty-two years he was professor of chemistry at Tuskegee and honors came to him from all over the world.

**FORD'S ESTIMATE**

Eleven hundred persons cheered him for five minutes in Atlantic City two years ago when the Variety Clubs of America gave him the \$1,000 Humanitarian Award as the "greatest living scientist in America," "the equal, if not the superior, to the late Thomas A. Edison."

Those sentiments were echoed in Detroit, when Henry Ford, the auto

magnate, asked newspaper men to guess who would get his vote as top U. S. scientist. They guessed wrong, and Mr. Ford said, Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee.

Edison Offered Him \$200,000 a Year Believe-It-or-Not Ripley reported in 1938 that Dr. Carver refused an offer of \$200,000 a year to work with Mr. Edison in his laboratories.

The Russian Government also offered him a "vast sum" to come to the Soviet Republic. Henry Ford built a laboratory for him at Dearborn, Michigan.

All of these offers he turned down in order to work for a few thousand dollars in his own laboratory at Tuskegee.

**Mistaken for Down and Outer**

Ten years ago, Dr. Carver visited a Philadelphia chemical laboratory, where work had begun on his tonic made from peanuts. Famous chemists were proud to show him over ten acres of buildings and listen to his opinions, but the staff who saw his shabby clothes, thought he was an old man looking for a hand-out.

Carrying a carpetbag in Chicago he was arrested as a bootlegger, and immediately released by shamefaced police.

In New York, a hotel clerk looked at his unpresst suit, torn and patched, his country shoes, his stoop shoulders, his wrinkled face and refused him a room.

In Kentucky, a delegation sent to meet the great chemist at the station returned home without him, declaring that no one got off the train except an old farmer.

In Atlantic City, where he was recognized immediately, he was given the best ten-room suite in the house.

**RECEPTION AT HOWARD**

When Dr. Carver lectured at Howard University, nine years ago, students crowded every available space

long before the hour of his scheduled address.

When he finished, they crowded forward to get autographs, get a closer view, or touch his garments.

No matter what anyone said, his reply was, "That's fine"; "Bless your heart." No one got his attention because he was busy packing his exhibits in his case.

To a woman who said, "I don't think you remember me," Dr. Carver replied, without looking up, "don't think I do."

Dr. Carver's fame rests upon the fact that he took the common crops of the South, cotton, sweet potato, peanut, persimmon and weeds and turned them into hundreds of new and useful products.

From peanuts he developed 300 products, including milk, butter, cheese, flour, instant coffee, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, face powder, complexion cream, shampoo, axle grease, ink, stains, dyes, a breakfast food and even an ointment for infantile paralysis.

All over the South he sent thousands of bulletins showing how to make salads or boiled greens of dandelions, clover, poke weed and white potato tops, which were far tastier than spinach. England, short of food last year, sent over for the Carver bulletins.

**A SORRY NOTE**

And what does the white South think of Dr. Carver, and men like him. Well, he died in a building on Tuskegee's campus which is set aside for the entertainment of white visitors because Alabama says that colored and white may not occupy the same quarters. To comply with the law, Tuskegee had provided Dr. Carver with a private entrance.

**WHAT CARVER MEANT TO US**

At Columbia University, a professor once asked his students to point out the significance of mental tests of colored and white children. One answered that colored seemed to test lower. "That isn't the important thing," said the professor. "What you must note is that there are some colored children in every category from morons to geniuses."

That, it seems to us, is the real meaning of Dr. Carver's life: that with half a chance, we can produce not only the fastest runners, the champion fighters, and singers, but also great scientists—Afro-American.



43-1943

Alabama Ala. News-Herald

January 7, 1943

## Dr. Carver

George Washington Carver made enduring contributions to mankind through his devoted labors as a creative scientist; he was an eminent educator; he was a distinguished artist. But perhaps he was greatest of all in his spirit, in his significance as a person, a fine soul.

He was an inspiring example of the possibilities of human kind. The son of Negro slaves, he became an outstanding American, one whom all sorts of people loved to honor. There is great inspiration in the impressive record of his actual achievements. But there is even more, it seems to us, in the spirit and manner in which he went about his remarkable works and in which he conducted himself in all the ways of his living.

Of course, it cannot be said that Dr. Carver's particular genius could be developed by any person who undertook to do so in his spirit. But there can be no doubt that any normal human being who put the same spirit and devotion as Dr. Carver into the development of his own peculiar capabilities would go far in growth and achievement.

We do not know precisely how to define genius. By some it is thought of primarily as a great imbalance in personal make-up, largely through which special capacities are exceptionally developed, often at the expense of other qualities. There is the familiar definition that it is an infinite capacity for taking pains. There was much of genius in Dr. Carver according to any general conception of its meaning. His talents were so extraordinary as to make him unique and bring him great eminence. But his capacity for devoted, detailed, selfless labor was equally evident. And his noble humility permeated everything in his character and mind and work.

Dr. Carver was unquestionably a genius. But there was also that in him which transcends even genius. He was a symbol of the ascent of man. He embodied in very unusual degree the sense and spirit of human solidarity by which—and by which alone—mankind really goes forward and will eventually be saved from the evils and the perils which now are so numerous

and so menacing. For in this Negro was a rare realization of what really matters most in this life; of the common ties that should bind all nations and peoples and individuals together as they seek a common salvation.

George Washington Carver had evolved beyond that absorption in the petty, limited concerns of the self that holds us back as individuals, as communities, as nations and as one great world society. His thought and labors were for the common good. He transcended self, thus became a far greater individual and developed a broad, deep and rich life, embracing within his own experience the needs and hopes of all men.

It was in his magnificent humility that his superior, transcendental quality of being was particularly evident. That humility was not the result of any lack of self respect. Rather it grew out of a deep respect going beyond himself to include, sensitively and actively, all the children of the earth that was so wondrous to him, of the God whom he worshipped in spirit, in truth and in innumerable good works.

This spirit always has supreme meaning and inspiration for the world. But here in the South and in the United States and in the world, where there is now so much concern about the problems and tensions of racial relations, there is general and special need of this spirit, which goes beyond the self or group to all humanity, which overcomes bitterness with charity, which expels suspicion with a dauntless faith, and which puts the service of all above every other consideration.

That is the way problems of racial relations will be solved. That is the way all human problems must be fundamentally solved. Any lesser solution is only an expedient or a mitigation.

Any complete appraisal of the life of George Washington Carver must recognize that he towered in spirit as well as in science; that he served greatly not only in what he did, but in his way of doing all things.

Camp Hill, Ala., News  
January 7, 1943

**NOTED NEGRO SCIENTIST  
PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY**  
Dr. George Washington Carver,

who died suddenly at Tuskegee, will be buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery adjoining Tuskegee Institute chapel. The body will lie in state Friday morning and part of Friday afternoon.

Carver, whose parents were slaves, was considered to be the greatest scientist in his field—the branch of chemistry which converts farm products into materials for industrial purposes. Now about 80, he had spent 46 years at Tuskegee Institute working with peanuts (for which he listed 105 different preparations), other common crops, clays, and fibers.

When Carver arrived in Tuskegee in 1896, without money or assistance, he began experimentation with a 16-acre eroded plot of land and a laboratory of improvised odds and ends. Today a well furnished museum and laboratory stand in his honor at the Institute and he is acclaimed throughout the world. His life and works are classic examples of one who achieved much with little.

January 7, 1943

## George Washington Carver

**THE LIFE** of Dr. George Washington Carver, its earthly phase now ended, stands out as a gospel of self-forgetting service. He could easily have added fortune to fame but, caring for neither, he found happiness and honor in being helpful to the world.

The center of his world was the South, where he was born in slavery some 79 years ago and where he did his most wonderful work as a creative chemist. In his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, to which he was called as director of agriculture in 1896, Dr. Carver would take the leftovers and wastes of the farm and transmute them into wealth. He multiplied the yield of a number of crops, discovered new uses for many others. From the peanut alone he is said to have developed 300 industrial products, including paper and ink.

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer," he said, "helps the entire South; and what helps the South, helps everybody." The fame of the Negro scientist went abroad, and he received flattering offers to capitalize his gifts and discov-

ALABAMA (Carver)

eries, but invariably he would answer that he had no time to make money for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Andalusia, Ala., Star  
January 14, 1943

## CARVER DIES

### AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 P. M., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

#### Recognized Scientist

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

#### To Lie In Tuskegee

Arrangements had not been completed tonight but college officials said the body probably would lie in state for a time before burial.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries. He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## Dr. Carver

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He was an inspiring example of the possibilities of human kind. The son of Negro slaves, he became an outstanding American, one whom all sorts of people loved to honor. There is great inspiration in the impressive record of his actual achievements. But there is even more, it seems to us, in the spirit and manner in which he went about his remarkable works and in which he conducted himself in all the ways of his living.

Of course, it cannot be said that Dr. Carver's particular genius could be developed by any person who undertook to do so in his spirit. But there can be no doubt that any normal human being who put the same spirit and devotion as Dr. Carver into the development of his own peculiar capabilities would go far in growth and achievement.

JAN 7 1943

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genius in Dr. Carver according to any relations will be solved. That is the general conception of its meaning. His way all human problems must be fundamentally solved. Any lesser solution is only an expedient or a mitigation. But his capacity for devotion, detailed, selfless labor was equally evident. And his noble humility permeated everything in his character and mind and work.

Dr. Carver was unquestionably a genius. But there was also that in him which transcends even genius. He was a symbol of the ascent of man. He embodied in very unusual degree the sense and spirit of human solidarity by which—and by which alone—mankind really goes forward and will eventually be saved from the evils and the perils which now are so numerous and so menacing. For in this Negro was a rare realization of what really matters most in this life; of the common ties that should bind all nations and peoples and individuals together as they seek a common salvation.

George Washington Carver had evolved beyond that absorption in the petty, limited concerns of the self that holds us back as individuals, as communities, as nations and as one great world society. His thought and labor were for the common good. He transcended self, thus became a far greater individual and developed a broad, deep and rich life, embracing within his own experience the needs and hopes of all men.

It was in his magnificent humility that his superior, transcendental quality of being was particularly evident. That humility was not the result of any lack of self respect. Rather it grew out of a deep respect going beyond himself to include, sensitively and actively, all the children of the earth that was so wondrous to him, of the God whom he worshipped in spirit, in truth and in innumerable good works.

This spirit always has supreme meaning and inspiration for the world. But here in the South and in the United States and in the world, where there is now so much concern about the problems and tensions of racial relations, there is general and special need of this spirit, which goes beyond the self or group to all humanity, which overcomes bitterness with charity, which expels suspicion with a dauntless faith, and which puts the service of all above every other consideration.

That is the way problems of racial

He was ransomed from his captors with a horse valued at \$300. His mother was never heard of again.

#### Got College Degree

A gangling boy, determined to better his lot, he worked his way through schools and then through Iowa State College, winning a bachelor's degree in 1893 and master's degree in 1896. From there he went to Tuskegee Institute founded by the late Booker T. Washington and later to become the world's largest institution of learning for the Negro.

Before he turned in 1896 to experimenting with peanut oils as a massage for after-treatment of infantile paralysis, Carver had developed scores of every-day uses for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, clays, corn stalks, blossoms and even cow dung.

From the products of the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed milk, ink, plastics, cosmetics, paper, paint, and even imitation marble.

#### Ford Viewed Exhibits

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called at Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Memorial Museum to view the peanut oil massage display.

As late as last July, Dr. Carver was reported to have been offered a post by Ford in his laboratories to experiment in the development of synthetic rubber.

Dr. Carver voiced his creed in a poem he recited in his high-pitched voice on his 40 anniversary at Tuskegee. It was titled: "The Things Not Done, Are the Things Worth While."

Dr. Carver passed up thousands in worldly gains "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's earth," along with the young people at Tuskegee.

#### Helped Poor Students

Many a youth got through college on Carver's salary. He never mentioned his philanthropies, but his threadbare clothes and humble ways, plus stories that multiplied through the years, told of them.

A blight struck Alabama and Florida pecan trees in the 1920's. A grower turned to Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a fabulous price. The "price" to that man and to everyone else was just a three-cent postage stamp—after Dr. Carver developed the "cure."

In a day when the South prospered on a one-crop output, Carver was preaching

diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then; others wished later they had.

#### Also an Artist

JAN 21 1943

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in Luxembourg Gallery. Landscapes were his choice, and his "Curtist Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there.

They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the magnolia blossom cone, the Osage orange, banana skins and coffee grounds.

His development of a wood-like plastic from peanuts held the attention of many industrialists.

He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paintings were of self-developed paints on self-developed "canvas," some of it from corn-stalk fibers.

#### Held Many Honors

Besides being chief of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver was a director of the Department of Agriculture research; collaborator in the division of plant industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London; holder of the 1923 Spingarn Medal; and winner in 1939 of the Roosevelt Medal for achievement in science.

While a student at Iowa State, Carver recalled in later years he became very fond of a professor's son, a chap he used to take on field trips with him. That boy later became Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

A bronze bust looks today from atop its shaft of pink Georgia marble across the Tuskegee campus—in the out-of-doors that the Negro scientist loved so well in his youth and later years as a stooped, old and humble man.

#### New York Times

New York, N. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

To enter this world a slave, to struggle as an illiterate until he was almost 20 yet consumed by a passion for knowledge, to work his way through an agricultural college at a time of life when most young men were ready to graduate and then to become a practical chemist whose achievements were

recognized by many honors—such, in brief, was the career of George Washington Carver, the most distinguished scientist of his race in this country. How shall we appraise him? A material age hailed him for the plastics, lubricants, medicines, flours, soaps, butters, pigments, shoe pastes, substitutes for stone and wood that he made by the hundreds out of peanuts, soy beans, cotton and other Southern produce. All were the result of pure empiricism. For he came out of a period when the exploitation of natural resources was still left to experimenters who were engrossed by immediate problems rather than by the development of fundamental science. Yet unlike these materialists, he was interested more in the poorest land and in unpromising material, and unlike them he was touched not only by something like genius but by a noble spirituality and simplicity.

So self-effacing was this worker in agricultural chemistry that he regarded himself as an instrument in the hands of Providence, much like Morse and a few others of a sternly Calvinistic mind. This accounts for his boundless faith in the potentialities of chemistry and Southern agriculture—a faith that impelled him to regard each new achievement of his as a divine revelation. The simple laboratory in which he carried out his experiments was therefore a holy place. He might have died rich. Instead, he gave his discoveries freely to the world. His notable achievements, therefore, become the setting for an idealism that is rare in any race. Not only Negroes but all Americans have reason to be proud of a dauntless spirit that triumphed over every handicap.

Mooreville, N. C. Enterprise  
January 7, 1943

#### Great Scientist Passes Away at Tuskegee, Ala.

It was announced over radio Wednesday morning that Dr. George Washington Carver, distinguished Negro scientist of world wide fame, had died at his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver made wonderful discoveries and produced a greater variety of useful products from cotton and sweet potatoes than any other known scientist. He was a great genius.



# Dr. Carver, Famed Scientist Dies at Tuskegee Institute

Leaves a Monument

## Son of Slaves Leaves

## His Mark on South

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's employer recognized the boy's intelligence and enabled him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master's of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college in 1896.

Went to Tuskegee

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either



George Washington Carver  
tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

## ALP to Join In Memorial To Carver

The American Labor Party of the 9th Assembly District, Manhattan, yesterday announced that it had initiated a memorial meeting for the late Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist. Joining in this tribute to Dr. Carver are the 99th Street Activities Group and the Sojourner Truth Victory Club. Many other community organizations have indicated their intention of participating.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, Jan. 23 at 4 P. M., at the St. Jude's Church, 19 W. 99th St., of which the Rev. F. Howard is pastor.

The invocation will be delivered by the Rev. Walter Harding of St. Luke's Church. The Chairman of the meeting will be Mr. Hubert Staten, a former student of Dr. Carver's at Tuskegee Institute and

## ALABAMA (Carver)

a member of the County Executive Committee of the A. L. P. Others who will speak are Dr. Annette T. Rubenstein, Principal of Robert Louis Stevenson High School and Mr. Harcourt Tynes of the Negro Historical Society. Rev. John H. Johnson of St. Mark's Church in Harlem will be the main speaker.

There will be entertainment by the St. Jude's Church Choir. Mr. John Seully will be guest soloist and Mr. Rudolf Jankel, noted organist, will take part in the program. Both of these men are from the Metropolitan School of Music.

## PASING OF DR. CARVER

--From the Dallas Morning News

Death at a ripe age of Dr. George Washington Carver, rounds out nearly half a century of distinguished achievement and unselfish effort among the people of the Deep South, which might be the envy of any man.

The famed Negro research scientist and discoverer of product and processes which are having profound influence upon the development of an industrial South, however, worked in a field which was much larger than his little laboratory.

While dealing with the humble peanut, sweet potato or common weeds and red clay to discover what their fullest utilization might do for the simple hill folk, Dr. Carver never lost sight of the human factors.

While his artistic fingers brought to light chemical marvels hitherto sealed

in the starches or proteins of plants, his lips unflaggingly gave God the Creator the full measure of credit.

Like really great scientists Tuskegee Institute's research director saw no inherent quarrel between science and religion.

Many an industry now developing chemurgic products in the Deep South owes a debt to Dr. Carver for pointing the way toward processing starch from yams, cellulose and resins from native grasses, or pigments and paint from the soil.

But a still greater debt is owed to the painstaking teacher who trudged wearily though zealously from shack to shack and school to school to arouse the humble tillers of the hills to the value of a garden and balances diet, as well as to a life of usefulness.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Museum on Tuskegee's campus will be visited by thousands of whites and blacks in the coming years as a shrine persevering the chemical and other products that came from the hands and brain of this humble scientist.

But Dr. Carver's memory will live

largely in the hearts of the many whose lives he bettered by untiring service to the end.

## WALLACE IN TRIBUTE TO CARVER

WASHINGTON.--Vice President Henry A. Wallace, a native of Iowa where the late Dr. George Washington Carver attended school, has sent a message of condolence to Tuskegee Institute on the death of the noted scientist Jan. 5, 1943.

The vice president wired Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute:

"When Dr. Carver died, the United States lost one of her finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist.

"Those who knew him best, however, realized that his outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the immanence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling."

Mobile, Ala. Register  
Jan. 7, 1943

## FDR Pays Tribute To Carver's Work

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to

arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born, who became almost a legend, figure as a scientist. Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote: "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures." Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m. tomorrow, and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the chapel.



# National And State Leaders Mourn Death Of Dr. Carver

IS TAKEN BY DEATH  
Palatka, Fla., Herald  
January 8, 1943

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 6. — While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed today for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agriculture chemistry."

"The thing which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov. elect Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D), Alabama.

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a.m., tomorrow and services are to be held at 2:30 p.m., Friday, in the chapel, with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

The frail, humble negro scientist died last night after being in failing health for some months.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted innumerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers to engage in commercial research.

His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field.

Sylvester, Ga., Local  
January 14, 1943

FAMED NEGRO SCIENTIST

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at Tuskegee, Ala., on Tuesday night of last week.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the Negro Institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and many other articles.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist, whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse, but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnapers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become consulting chemist and director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station there.

Monroe, N. C. Journal  
January 19, 1943

Dr. Carver Became Whiter Than Snow

Born In Slavery, Famous Chemist Bestowed a Blessing Upon the South and Whole Country

The recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver, chemist at Tuskegee, brought from the press a universal chorus of praise and appreciation. None of these tributes were better than the one from the Shelby Times, which is as follows:

Dr. Carver was a son of Negro slaves, his father died early in life, and while Carver was a baby he and his mother were stolen in southern Missouri and taken to Arkansas, where he was separated and lost from his mother. She was never heard from again but later Carver was ransomed for a \$300.00 race horse. His master recognized the young Negro's exceptional intelligence and sent him to school. After a long and arduous struggle he won a master of science degree in agriculture in Iowa State college in 1896.

Dr. Carver's obsession was the prevention of waste; he deplored waste of products as "nature abhors a vacuum" and down on the poor 19-acre farm, part of Tuskegee Institute, he undertook and perfected many an experiment. From the lowly peanut he developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. Under his skill and magic touch the sweet potato yielded more than 100 by-products. He steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries and declined flattering financial offers, saying: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South, and what helps the South helps everybody."

Not long since he was a guest of Henry Ford at model Greenfield village and upon his return home his health failed rapidly and ere long his exceptional career ended in death but his accomplishments and gifts to the world and humanity at large will live forever. Dr. Carver loved the South and the South loved him. His two great missions in life were to prevent waste and help the southern farmer and in so doing help everyone. He worked not for paltry gain for himself—that he spurned: he wished to help his people, white and black alike. The South in turn and in appreciation accounts him one of the greatest sons and is quick to accord him the laurels he has won for himself, his race and his nation. He was one of the world's greatest chemists and, while working for others with no thought of himself, he cracked the shell of alchemy in that his color paled into utter insignificance and he became whiter than snow.

Tracy City, Tenn. Herald  
January 23, 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver.

We add this name to our list of

the great public benefactors who have passed away. Dr. George Washington Carver. Our nation has become noted and its standard of living raised due to the added efforts of such men as Dr. Carver. Honored in the south and the north, this Alabama negro, the son of a slave in the Civil War, has given through patient, persevering, brilliant work, discoveries to help make this country great. The child, stolen with his mother after his father's death in Missouri, was taken to Arkansas and ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300.00. He it was so started with nothing but lived to achieve for his southland 300 useful products from the peanut alone, over 100 by-products from the sweet

potato. The rise in science with discoveries in agricultural chemistry that have saved the south in time of economic and social stress, added to synthetic discoveries, are evidence that Dr. Carver's name stands in our history with the great minds. The colored race have had a struggle to gain recognition in most fields of endeavor but it is well to take note that with befitting education and intelligence, with the will to persist, in spite of color, creed, race nationality and sex, man overcomes those other obstacles. Dr. Carver would not cash in on his discoveries as he worked in his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and his reply to financial offers, which he always refused, was: "Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire south. And what helps the south, helps everybody." A spirit of loyalty and service that is an example to every reader here.

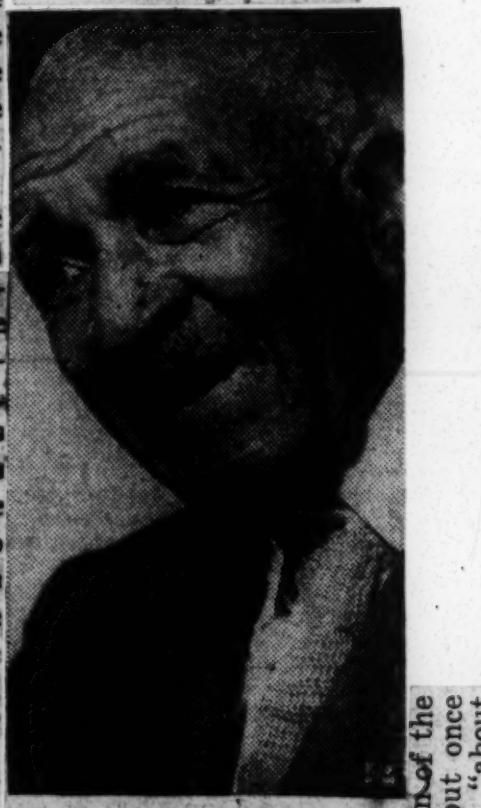
Mr. Henry Fore, a tribute to his outstanding colored friend and benefactor to the country, Dr. Geo. W. Carver, of Tuskegee, ordered a profusion of flowers for the latter's bier at his recent death. The fact would stress (with emphasis to the many citizens in other sections of the

country who had no chance to belittle relations between white and colored in the South is the general good feeling and the satisfactory working relationship which has always existed between the two races in this section. The Ford incident, and this concerns both men and women of the races, was only a repetition of hundreds. A fact worth impressing is the white and blacks of the South are along better than native whites and white foreigners in other sections of the country. The meddling of government with Southern industry; the efforts of a strictly biased national labor board under the present administration has done more than any other one thing to disorganize a well nigh perfect working arrangement between the two races. And, also, there is the labor union agitator to help stir up trouble.

Tifton, Ga. Gazette  
January 7, 1943

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise  
January 7, 1943

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector  
January 9, 1943



DR. CARVER DEAD—Dr. George Washington Carver (above), famous Negro scientist in the field of agricultural research, died Jan. 5 in his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He had been in failing health for months. Born in slavery,

he was never certain of the date of his birth but once estimated it was "about 1864."



## Geo. Washington Carver, Tuskegee Scientist, Dies

JAN 9 - 1943 By EUSTACE GAY

Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous "wizard of Tuskegee", died Tuesday night at his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., the result of injuries sustained in a recent fall.

Born a Missouri slave and, so the legend runs, given in exchange at one time for a broken-down race horse, Dr. Carver because he was "diligent in business" lived to "walk with kings." Two of his best friends were the late Thomas Edison and the multi-millionaire motor magnate, Henry Ford.

His scientific discoveries practically rebuilt the agricultural industry of the South, making millions of dollars for landowners, while he himself remained comparatively poor, steadfastly refusing to "cash in" on his genius.

### Secured Education

This former slave worked his way through high school, Simpson college, Iowa, and Iowa State college, where he specialized in Agriculture and won his master's degree. After serving a short while on the faculty of Iowa State college, he accepted the late Booker T. Washington's invitation to join the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1896. He is, thus, the last of a long line of Dr. Washington's appointees who helped the "Sage of Tuskegee" to make the institution world-famous.

The Southern United States owes this son of slave parents a debt of undying gratitude. He emancipated them from slavery to one crop—cotton—and led them out into the field of diversified farming.

### Numerous Discoveries

From the beautiful and varied hues of "Alabama Clays," he developed stains and varnishes. From the peanut, came more than 300 products, one of which—peanut oil—is being used in the treatment of the dread infantile paralysis. The sweet potato yielded 118 products. When cotton was selling for a song, Dr. Carver invented cotton paving blocks for use in road building.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in 1935, appointed him Collaborator in the Department as a tribute to his work in counteracting plant diseases.

### Scientific Honors

In 1916, Dr. Carver was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London.

In 1940, he donated his life's savings—about \$33,000 in cash and government bonds—for a Foundation to

## Famed Dr. Carver Helped The South To Help Itself

JAN 11 1943 By A. C. Monahan  
Science Service Staff Writer

At about 80 years of age, the "Peanut Man," the famed Tuskegee Negro chemist, Dr. George Washington Carver, is dead. Born in slavery, largely self-reared and self-educated, he acquired the honorable title through his work in persuading Southern farmerseminent characters — a man who to plant peanuts instead of cotton, to use peanuts for food, and started life as a slave.

Doctor George Washington Carver, the famous negro chemist, died from a fall he suffered a month ago. He was 79 years old.

Doctor Carver's discoveries of uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts saved the Southlands when they petered out from too much cotton planting. And they added millions to the South's annual income.

His numberless chemical formulas could have made him a millionaire many times over—but Doctor Carver gave them all away.

He donated to the world more than 300 products from peanuts including cheese, paper, coffee, plastics—even face powder. And he developed 118 products from sweet potatoes — from ink and glue to crystallized ginger.

Such were the wonders of chemistry, worked by one of the most able members of the negro race.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer January 6, 1943

January 7, 1943

THE WORLD - famous Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, died Tuesday. Dr. Carver, though a Negro, was one of America's greatest men and had served both races and all men with his marvelous adaptations of new uses for various products. It had been the good fortune of this writer to have been a personal friend of Dr. Carver, and to have visited him in his apartment in Rockefeller Hall at Tuskegee Institute. We acknowledge that we never tire of talking about Carver and his greatness — though he was one of the simplest and kindest of men. Apparently he knew no difference between the races, and apparently it was his hope to serve both races without respect of color. His life was that of a "doer" — never was he idle. At night in his apartment alone, or

## Carver Rites At Tuskegee Friday P. M.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary as a scientist.

Dr. Carver's body lay in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. today and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

The frail humble negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some time.

Darlington, S. C. News & Press January 7, 1943

chatting with a visitor, he usually occupied his fingers in the making of a lowly rag rug.  
Griffin, Ga. Weekly News January 6, 1943

## Dr. George Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—The World of science has lost one of its most eminent characters — a man who started life as a slave.

Doctor George Washington Carver, the famous negro chemist, died from a fall he suffered a month ago. He was 79 years old.

Doctor Carver's discoveries of uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts saved the Southlands when they petered out from too much cotton planting. And they added millions to the South's annual income.

His numberless chemical formulas could have made him a millionaire many times over—but Doctor Carver gave them all away.

He donated to the world more than 300 products from peanuts including cheese, paper, coffee, plastics—even face powder. And he developed 118 products from sweet potatoes — from ink and glue to crystallized ginger.

Such were the wonders of chemistry, worked by one of the most able members of the negro race.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer January 6, 1943

## NOTED NEGRO DEATH VICTIM

Dr. George Washington Carver, Eminent Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the last 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874." He became a member of the Tus-

## Noted Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5. — (AP)— Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and had been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and other materials.

than the ranting of any group of reformers who would legislate for the negro his place in the universe, his life speaks out, that any individual, or any race, through service, forms for itself its own place in the scheme of things.

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, negro scientist, both races, white and colored, have sustained a great loss. His life of service is a most effective sermon on the progress of his race. Stronger

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint and other materials.



St. Louis, Missouri

# Dr. Carver Laid To Rest With Greatest Tributes

Bier Banked With Florals; Hundreds Of Messages Top By That Of President

**PICTURES ON PAGE 15)**  
TUSKEGEE INST. Ala., Jan. 5. Funeral services for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist, who died here Tuesday night, were conducted at the historic Tuskegee Institute Chapel at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Long before the hour for the service to begin the Chapel was crowded to capacity and the gathering was made up of white citizens of the town of Tuskegee and from various sections of the country. All had come to pay homage to the universally famous scientist who along with two former presidents, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton, have made this institution known throughout the world.

The body of this beloved scientist and Christian gentleman rested in state from 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning until 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. During that time thousands of men, women and children from all walks of life, and all creeds, took advantage of the opportunity and paid final silent tribute to the man who was widely known and universally loved for his achievements and for his gentle kindness to everyone.

The order of the service: Organ prelude, "Before the Image of a Saint," by Karg-Elert, with Mrs. Alberta L. Sims, at the instrument; Invocation by Chaplain D. L. T. Robinson, Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Alabama; hymn, "Fairer Lord Jesus," by the congregation; scripture reading by Rev. C. M. Haygood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama; "There is a Balm in Gilead," by the Tuskegee Choir; Messages of tribute and Condolence, by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church; vocal solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," by Mr. Thomas M. Campbell, expressions from the Student Body, by Theodore Gipson, Shreveport, Louisiana; an expression by Dr. F. D. Patterson; "The Old Rugged Cross" by the Tuskegee Choir; the Funeral Message by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson; "My Faith Looks Up To Thee" by the congregation; the Recessional and organ postlude, "Gloria" and interment in the

Hundreds of beautiful floral offerings lined the casket and were banked high along the altar, including floral designs from Iowa State College, Simpson College, American Inventors Society, various clubs and organizations, universities and colleges and high schools throughout the country.

**Fraternity Brothers Serve**  
Members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, to which Dr. Carver belonged, served as pallbearers. They were: G. B. Love, J. T. Williamson, Earl Sorrell, Ira H. Bodden, Guy R. Trammell, and Ignacio L. Guzman. Honorary pallbearers were Dr. J. R. E. Lee, William H. Carter, Arthur Mack, Charles H. Gibson, Sr., Jallous Perdue, Major M. D. Garner, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dr. H. Councill, Trenholm, Dr. J. H. Drake, Dr. Eugene Dibbs, J. B. Bragg, Clarence C. Hart, Raleigh H. Merritt, Frank P. Collins H. Robinson, Monroe N. Work, Willis I. Peek and D. A. Williston and J. R. Wingfield, Dr. J. A. Kenney.

Telegrams were read from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Governor-Elect Chauncey D. Sparks of Alabama; Dr. William J. Schiefflin, of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Schieffelin; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Willis I. Peek, President of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association and Jacob Jones, a member of the first class taught by Dr. Carver after he joined the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

One of Dr. Carver's close friends, Henry Ford, was unable to be present, but he sent Mr. R. J. Burke as his personal representative. Mr. Ford also sent a huge covering of flowers for the casket.

**Dr. Patterson Pays Tribute**  
President Patterson's glowing tribute, "In Memoriam," touched everyone present. He spoke as follows:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills  
From whence cometh my help  
And God said behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for

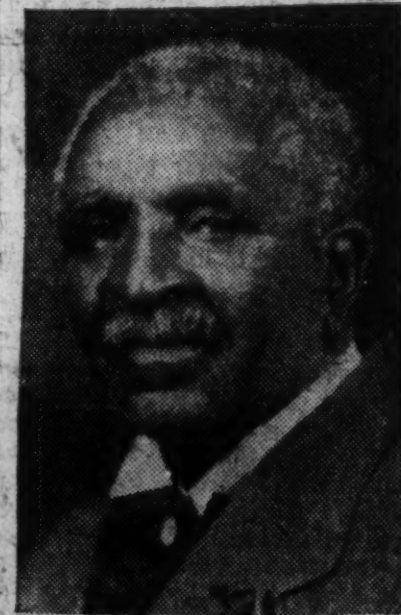
meat."  
"These verses which Dr. Carver loved so well epitomize in singular fashion the life of the man whose mortal remains we carry to their final resting place today. Few have so well blended in their lives the Christian and the scientific spirit. Truly to him the method of science was the means of fulfillment of Divine Revelation. The scientific method of inquiry was as natural as the grass of the fields or the clay of the hills. The literature of science was simply regarded as the details set forth by an All-Wise Creator essential to the successful search for the abundant life so fully promised in His word."

Dr. Carver's childhood of poverty and the simple lessons of life which came to him during those early years, focused his power of creative research on scientific endeavor which would secure to all humanity the needs of life through a wise use and husbanding of the resources at hand. These were to him the gifts of a provident God. Science was the key which would unlock nature's storehouse and make them available.

The richness of his legacy is not to be found in secret formulae, would reap a fortune. It lies rather in a method and an ideal which, if ever fully grasped, will mean peace and plenty for mankind everywhere.

Augusta, Ga. Herald  
January 6, 1943

## Noted Negro Scientist Dies



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER  
TUSKEGEE, Ala. Jan. 6. (AP)

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of

**Dr. George Washington Carver**  
came to Augusta a number of times, once as a lecturer at Paine College.

agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a Master of Science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either tomorrow or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
January 24, 1943

## What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Dr. George Washington Carver, born an American slave in the state of Missouri, who died at his home in Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on Jan. 5, 1943, no doubt came from the farthest down to the highest up in agricultural science, in religion and spiritual aptitude than any man recorded in American history.

Having been a slave and born in America, it goes without question that he was a Negro. He was truly one of those human beings who was determined in his heart to find a way or make one. He not only made a way for himself, but, by his precepts and examples, distinguished by much sacrifice and humility, offered a way for every Negro, or, for that matter, every other human being.

A little different from many scientists we have read and studied, Dr. Carver believed in Divine power and spiritual guidance, and credited his discoveries to the direction of the Holy One. He must have read many times that Scripture, written by Saint John in Revelations 3:8, "I know Thy works: behold, I have set before Thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for Thou hast a little strength, and has kept My word, and hast not denied My name."

John Temple Graves, II, writing Monday, Jan. 11, paid the finest tribute to the life and works of Dr. Carver that we have read of any man. It is thought perched from a lofty place, and must have encouraged all who believe in the worthwhile things, whether they be done by white or black people.

Mr. Graves has, on many occasions, mentioned the activities and leanings of the Negro as he interprets them, but we think that in his expression on Dr. Carver he rose to a position that is unquestioned, pleasing, and certainly helpful to everyone of a fair, honest and sympathetic spirit. Here, in part, is what he said:

"He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much. . . ."

"History is going to remember George Washington Carver not only as a Negro who became a great scientist who was also a great believer in God, his country and his fellow man. It is going to remember, too, as one born in slavery who was freed not only by act of Abraham Lincoln but also in deeper sense by what he made of himself and his world, what he did for

himself and liberty. They are all over America. We can bring them forward now to great advantage while they live, that their virtues may be used against causes that need resistance. We can see the best in all people and use that. It may be well that that much as we may need to have we remember that there are other things given us or paths opened to strong men and women of the Negro us, there is much we can make of race who have wrought well and what is given already and paths already are leading their energies to the ready clear—if we have faith and cause of human interests, freedom



## WICKARD PAYS

## TRIBUTE TO

## DR. CARVER

Charlotte, N.C. JAN 21 1943

Dr. George Washington Carver, collaborator in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Administration, and one of the world's great scientists, is dead.

"Tuskegee and the Nation suffer an irreparable loss," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee. "However, we may take comfort in the fact that his great contribution to the science of agriculture, and to scientific research will continue to serve mankind." JAN 21 1943

Dr. Carver was appointed collaborator in the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry division of mycology and disease survey, August 1, 1935, by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. His wide knowledge and experience contributed tremendously to the Department's research program.

Since 1935 the Department has maintained close contact with Dr. Carver, calling upon his rich research background from time to time to assist in the solution of various knotty farm problems. And less than a month ago when Food Distribution Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson, representing Secretary Wickard, went to Tuskegee to address the Farmers' Conference he spent half an hour visiting with the eminent scientist.

Said Mr. Hendrickson upon his return to Washington, "One of the vivid memories of the time I spent at Tuskegee is my visit with Dr. Carver and the strong impression he gave me of fine scholarship and scientific integrity. He impressed me as a remarkable man, who despite his great age, had never grown old."

Last year in recognition of the great scientist's achievements in agricultural research, The Progressive Farmer magazine presented him with its annual award as "The Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture." The award was presented last June, six months ahead of time, because of Dr. Carver's ill health

the magazine thought it best not to wait until December when it usually makes the presentation.

Dr. Carver is the only Negro American to have received The Progressive Farmer award. Other recipients of the award are Dr. Charles H. Herty, researcher in pine for paper making; Dr. A. J. Pieters, lespedeza development; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. H. A. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority leader, and Oscar Johnson, president, National Cotton Council.

In presenting the award to the plant wizard, who has worked miracles with peanuts, sweet potatoes, and the red clay soil of Alabama, The Progressive Farmer pointed out that in addition to recognition of Dr. Carver's outstanding achievements the award was also being given as a contribution to racial peace and goodwill.

Shortly before Dr. Carver received this award he made his last important public address when he appeared as the commencement speaker at Selma University, white Alabama college.

Lamenting the war, he said: "It is asking too much of the Great Creator of all things to reverse the whole order of nature to accommodate our ignorance, or wilful misunderstanding. The fundamental law of the universe is to reap what we sow. If we sow oats, we expect to reap oats, if we plant corn, we do not expect to reap potatoes."

In his long years of service to the South and to the Nation, Dr. Carver's laboratory creed was perhaps this: "Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South, and whatever helps the South helps the world." And despite fabulous offers from the late Thomas A. Edison, and from Henry Ford, he remained in the South he loved.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER IS DEAD**

Tuskegee, Ala. — Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural

chemistry, discovering countless uses for native grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry Ford's model Greenfield Village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last 10 days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either Thursday or Friday. The body will be in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Washington.

—Diamond, Va., Times-Dispatch, January 7, 1943

## A Great American

**DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER**, the distinguished Negro scientist who has just died at Tuskegee, is on a list of 15 Americans published in

the January issue of *Asia and the Americas*, chosen by newspaper editors as the latter-day citizen of this country whom we should tell Asians about. The only other Negro on the list is **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON**, and the remaining names are those of **WOODROW WILSON**, **HENRY FORD**, **THOMAS A. EDISON**, **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**, **THEODORE ROOSEVELT**, **JANE ADDAMS**, **LOUIS D. BRANDEIS**, **LUTHER BURBANK**, **JOHN DEWEY**, **OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES**, **HELEN KELLER**, **WILL ROGERS** and **MARK TWAIN**. Only Americans living since 1900 were eligible.

The inclusion of Dr. CARVER is significant. His work, like **BOOKER WASHINGTON's**, exemplifies the upward strivings of the Negro race, and the fact that he managed to achieve so greatly in this country, despite his extremely humble beginnings, should impress the people of Asia. Born in slavery, and swapped as a young orphan for a \$300 race horse, he had to make his way against terrific odds.

At the culmination of his career, he was not only a leading figure in the scientific world of America, but a member of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, and the first winner of the Catholic Committee of the South's annual award. He was forced by ill health to abandon some of his test tubes in 1941, and the end which has just come was not unexpected.

Perhaps the greatest thing about this remarkable man was his refusal to capitalize commercially on his discoveries. Not only was he free from the slightest taint of greed, but he elected to remain in the South and to labor among his people at Tuskegee, rather than to accept tempting offers from much larger and wealthier institutions. He was a noble and high-minded benefactor of mankind.

Dawson, Ga., News, January 7, 1943

## NATION MOURNS DEATH OF DR. GEO. W. CARVER

## NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., TUESDAY NIGHT.

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday night at his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has

been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Evergreen, Ala. Courant, January 7, 1943

## Famous Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee

**TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 5.** — Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper paint, and many other articles.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

Arrangements had not been completed tonight but college officials said the body probably would lie in state for a time before burial.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to Southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed



up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to the grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it. *Montreal, Ala., Advertiser*  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. Carver, Famous Negro Scientist, Dies

Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist, passed away at his home at Tuskegee, Ala., following several months of ill health.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm about 1864, he surmounted innumerable difficulties to attain a college education. He became a member of the Tuskegee faculty in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite many offers to engage in commercial research, which would have yielded him millions of dollars. He declined all these offers.

His entire work was bound up in an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field, all of which he released to the public without cost.

*Double Springs, Ala., Herald*  
January 8, 1943

drive by 13, obtaining 1,013 members. Business firms are being congratulated for being back of the Cullman County Farm Bureau.

Postal receipts in Birmingham in 1942 showed an increase of \$176,578.20 and a mounted to \$2,169,099.49, according to figures compiled by Postmaster A. H. Allbright Tuesday. Receipts for 1941 were \$1,992,521.28.

Gen. Ben Smith, state selective service director, said Wednesday that "nearly all" Alabamians called to the colors in January will be married men. He revealed also that when drafting of youths of 18 and 19 starts, about a month from now, the supply will be sufficient to meet demands for only about a month and a half.

Approximately one baby out of every 40 born in the United States in 1941 was born in Alabama, according to a tabulation received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census. Births during that year in the entire United States totaled 2,513,427, the tabulation revealed, and of this total 64,238 occurred in Alabama.

*Montreal, Ala., Progress*  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. Carver Passes At Tuskegee Home

Tuskegee, Jan. 5—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months, and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894, and has been on the faculty of the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

*Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home*  
January 13, 1943

**RITES HELD FOR**

## FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 9.—Simple funeral services were held here yesterday for Dr. George Washington Carver 79, Negro scientist, who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding the necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Dr. Carver, humble friend and associate of Presidents and millionaires, was buried in the cemetery of Tuskegee Institute here.

Funeral services were read by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute. The Rev. Charles W. Kelly read messages from prominent persons, including President Roosevelt, commending his life and work.

His early poverty and his later preoccupation with his work had prevented him—Dr. Carver used to say—from marrying, and there were no survivors.

*Gordo, Ala., Progressive Age*  
January 7, 1943

## Dr. George Washington Carver Passes

Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute died this week.

He was a scientist of some note, and was born in slavery.

He worked his way through school and negro though he was he rose to fame as an agricultural scientist, having made some three hundred different products from the peanut, and more than one hundred from the sweet potato.

He was widely known and honored very highly for his great accomplishments.

He was said to have been a devout christian.

*Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald*  
January 25, 1943

## Dr. Carver

BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS  
One of the most amazing careers in all American history was closed in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he one of the greatest men ever born to the Negro race, but he was one of the greatest and most useful scientists in the world.

Dr. Carver's discoveries—numbering into the scores—in the field of agricultural research, read like a magician's

triumph. The full benefits to be derived from his successful experiments can never adequately be estimated. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, ordinary clay, and the "despised weeds" of the roadside, were made to tower in importance under his magic mind and devout faith.

In his buttonhole Dr. Carver wore a flower—significant emblem of his love for all created earthly gifts. He walked and talked with flowers. And they talked with him.

Some day the inspiring story of his life will be written and it will be one of the most astounding stories in all biographical history. Both America and Europe honored him in life and all who knew him, or came in contact with him, were spiritually attracted to his simple and genuine Christian character.

George Washington Carver was the child of slave parents. Rising from the direst poverty, even though frail in body, he worked his way up by sheer force of will and character until the great of the earth bowed to his genius and to his remarkable gifts. The highest of honors deservedly became his—fortunately while yet he could be made happy by them. Money, however, he looked upon indifferently—giving all credit to God for all that he achieved, and only wishing to serve human beings so long as he lived. What little money he accepted he gave away for educational purposes.

Dr. Carver died spiritually rich. Thousands will live to testify to his beauty of character and his never dying influence. His life proved the fact and he was the living evidence, that God works through those of supreme faith—His wonders to perform.

Many years ago a little booklet came into my hands called "The Man Who Talks With Flowers," by Glenn Clark. It is published by the Macalester Park Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minn., and sells for 15 cents. I hope everyone who reads this talk will send for it. It will make him a better human being and a better friend to man.

Said Dr. Carver: "Anything will give up its secrets if you love it enough." (Protected, 1943, George Matthew Adams Service)

*Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.*  
January 21, 1943

## Nation Mourns Death Of Dr. Geo. W. Carver Noted Negro Scientist

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday night of last week at his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Missouri, he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the

negro institution ever since. Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the south's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and other articles.

He was buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was an artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

He was an humble man who passed up worldly gain "to work among the trees and the ferns and the grass of God's good earth."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was—the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnaped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted all difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from the Minneapolis, Kan., High school and then entered Simpson college, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State college, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

*Ft. Payne, Ala., Times*  
January 13, 1943

The death of Dr. George W. Carver, renowned Negro scientist and Christian gentleman of Tuskegee Institute, brought forth many expressions of respect and admiration. But among all these expressions we doubt that anything was better said or more appropriate than that which came from one of Dr. Carver's own race, Herry V. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee Institute. He said: "That the bosom of a bound black woman could give birth to one whose life blessed the whole world should teach us all that the humblest life may have within it the greatest possibilities."



43-1943

JAN 16 1943



KIDNAPPED AS A BABY BY NIGHT RAIDERS, HE WAS RANSOMED BY HIS OWNER, MOSES CARVER, FOR A RACE HORSE, VALUED AT \$300.

7-15 bushels  
Carver



George Washington

Carver

One of America's Great Scientists

JAN 16 1943

HE NOT ONLY TAUGHT SOUTHERN FARMERS SOIL CONSERVATION—HE GAVE THE SOUTH A NEW AND LUCRATIVE INDUSTRY—PEANUT PRODUCTS, YIELDING OVER \$60,000,000 ANNUALLY.

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer  
January 7, 1943

## FAMED NEGRO SCIENTIST DIES IN ALABAMA HOME

Death Ends Career Of Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Dr. Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Ark-

ALABAMA (Carver)

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

## CARVER LIES IN STATE AT TUSKEGEE

JAN 16 1943

DR. CARVER HAS CREATED SOME 200 PRODUCTS FROM THE LOWLY PEANUT AND OVER 100 FROM THE SWEET POTATO.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM:

MILK  
BUTTER  
CHEESE  
COFFEE  
PICKLES  
FLOUR  
SOAP  
INK  
COSMETICS  
SHAVING LOTION  
BREAKFAST FOOD  
STARCH  
VINEGAR  
SHOE-BLACKING  
LIBRARY PASTE  
CANDY

MANY OF HIS PRODUCTS ARE NOW AIDING THE WAR EFFORT.

Who Knows??

HE MAY YET GIVE UNCLE SAM THE RUBBER HE SO URGENTLY NEEDS!!



HE CAN COOK TOO!

Cadets of the Tuskegee Institute ROTC standing at the bier of Dr. George W. Carver, distinguished Tuskegee scientist whose body lay in state in the Institute Chapel from 10 a.m. Thursday until 2 p.m. Friday. During that time hundreds of men, women and children from all walks of life and from various sections of the country viewed the remains.

Leigh, N. C. News & Observer  
January 10, 1943

DR. CARVER

To the Editor: America lost one of its most outstanding scientists in the recent death of Dr. George Washington Carver. Born of slave parents, he overcame seemingly insurmountable obstacles and made for himself a name among our truly great. Minus the financial means and opportunities accessible to many well-known scientists, he astounded the scientific world with a multiplicity of useful articles made from such lowly products as the peanut and the sweet potato.

Dr. George Washington Carver was a devout believer in God, and said his success was due to Divine inspiration. May history remember him in its pages ever to be emulated and extolled by all the races of mankind.

JAMES A. LACEWELL

Four Oaks

who died Tuesday after a life devoted to finding necessities and luxuries of life from the natural elements of the earth.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
January 6, 1943

## Noted Negro Scientist Dead

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist, died Tuesday night at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the last 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the negro institution ever since.

He was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics,

paper, paint, and many other products of the school. He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school.

The boy was ransomed for a racehorse valued at \$30. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. and M. college in 1894.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

Leigh, N. C. News & Observer  
January 9, 1943

## Up From Slavery

Statesmen, educators and scientists have joined in tribute to Dr. George Washington Carver, born of slave parents, who won high place as an economist and scientist and member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. Coming from the soil, he made his

## Negro Scientist Has Simple Funeral

TUSKEGEE, Ala. [UPI] The body of George Washington Carver, a negro, yesterday was turned to the earth from which he had extracted untold potential benefits for man. Simple funeral services were held for the 79-year-old scientist.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel  
January 9, 1943



## 43 Negro Scientist Dies



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER.

### Recognized as One of Outstanding Agricultural Scientists of the World

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5. —(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home in Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he never was sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864".

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro Institution ever since.

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his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger reached the kidnappers.

Carver's cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted many difficulties to attain it. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kan., high school and then entered Simpson College, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State College, accepting a faculty position there after he had attained his master's degree.

In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee Institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consulting chemist and director of a United States agricultural experiment station.

Dr. Carver disclaimed credit for his discoveries, often saying: "The things already are there; God, through my hands, brings them to light."

But though he was reluctant to accept them, many honors were poured on his frail shoulders. Only this year he was selected by The Progressive Farmer as "man of the year in service to Southern agriculture". Almost 26 years ago he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. And during the intervening years, colleges, institutions and high figures in industry and science have paid him homage.

Dr. Carver made his last long journey several months ago when he went to Michigan to confer with his friend Henry Ford.

In Washington, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said: "Dr. Carver's life and contribution to science forever destroyed the myth of race inferiority."

The occasion of the trip to Detroit which Dr. Carver undertook despite the wishes of his physician, was the dedication of an elaborate nutrition laboratory at Ford's model Greenfield Village.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Dr. Carver's health began to fail rapidly following his return from the two-week visit.

The aged scientist was highly disturbed by current world conditions and Dr. Patterson said his concern was believed to have hastened his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

In recent months, Dr. Carver used a large part of his time in seeking to develop his plan for use of native products on a worldwide scale.

Columbia, S. C., State  
January 6, 1943

When quite young, he and his mother were kidnapped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine-blooded race horse, but

## Scientist, Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5.—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Doctor Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

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He will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

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...ham, Ala., Age-Herald  
January 7, 1943

## F. D. R. LEADS IN CONDOLENCES ON CARVER'S DEATH

Expressions Of Regret  
Received As Funeral  
Is Arranged

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—(AP)—

While messages of condolence from distinguished persons continued to arrive at Tuskegee Institute, funeral arrangements were completed Wednesday for Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave boy who became almost a legendary figure as a scientist.

Among the first messages to arrive was one from President Roosevelt, who wrote:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the past."

**HOBBS PAYS TRIBUTE**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—U. S. Representative Sam Hobbs, Selma, paid tribute Wednesday on the floor of the House to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, Institute. Hobbs described the famous Negro scientist as a "leader in science" and friend of mankind.

ing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Other messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D., Ala.).

In Washington, Representative Short (R., Mo.) urged Congress to purchase for a memorial the birthplace of Dr. Carver at Diamond, Mo.

Short said he would introduce a bill to establish a national monument to Carver "to do honor to this great leader of the Negro race."

Short told the House Dr. Carver in his scientific researches had found new uses for various agricultural products and "was a great artist as well as renowned scientist."

Dr. Carver's body will lie in state at the school beginning at 10 a. m. Thursday and services are to be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in charge. Burial will be in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute.

**Long Career Closed**  
The frail, humble Negro scientist died Tuesday night after being in failing health for some months.

Born a slave on a Missouri farm

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1874." He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since. Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

**Noted Negro Scientist Dies At Tuskegee Post**  
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past ten days.

**Concern Over Death**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—(AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives expressed its regret over the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, of Tuskegee, Ala. It adopted a resolution offered by its three Negro representatives: David D. Turpeau, Sandy F. Ray and Chester K. Gillespie, all Republicans. In an effort to develop commercial uses for natural resources and plant-life of the South and he is credited with hundreds of discoveries in this field.

Ohio House Expresses



43-1943

Montgomery, Ala., News  
January 9, 1943  
Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
January 9, 1943

# Simple Rites At Tuskegee Pay Tribute To Carver's Career

## Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8—(AP)—George Washington Carver, who was born in slavery and rose to become one of the South's greatest scientists, was buried here Friday with simple rites.

The distinguished Negro educator was laid to rest in Tuskegee Institute Cemetery near the grave of his friend and patron, Booker T. Washington, first president of the school.

Hundreds, both white and black, attended the ceremonies in the college chapel and followed as the body was carried to the cemetery adjoining. The body was in a casket covered with a blanket of flowers given by Henry Ford.

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, spoke briefly of the accomplishments of Dr. Carver in the field of agricultural research "for the benefit of mankind."

"Few men have had science and Christianity so well blended in their lives. Our late friend and teacher always looked to the Creator for inspiration," Patterson added.

Tuskegee Chaplain Harry V. Richardson declared that "God still gives His sons that the world might be saved, and His sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways."

He said the birth of Christianity lay not in imperial Rome, but in a stable and added that Dr. Carver's life made a shrine of the unpretentious cabin in which he was born.

"That the bosom of a bound, black woman could give birth to one whose life blessed the whole world should teach us all that the humblest life may have within it the greatest possibilities," he said.

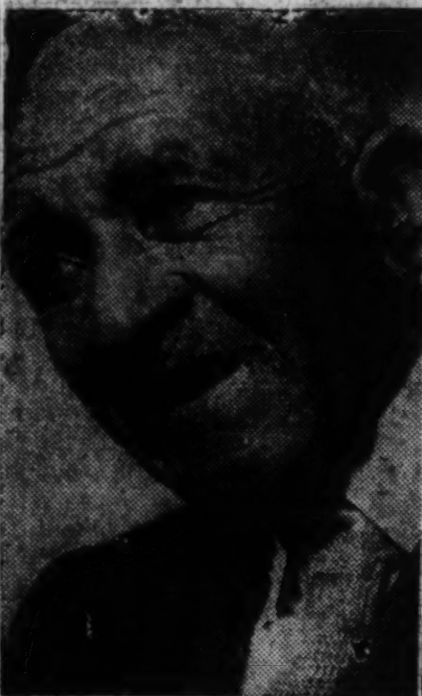
The chaplain pointed out that the humble Negro genius asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain.

The Tuskegee Choir sang Dr. Carver's favorite Negro spiritual, "There Is Balm in Gilead," and "The Old Rugged Cross." The Tuskegee Flying School chaplain gave the invocation.

Messages continued to come in from prominent persons over the nation expressing sympathy to the scientist's friends and associates here.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times  
January 7, 1943

# Nation Joins In Tribute To



Dr. George Washington Carver, (above), famous Negro scientist in the field of agricultural research, died Jan. 5, in his home at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He had been in failing health for months. Born in slavery, he was never certain of the date of his birth but once estimated it was "about 1864."

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7—(AP)—State and national leaders, led by President Roosevelt, joined in tribute today to Dr. George Washington Carver, the slave-born Negro who rose to fame as a scientist. While preparations were made for funeral services tomorrow afternoon.

Messages of condolence poured in from distinguished persons and among the first to arrive was this from the President yesterday:

"The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he brought an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his

## ALABAMA (Cont.)

achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry.

"The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiration to youth everywhere. I count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the occasion of my visit to the institute, which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors."

Messages came also to Dr. F. O. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, from Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Gov.-Elect Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, sister of Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.).

The body of the scientist, who also won renown as an artist, will lie in state at the institute beginning at 10 A. M. today. Funeral services will be at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow in the chapel with the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, officiating. Dr. Carver will be buried in Tuskegee cemetery near the grave of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Carver's friend.

In ill health for some time, the brilliant humble scientist died Tuesday night.

Born in Missouri of slave parents about 1864, he overcame tremendous difficulties in order to obtain a college education. He became a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1898 and remained there the rest of his life despite lucrative offers elsewhere.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer  
January 6, 1943

## DR. GEORGE W. CARVER IS DEAD AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he never was sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1898 and has been attached to

the Negro institution ever since. Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles.

Monroe, Ga., News  
February 9, 1943

## THAT NEGRO CARVER

The press, the pulpit and radio, here of late, has been lavish in praise of that Tuskegee, Ala., negro, George Carver, of the Tuskegee Institute for negroes. A wizard in his lines, agriculture and others incident thereto, Carver, gave a very definite and arresting service to peoples of all races. Many complex matters were entrusted into his hands and brain to work out and to the utmost satisfaction of all, he performed the assigned tasks. Well be it that, when anyone proves himself a benefactor that he receive the credit such benefactions demand.

peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

## Dr. Carver Ends Career At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally famous scientist, died here Tuesday at his home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, following several months of failing health.

Dr. Carver became a member of the college faculty in 1894 during the days of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute, and remained there until death took him at the age of 78.

He rose from the lowly position of a purchased slave to become "the greatest of modern day practical scientists" (to the professional world) and the "wizard of the peanut" (to the man in the street).

## PEANUT WIZARD

Dr. Carver's specialization was in the field of agricultural research (chemistry). He discovered scores of (heretofore unknown) uses for such "lowly" products as sweet po-

tatoes, peanuts and clay. From clay he developed ink, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, etc. From the peanut, in addition to making it "a wholesome and desirable light meal," he developed over a hundred different products such as milk, ink, flour, wood stain, face cream and also a medicinal oil for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

## ONLY INTERESTED IN SERVICE

The late scientist received many fancy offers to "get rich quick" from his skill, but refused them all (including a tie-up with Henry Ford, the motorcar magnate). Two years ago he gave his life savings (\$33,000) to start a research center at Tuskegee. "A revelation from God," according to the Missouri-born scientist, "made me what I am." Hence, he refused to sell his formula or product. The world enjoys the fruit of his labor (more or less) without cost.

Dr. Carver has been listed in Who's Who for years, won the NAACP's Spingarn medal in 1923, and many other awards, scholarships and citations—including one of the three Roosevelt Medals for 1939.

Washington Post  
Washington, D. C.  
Former Slave Dies At 102 in Home  
Near Crimora, W. V.  
Feb. 22, 1943

race relations in our country. This makes the gesture which we appreciate the gesture of all. We

Tuskegee News  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
The nation's newspapers were extremely generous in the outpouring of favorable comment in connection with the passing of our great scientist and educator, Dr. George Washington Carver. The Tuskegee Institute is proud to have had the honor of being the last place where Dr. Carver lived and worked. He was a true leader and a great teacher. His death is a great loss to the world.

He was married four times and outlived all but two of his children. —Alice Rhodes of Waynesboro and Jack Johnson of Maupintown. Funeral services have not been arranged. Until his death Uncle Jim continued active, chopping his own firewood, cooking his meals, and doing his housework. He spurned assistance as "charity."

estate in Nelson County, June 21. —Uncle Jim Williams, a former slave, who celebrated his 102nd birthday last August 28, was found dead at his home near Crimora late yesterday. He had lived alone since the death of his 93-year-old wife in January. Born on the



Kansas City, Mo.  
Kansas City, Mo.

## The Spirit of the Press

### GENIUS KNOWS NO RACE

—From the Chicago Sun.

Dr. George Washington Carver, born to slave parents while the war that kept him from growing up a slave himself was still raging is dead. He leaves the nation a rich legacy of nearly 300 useful inventions and discoveries from farm and forest products of the South in which he worked for more than 45 years at Tuskegee institute in Alabama.

Dr. Carver's genius recognized no obstacles. Denied in Missouri the education to which his talents entitled him, he went to Iowa and toiled at anything he could get to do to put himself through Iowa State college.

He went to Tuskegee in the heart of the old South in 1897 because that was where he was needed. JAN 29 1943

How magnificently he served his neighbors, black and white alike, with his determination to make the best of what lay to his hand, is witnessed by the long list of products he made from peanuts, cotton, sweet potatoes and even from native Alabama clay.

The lesson of Dr. Carver's life to the white race and the black is that genius has no race; that the whole nation, white and Negro alike, suffers by whatever obstacles are placed in the way of using all the talent in the land whether clothed in a white or a black skin.

Dr. George Washington Carver  
—From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the death of Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, the entire world loses a man who had contributed innumerable products of his research laboratories to the making of a better life.

Dr. Carver, born of slave parents, proved in his own career that, in America, the will to achieve can overcome every handicap. He wrested by his labor an education and a college degree, he devoted his life to science and he became so noted in his special field, that of de-

veloping new products from all races of the farmer everywhere, natural resources of the South, and early in life became a worker in that his name was known all over the world.

Despite his fame, he was a man intrinsically simple in his viewpoint on life and in his contact with the world. He knew only one ideal, the ideal of work and the eternal patience required of all sincere scientists. JAN 29 1943

His name will stand beside that of Booker T. Washington as one of the geniuses of his race and as an inspiration for generations to come. He personified the finest type of Negro and his passing constitutes a loss to all, regardless of race.

### Dr. GEORGE W. CARVER

—Excerpt from the Christian Science Monitor.

The world will long remember this man who was born a slave not only because he arose above his environment but because of his gifts to civilization. No man of the times, white or black ever did more for southern agriculture and few Negroes ever did more for their race though none of his efforts were actively in that direction. JAN 29 1943

—Excerpt from the Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Few men in the history of the United States have come to the end of the days of the years they lived with so great a right to claim distinction in varied fields of useful service."

Philadelphia, Pa.  
DR. CARVER, A GREAT AMERICAN

America lost one of her noblest and

most brilliant sons in the death at Tuskegee, Alabama, a few days ago of Dr. George Washington Carver. Not only was he the outstanding member of his race but one of the greatest scientists of all races and of all ages. The benefactions to mankind from his scientific discoveries are immeasurable. He might easily have acquired millions had he wanted to amass material wealth by taking up patents on the products he perfected.

But Dr. Carver was not interested in that kind of fame. He wanted to help mankind, and especially members of his race. He was interested in the economic freedom of the sharecropper

from all races of the farmer everywhere, natural resources of the South, and early in life became a worker in that his name was known all over the world. Despite his fame, he was a man intrinsically simple in his viewpoint on life and in his contact with the world. He knew only one ideal, the ideal of work and the eternal patience required of all sincere scientists. JAN 29 1943

They opened the way toward an industrial prosperity that they hope will include the sharecropper as well as the mine-owner.

In this work, Dr. Carver had been a leader. "The things are already there," he often would say, "God, through my hands, brings them to light." In his laboratories at Tuskegee Institute he found more than 300 useful products from peanuts, including cheese, condiments, paper, coffee, plastics, stains, insulating board and face powder. From sweet potatoes he derived ink, crystalized ginger, and more than 100 other things. He demonstrated that cotton can be used in building roads. He made excellent paints from the clays found in Alabama.

His advice often was sought by such men as Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford. FEB 4 1943

Yet this humble man, who reached such greatness, who achieved such vast successes as a scientist, according to his own story, written for "Who's Who in America," was born of slave parents, in Missouri. "In infancy," he wrote, he lost his father, and "was stolen and carried into Arkansas with his mother, who was never heard of again." He "was bought from captors for a race horse valued at \$300."

Nevertheless, he worked his way through school and college, and was called to Tuskegee Institute more than 40 years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, where he began the career that brought him the honor of being listed in the January issue of Asia and the Americas magazine with 15 Americans about whom the Asians should be told. Others in the list are: Woodrow Wilson, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jane Addams, Louis D. Brandeis, Luther Burbank, John Dewey, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Helen Keller, Will Rogers, Mark Twain, and Booker T. Washington, the only other Negro.

Throughout his career at Tuskegee, Dr. Carver declined to take any profits for himself for his discoveries. "What-

ever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South," he would say. "Whatever helps the South helps everybody." That seemed to be compensation enough for him. FEB 4 1943

He also gained fame as an artist, the Luxembourg in Paris having sought one of his paintings, but he declined that honor, too.

How is a career like that to be explained? asks the Baltimore Sun and answers: "It is a question which the best of his fellow-scientists have not yet answered. They know with the Psalmist that such a man is fearfully and wonderfully made. It is about as far as they can go. It is as far as any one can go. But the scientists and the general public can join in a common thankfulness for a life so long and so steadily fruitful in useful works." Florida Times Union.

Dr. Carver's life to the white race and the black is that genius has no race; that the whole nation, white and Negro alike, suffers by whatever obstacles are placed in the way of using all the talent in the land whether clothed in a white or a black skin.

Letters for publication in this column must bear the signature of the writer and permission to publish the writer's name is implied as they will not be published without the author's name. Letters must be limited to 400 words and must not deal with such controversial matters as religion or the nationality of an individual. The editor reserves the right to condense letters of more than 400 words.

His Career a Living Memory  
Editor Morning News: The appalling news came to the nation of the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned educator and scientist at Tuskegee Institute. Thus ended the career of a most eminent leader in the field of science. Dr. Carver will be considered as one of the greatest scientists of all the ages. His perseverance, knowledge and unselfishness in the field of science and discoveries and research in agricultural products has brought to the South an abundance of wealth. It is almost unbelievable when one searches the history of the great man and finds how he came from the dark days of slavery with very little opportunities or hope and has achieved the record of the world's greatest negro educator and scientist.

I had the privilege once to listen to a lecture given to a group of students, while attending college, Dr. Carver presented himself as being a humble servant of mankind and a great believer in nature. His answer to any questions that were asked by his audience concerning his discoveries and experiments was "I walk and talk with the Great Creator." This man has devoted more than half of his life to the study of science. He developed more than three hundred useful products from the peanut and more than one hundred from the sweet potatoes besides discovery of new uses for other agri-

## Dr. G. W. Carver Died A Bachelor

(KNS) Dr. George Washington Carver, who distinguished himself as a scientist par excellence never married although he loved dearly a charming lady. This lady told Dr. Carver when he proposed to her that they become man and wife, that while she cared for him a great deal she could not marry him because as she said, "I can not play second fiddle to a bunch of weeds." There was no marriage and Dr. Carver remained a bachelor or up until JAN 23 1943

## People's Forum

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cultural produce. Due to the love of his race he has turned down many attractive offers which would have given him an abundance of wealth. He preferred staying at Tuskegee and bringing the realization of his dream. His contribution in scientific research and discoveries in agriculture made to the negro race, the nation and the world at large, will be difficult to estimate. Yes, we regret very keenly the passing of this noble man, but in the light of this, we can thank God for having given to a nation a man like Dr. Carver. Men may come and men may go, but the life and works of this great man, will forever live in the hearts of every true American.

Robert A. Young,  
Teacher Vocational Agriculture,  
Haven Home School.

Guardian  
Boston, Mass.  
Henry Ford Did Not Forget Dr. Carver

JAN 23 1943  
(KNS) It was not clearly explained in the daily press what Henry Ford did for Dr. Carver at the great scientist's death. However, the fact was that Mr. Ford had shipped

by airplane to Tuskegee the finest casket he could find for Dr. Carver's body. Upon this coffin was a blanket of white roses sent by Mr. Ford and it was so enclosed that Dr. Carver was laid in his grave. It should be recalled that Mr. Ford and Dr. Carver were great friends as well as colleagues.



43-1943

# Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa From Slavery To Fame

The death of Dr. George Washington Carver in New York has removed from the Negro World, or more precisely from the African World, an outstanding man of science, who was the pride of the African race. His great mind and his deep scientific knowledge have exploded the myth of European superiority and proved that the mind of the black man has the same qualities as the mind of the white man.

Dr. Carver's inventions and discoveries have given his name a unique place in the history of science. When it is remembered that he was born in slavery and suffered under that iniquitous system, and yet was able to emerge from the crucible of slavery strong in body, mind and soul, then his greatness is all the more amazing and abiding. Unlike his white fellow-scientists, he struggled against great odds to obtain education. He had no parents to urge, assist and inspire him in his quest for knowledge. He lived under conditions which were not conducive to happiness and therefore, not inspiring and encouraging to one who was fighting the battle of life alone. And yet this great African emerged from this struggle with a mind highly developed and ready to enable him to make a distinctive contribution to the welfare and happiness of progressive mankind.

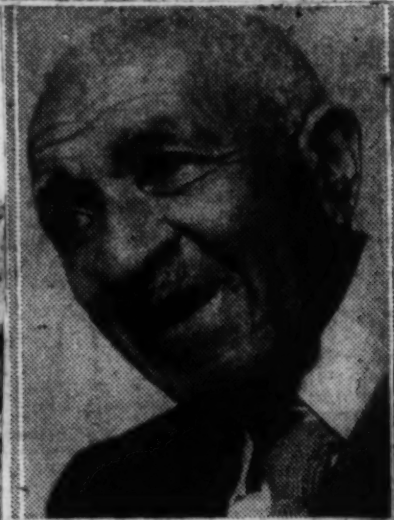
The inventions and discoveries of Dr. Carver are too well known to be recounted here. Suffice it to say that during the first World War he played an important role in America's War efforts by assisting in the production of food-stuffs. His achievement in the field of science, while proving to the white world that the black man is capable of achieving great things, is at the same time proving to the African world that no slavery, no oppression and no exploitation can destroy the soul of a race that is determined to lift up the banner of progress and march forward to its destiny. The lesson which Dr. Carver's achievements teach us is that difficulties and obstacles are created to be overcome and surmounted, that the human mind cannot be suppressed by tyranny and injustice and that by faith in one's ability and faith in God's purpose one can carve his way of escape out of the rocks and pitfalls of life. The genius of his mind is an inspiration to all peoples of the African race. It fills all of us with new hope for the future. In his life work we have an everlasting monument to which we can point with pride as the achievement of our race.

ant role in America's War efforts yet unborn to higher things.

Dr. Carver, notwithstanding the great work he has done for his race in particular and humanity in general, was a humble and unassuming personality, who gloried in serving others rather than enriching himself. He was indeed a true follower of Christ, who saw in the genius of his mind the greatness and glory of God. His love for humanity was greater than his love (if any) for the riches of this world.

In the passing of this giant who rose from slavery to world fame, the African world has sustained an irreparable loss; but we can find consolation in the fact that his inventions and discoveries constitute a monument which will inspire us and genera-

## Alabama (Carver)



TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6. — DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, noted scientist in agricultural research, who is dead. (AP Wirephoto.)

## Noted Scientist Dies at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, a son of Negro slaves, died at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, leaving his mark on the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning, he became one of the nation's greatest scientists in the field of agricultural chemistry, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

Doctor Carver never knew the date of his birth on a farm at Diamond Grove, Mo., but he believed it to be about 1864. His father died when Carver was a baby. Carver and his mother were stolen and taken to Arkansas.

The boy was ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300. His mother disappeared. Carver's master recognized the boy's intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in Agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of Southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Carver developed more than three hundred useful products alone. In-

cluding paper, ink and even oil to be used in the treatment of infantile paralysis. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded more than one hundred by-products.

Carver steadfastly refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the Southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Carver's health, always frail, took a turn for the worse after his return several months ago from visiting Henry's Ford's model Greenfield village in Michigan at the invitation of the automobile manufacturer. He was confined to his bed the last ten days before his death, which was attributed to heart disease.

Funeral services will be either Thursday or Friday. The body will lie in state at the school until burial in Tuskegee Cemetery near the grave of Doctor Washington.

## WIZARD DIES



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

## Dr. G. W. Carver, Negro Scientist, Dies at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist, died at 7.30 p. m., today at his home at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver had been in failing health for some months and

was confined to his bed for the past 10 days.

Born of slave parents, at Diamond Grove, Mo., he was never sure of his birth date, but once estimated that it was "about 1864."

## 48 Years at Tuskegee

He became a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1894 and has been attached to the Negro institution ever since.

Dr. Carver was recognized as one of the outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research. He discovered scores of uses for such lowly products as sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay.

He will be buried in Tuskegee Cemetery, where also lies Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the school. The body is to lie in state for a short time before the burial.

## The 'Ebony Pasteur'

Some characterized him, "The Ebony Pasteur"; others, "The most outstanding Negro of his time"; and still more, "An outstanding World Character."

Many times whites joined members of his own race in tribute. On his 40th anniversary as a member of the Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) faculty in 1937, a bronze bust of him was unveiled on the campus, a tribute to "Forty Years of Creative Research."

Carver, who took the name of his parents owner, never knew his father. While a child he and his mother were stolen from the Diamond Grove, Mo., farm, where he was born, and taken to Arkansas.

## Trade for Horse

He was ransomed from his captors with a horse valued at \$300. His mother was never heard of again.

A gangling boy, determined to better his lot, he worked his way through public schools and then through Iowa State College, winning a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's degree in 1896. From there he went to Tuskegee Institute.

## His Discoveries

Before he turned in 1936 to experimenting with peanut oils as a massage for after-treatment of infantile paralysis, Carver had developed scores of every-day uses for sweet potatoes, peanuts, trees, clays, corn stalks, blossoms and even cow dung.

From the products of the South's red clay and sandy loam, he developed milk, ink plastics, cosmetics, paper, paint, and even imitation marble.

Presidents, statesmen, leaders of industry and the humble called by Carver's laboratory. Henry Ford paused at an exhibit in Carver Memorial Museum to view the peanut oil massage display.

A true scientist, he did not immediately lay claim to a discovery—not until it was proved be-

He was believed by many of his grass of God's good earth, along Florida pecan trees in the 1920's. Carver was preaching a principle that Dr. Carver voiced with the young people at Tuskegee—A grower united to Carver with



ple of diversification, experimenting with crops other than cotton. Many listened then, others wished later they had.

While he was best known for his contributions to agriculture, Dr. Carver was also listed among the great artists of his age.

One of his paintings hangs in the Luxemburg Gallery. Landscapes were his choice, and his "Curtis Browns" were pointed out with pride to all who called by Tuskegee while he was there. They were made with paints developed by his young assistant—from the Magnolia blossom cone, the Osage Orange, banana skins and coffee grounds. 1-6-43

His development of a wood-like plastic from peanuts held the attention of many industrialists. He developed a house paint from clay, as well as water colors and concrete stains. Many of his paintings were of self-developed paints on self-developed "canvas," some of it from corn stalk fibers. 1-6-43

#### His Honors

Besides being chief of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver was a director of the Department of Agriculture research; collaborator in the division of plant industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London; holder of the 1923 Spingarn Medal; and winner in 1939 of the Roosevelt Medal for achievement in science.

While a student at Iowa State, Carver recalled in later years there was a professor's son of whom he was very fond, a chap he used to take on field trips with him. That boy later became Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

A bronze bust looks today from atop its shaft of pink Georgia marble across the Tuskegee campus—in the out-of-doors that the Negro scientist loved so well in his youth and later years as a stooped, old and humble man. He never married.

lobe and Independent  
ashville, Tenn.

**GEORGE W. CARVER**

**AS I KNEW HIM**

Jan. 29, 1913

By Harry O. Abbott

Traveling Companion and Intimate Associate of the Famed Scientist for 10 Years During the Time Mr. Abbott Taught at Tuskegee.

(For The Associated Negro Press)  
No. 2: Boll Weevil Started Dr. Carver on Great Career.

Before George Washington Carver had gotten a foothold on Tuskegee soil, cotton's arch enemy, the boll weevil, was on a rampage, destroying acres and acres of cotton fields and reducing still nearer to starvation millions of tenants and sharecroppers.

per able. The economic structure of the whole south, not then fully recovered from the civil war, was again threatened to its very foundation. Something must be done and soon. Young Carver fresh from a great northern agriculture school, and widely heralded as an expert in the knowledge of botany and farm practice was challenged.

He saw abandoned fields, hungry toilers and discouraged planters. Though not unfamiliar to him, he had lived and studied in a section not nearly so favorable for growing sweet potatoes as was this new area into which he had gone to serve. He immediately advocated large planting of them. But ere long he was challenged by Mrs. Cora Varner, a neighbor to the institute, and a planter of some 4,000 acres, who simply asked him:

"Now, what are you going to do with all these potatoes you want produced?" "You can't sell them and they can't all be consumed. Naturally the price will drop and they won't be worth producing any more than will this cotton."

Prof. Carver reflected. Mrs. Varner had showed him that he was advocating a very faulty farm economy, for simple reasoning showed him that over production of sweet potatoes would mean loss to both planter and laborer. He reasoned that wider uses for the potato would result in greater absorption of the product, so he prepared a small exhibit of some 15 or 20 products, which he showed his new principal, Booker T. Washington, who encouraged him to go ahead.

Soon a criticism came from the agronomists who claimed that the potato depleted the soil too rapidly. And a little later the dietitians charged that the potato was deficient in essential food elements. In the peanut Dr. Carver found the answer to these complaints. For the peanut, being a legume, fed the soil with nitrogen and being rich in fats and oils and proteins, supplemented admirably the starch and sugar of the potato.

But here again was a relatively unknown and unusual farm product, so he turned to finding new uses for the peanut. How well he succeeded and how completely he silenced his critics is too well known to need repeating. And to that wizard of the soil, just recently removed from us, is due perhaps more than to any other man, living or dead, the economic improvement of the south, the reclaiming of much of its worn-out soil, and its partial emancipation from its one-crop system.



# 'Ol' Man River' Dies; Bledsoe Won Wide Fame

LOS ANGELES.—'Ol' Man River' is dead!

Jules Bledsoe, the man whose rich baritone voice

rocked Broadway back in 1927 while featuring a song that came in Ziegfeld's "Showboat" Wednesday just as he was preparing to take a train for Texas, his native state.

Bledsoe, 44, had just completed a tour of army camps entertaining soldiers. He had made no complaints of illness to his friends who were surprised to learn that he had suffered several attacks of cerebral hemorrhage, the ailment which caused his death. Death was sudden but so was Jules' rise to fame.

Back in 1924 Bledsoe, an unknown, made his debut at Aeolian hall and reviewers in every metropolitan paper were willing to compare him with the famous Roland Hayes. However, Bledsoe went back to study of music and not until two years later did he begin the road to the fame that was to make him the toast of several continents.

In 1926 Jules appeared again, this time as concert artist in Boston and Philadelphia. He was also given the role of Tizan in the opera "Deep River" at New York's Imperial theatre and his performance became the toast of Broadway.

## Gets Ziegfeld Role

In 1927 the late Flo Ziegfeld produced "Showboat" with a mixed cast and Bledsoe was given the role of "Ol' Man River" which he handled superbly drawing top raves for this show which remained on Broadway for eighteen months. When "Showboat" invaded Europe, promoters fought over the name of the show to "Ol' Man River" in respect to the popularity of Bledsoe and his role. When the show closed, Bledsoe was given the role of "Emperor" in "The Emperor Jones" which he played in this country and abroad.

With the close of the latter production Bledsoe invaded Hollywood where he was equally as brilliant a star.

In recent years, however, Bledsoe did mostly concert work in this country and abroad. He was in Europe when the war broke out over there but was among the first of the returning groups that followed.

The artist was signally honored last year when he was selected in a sort of command performance to sing over a coast-to-coast hook up a song dedicated to President Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was on the same program, had secured the President's acceptance of the song. Bledsoe, also a composer of note, was born in Waco, Texas, December 29, 1898. He studied at Central Texas college of that city; Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; and Columbia in New York. He received his bachelor of music degree at Chicago Musical college in 1918 and his B.A. degree

## Jules Bledsoe Is Claimed By Death

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

HOLLYWOOD — (ANP)—Shock to break the color lines in granding both groups came the news Wednesday that Jules Bledsoe, noted grand opera singer and movie celebrity, had passed away. He had been confined to his room but two weeks and was thought on the road to recovery.

At the bedside of the 44-year-old singer was a sister, Mrs. Naomi Cobb, from the family home, Waco, Texas. He is said to be survived by other relatives in various parts of the country.

Paradoxically, Bledsoe was momentarily expecting heavy damages from both the Lumbermen's Mutual and the American Motorists Insurance companies for injuries that confined him to bed several months after an accident in December, 1941. While running in a scene in "Jungle Drums," at Universal Studio, he tripped over an obstruction and broke his leg. The two insurance companies, protectors of the studio employees, repeated their delinquency in settling with victims of accidents so Bledsoe had to entre suit against them. It is believed that the amount will be paid his estate.

Ever since he hurried out of Europe, when the first war clouds began to lower, the internationally famous concert artist has made his home here, leaving for occasional concert engagements in the east. Both at home and abroad he has had a memorable career. Perhaps his best remembered role being in "Showboat" and his singing of "Ol' Man River."

California

## Bishop College Graduate Began His Brilliant Career In Play 'Showboat'

PASADENA, Cal. (ANP) — Jules Bledsoe, native Texan who catapulted to fame as the baritone star in Flo Ziegfeld's "Showboat," when he sang "Ol' Man River," died here Thursday at the age of 45. His death was attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Bledsoe had just completed a tour of army camps and he recently appeared on a radio program with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. On this program he dedicated a song to the President.

Mr. Bledsoe was born at Waco, Texas. He received his education at Central Texas college and at Bishop college, Marshall. Later he studied at Virginia Union and Columbia universities.

One of Mr. Bledsoe's notable successes was in the role of "Emperor

Jones" which he sang at the Hippodrome in New York City. But he is probably remembered best by his people for his performance in "Showboat."

He lived in New York City for a number of years. Then he purchased a farm in upper New York where he lived as a gentleman farmer for several seasons. He had spent some time in Pasadena studying and preparing for concert roles during the past two years. He was unmarried.

Credited as being the first Negro to break the color lines in granding both groups came the news Wednesday that Jules Bledsoe, noted grand opera singer and movie celebrity, had passed away. He had been confined to his room but two weeks and was thought on the road to recovery.

Colorful in 000's 1940 018, 1943

## Funeral Services Held For 'Baron' Lawson

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5—Final rites were held Friday at the Angelus Mortuary for Baron Otis James Lawson, colorful community political figure, better known as "The Baron" who passed away at the General Hospital Wednesday. The deceased was a victim of heart trouble and had been ill for the past three weeks.

Lawson, who was born in Great Falls, Montana, shortly before the turn of the century, came to the Angel City from Seattle, Washington, a number of years ago. He immediately projected himself into community affairs and in more than one instance became a stormy petrel in city wide politics.

## IN OUSTER PROCEEDINGS

He attracted nation wide attention in 1937 during the ouster proceedings instituted against Mayor Frank Shaw. Lawson was said to be the person, who secured the first signature to the petition, which led to Shaw's doom. Following this, he took a prominent part in the "clean up" election of Mayor Fletcher Bowron. Shortly thereafter, he was indicted for asserted

bribery—but later beat the rap. Since Pearl Harbor, he organized and headed the Women's Civic Luncheon club, an organization which has been highly instrumental in securing skilled and white collar jobs for race women. The deceased, who resided at 522 East Jefferson Boulevard, is survived by his widow, Mrs. Viola Lawson.



43-1943

New York Times  
New York, N. Y.

Delaware

REV. DR. WILLIAM C. JASON

DOVER, Del., July 9 (AP)—Rev. Dr. William C. Jason, retired Negro clergyman and educator, died yesterday in his home near the State College for Colored Students, which he served as president for twenty-eight years. His age was 84.

A native of Pratts, Md., he held pastorates in Pennsylvania and New Jersey before being named president of the college in 1895. He retired as president in 1923 and subsequently served churches in Delaware and Maryland.



43-1943

Amsterdam News

New-York, N. Y.

## Noted Minister Buried in Chi

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Dr. John  
Elijah Ford, first Negro to graduate  
from the University of Chicago  
Theological Seminary, was buried  
here Thursday following funeral  
services in Jacksonville, Fla., where  
he had died at the age of 75.

Dr. Ford was pastor of the Institutional Baptist  
Church in Jacksonville for 36 years.  
Dr. Ford was noted as a leader in  
the National Baptist convention,  
unincorporated. He had once been  
sent to Rome, Italy, for Bible in-  
struction.

Born in Owensboro, Ky., Dr. Ford  
attended Fisk University and Beloit  
College in addition to the Univer-  
sity of Chicago. He was ill un-  
til shortly before his death, the  
result of a stroke.

Surviving relatives include his  
widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford; a sis-  
ter, Mrs. Lola Ford Edwards of St.  
Paul, Minn.; two brothers, Virrell  
and Milton Ford of Chicago, as well  
as a number of nieces and nephews.

FLORIDA



# Last Rites Held for Robert A. Pelham

Washington, D. C. JUN 19 1943

Hundreds of Washingtonians made their way to the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church Tuesday to pay their last respects to Robert A. Pelham, a most distinguished citizen, inventor, and former editor-publisher of The Washington Tribune, who died suddenly at his home, 155 T Street, Northwest, Saturday.

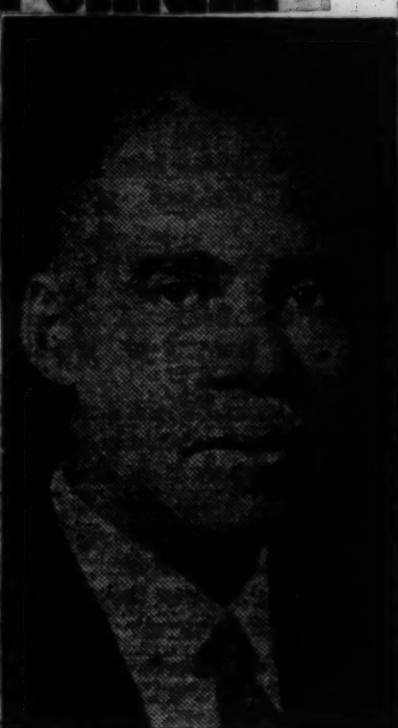
Mr. Pelham was born January 4, 1869, in Petersburg, Va., to Robert and Frances Pelham. He came to Washington in 1900 and was employed in the Bureau of Census. He is best known for his work there as the inventor of a pasting machine, destined to facilitate the work of arranging statistics, which he later patented and gained a government contract.

The most eventful work of his career to the public is, perhaps, that as a writer, editor and publisher, beginning with a position on the Daily Post back in 1871 at Detroit, Mich., and ending with The Washington Tribune which he published and edited from 1924 to 1941. Despite his full life Mr. Pelham found time to serve as executive secretary of the American Negro Academy, a position he held until his death, and as a member of the Spingarn Medal Commission from 1940 to 1942. He also was founder of the Capital News Service, Inc.

Mr. Pelham received his education in the public schools of Detroit, where his parents carried him shortly after his birth. Prior to coming to Washington he had served as deputy oil inspector for Michigan, special agent of the United States Land Office, and inspector for the Detroit Water Department.

As a politician he was well known as a staunch Republican, having once served as Sergeant-at-Arms at the National Republican Convention which convened in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1896.

Mr. Pelham and Miss Gabrielle Lewis of Adrian, Mich., were married in 1893 to which union four children were born, namely:



ROBERT A. PELHAM

Robert B. Pelham, the late Fred B. Pelham, the present, Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley and Mrs. Sara P. Speaks.

Besides his widow and children, Mr. Pelham is survived by four grandsons, Edgar, John and Charles Beckley, and Douglas Speaks. Interment was in Harmony Cemetery.

Robert A. Pelham, D. C. Publisher Dies Suddenly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert A. Pelham, former publisher of the Washington Tribune newspaper and founder of the Detroit Plaindealer in 1883, died suddenly here last week.

Death came at the age of 74. He was long active in politics, having served as Republican National, Convention sergeant-at-arms as early as 1896. He was widely known in the newspaper field, his latest venture having been with the local Tribune which he purchased from the Murray Brothers Publishing Co., its founders. He later resold the paper to the same organization. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, and three children.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa  
BURY LT. SIDAT SINGH

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Lt. Wilford Sidat Singh, 25 was buried with military honors in Arlington National

cemetery on Tuesday following a requiem high mass at Holy Redeemer Catholic church here.

The body of the Indian and Syracuse university athlete had been brought here last week following its recovery in the previous Sunday in Lake Huron where his plane had fallen on May 9 while on a routine flight from Selfridge, Mich.

About 100 persons, in addition to the family gathered at the church for the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Robert J. O'Connell, S.S.J. celebrant and preacher. Fr. O'Connell was assisted by the Rev. John Conroy, S.S.J., pastor of St. Joseph's and Rev. Francis T. Carney, S.S.J., acting pastor of Holy Redeemer and sub-deacon.

## Tolliver Dies Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia



Charles Tiffany Tolliver, a native of Roanoke, Va., and one time trustee of the IBPOEW, died recently in Washington, D. C., where he had made his home since 1920. In the 1920-30 decade, Mr. Tolliver was an aggressive political and fraternal figure in his home city. He died at the age of 61.

## Tiffany Tolliver, Elk Leader, Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Charles Tiffany Tolliver, one time grand trustee of the I. B. P. O. E., and until his death, chairman of the transportation committee, died suddenly at his home here recently following an intermittent illness of several months.

Tolliver, who was 61 years of age, was born in Roanoke, Va., where he spent his early

years as a successful barber and real estate operator. He left Roanoke in 1930 coming to Washington where he had been commissioned to obtain a site for a new cemetery. Ever since that date he had been the manager of the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, and had given up his political career along with his career in fraternal organizations, although he maintained membership in them.

Only recently married, he was survived by his widow, Mrs. Robert Tolliver, no other relatives being known. Funeral services were held Saturday with proper Elk observances Thursday night. Interment was in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

## Robert A. Pelham Dies Suddenly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sud-

den death of Robert A. Pelham, at his home, 155 T street, N.W., Saturday evening, June 12, brought to an end the eventful career of a notable personality. Born January 4, 1869, Mr. Pelham had passed the eighty-fourth milestone of his life. Leaving the place of his birth, Petersburg, Virginia, with his parents—Robert and Frances Pelham—the family took up residence in Detroit, Michigan. Young Pelham was educated in the public schools of that city. While yet a student, he evinced an eager inclination for work, entering the employ of the Daily Post in 1871, climbing rapidly up until 1891, in the meantime having completed the grade and high school course in nine years—three years ahead of schedule. His capacity for work grew, for from 1883 to 1891, he edited The Detroit Plaindealer, which held high rank among the weekly newspapers of its time, which were conducted in the interest of colored people. From 1887 to 1891, he also served as deputy oil inspector for the state of Michigan. In 1892, he was a special agent of the United States Land Office. From 1893 to 1898, he was an inspector for the Detroit Water department, and in 1899, he was again appointed a special agent in the U. S. Land office.

Notwithstanding his multitudinous interests, he found time to engage in many public affairs. He served the American Negro Academy for many years as its executive secretary, up until his death. He also served as a member of the Spingarn Medal Commission for two years.

In 1893, Mr. Pelham married Miss Gabrielle Lewis, a talented musician, of Adrian, Michigan. To them were born four children: Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley, Mrs. Sara P.

Speaks, Robert B. Pelham, and the late Fred B. Pelham. Besides the widow, Mrs. Gabrielle L. Pelham, the deceased is survived by four grandsons, Edgar, John and Charles Beckley, and Douglas Speaks, Jr.

## Bishop Clair

## Succumbs in

Chicago, Ill.

## Capital City

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON.—Final rites for the Rt. Rev. Matthew Wesley Clair, M. E. church leader and authority on conditions in Liberia, will be held Friday, July 2, at Asbury M. E. church, here, the church founded by the Bishop and where he pastored

for 17 years. The prelate had been ill for two years and death was attributed to recurrence of a heart ailment. It was expected that Bishops Jones, Shaw and King of the M. E. Council will be present at the funeral services, and it was also held probable that Bishop Edwin Hughes, white, formerly of Chicago and now of Washington and retired, may be able to attend. Burial will be in Harmony cemetery.

Surviving the eminent clergyman are the widow, Mrs. Eva Wilson Clair; three sons, the Rev. M. W. Clair Jr., pastor St. Marks church, Chicago; John Clair, Kansas City, Mo., and Grafton Clair.

Bishop Clair was born in Union, W. Va., in 1865, and obtained his education at Morgan college, Bennett college and Howard university. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1889, and after founding Asbury church here, was its pastor from 1902-19.

He was elected to the Bishopric in 1920 and assigned to Monrovia, Liberia, and later was appointed to the board of education in Liberia by President C. D. B. King.

Bishop Clair was a member of the board of trustees of Morgan college and a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. Although his varied activities in the church called him far afield, he maintained the family residence in Covington, Ky.



## Man Away Suddenly

Age  
New York, N. Y.

staff officer of the 369th Infantry, later becoming a 1st Lieutenant in the 369th Infantry.

Before beginning the practice of law, he served as an instructor at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and was also head of the English Department at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C. Coming to New York, he engaged in the practice of law, being admitted to practice before the various courts in New York and the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

Ten years ago, he and Attorney Jane M. Bolin (now a Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations) were married and they have one son, York Mizelle, two years old. On October 1, 1937, he was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Post Office Department, in Washington, D. C., a position he held at the time of his death. He also was an instructor in the Robert Terrell Law School, Washington, D. C.

A 32nd degree Mason, Attorney Mizelle was also a member of the National Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. His New York home was at 555 Edgecombe avenue, where Judge Bolin and their son lived.

Besides his wife and son, other survivors are two sisters, Mesdames Miriam Bowman and Ada Bostick.

## Dr. Curtis Buried

ARGUS  
St. Louis, Missouri



DR. A. CURTIS

Last rites were held Tuesday morning at All Saints Episcopal church. Dr. Thomas Austin Curtis, for many years a prominent in civic, church and professional circles of St. Louis, Fr.

D. R. Curtis, pastor of the church where he was buried, served as casketman for more than 30 years, officiated.

Scores of florals bedecked the bier and hundreds of persons viewed the remains. Serving as pall bearers were Frank Bowles, Dr. Francis Anthony, John T. Clark, Colbert Brown, Curtis Gordon and Dr. Harry S. Blackiston. Members of the Boule and Anniversary clubs and old friends served as honorary pall bearers. Interment was in Washington Park Cemetery.

Dr. Curtis' life and career was like that of a successful builder whose abounding energy enabled him to serve his profession and his fellowmen to the utmost. Born in Marian, Ala. in 1882, he was educated at Alabama Normal and Meharry Medical College. In 1897 his pathway led to St. Louis from Montgomery, Ala., where he had served as the first Negro dentist in Alabama. Here he became the second of his race as a practicing dentist.

Branching out from his successful and large practice, he served on the board of the old Provident hospital and was one of the sponsors of the modern Peoples hospital. Feeling the needs of his people, he joined in the organization of the St. Louis Branch of the NAACP and served as its president for 20 years during which he led militant fights against segregation and discrimination. During the period of the construction of the Pine St. building he was a member of the Board of Managers.

His interest in civic welfare found him allied with the group that founded the St. Louis Argus Publishing Company in 1912 as a medium for crusading for welfare of the Negro.

## Retired In 1942

Dr. Curtis was active until a year ago when declining health resulted in his retirement. At the time of his death he was visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miriam Ryder, in Dayton, O. He resided at his home 4459 Enright and was a widower; his wife, Mrs. Lucy Simington Curtis, having died eight years ago.

Surviving are: one daughter, Mrs. Miriam Ryder, a son, Simington Curtis, instructor at Stowe College; a brother, Dr. W. P. Curtis; a sister, Mrs. James R. Porter of Atlanta; three nephews, Dr. Guy Curtis of South Bend, Ind.; William C. Curtis of Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. Mayor A. Harris of Toledo. Also three nieces, Consuelo of New York, Julia Howard and Mrs. Princes Miller of Hot Springs, Ark., and other distant relatives.

## Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, Famous Negro Composer Dies Of Heart Attack In Battle Creek, Mich.

Age  
New York, N. Y.



Robert Nathaniel Dett, 60, famoushead of the Bennett College Music Department.

Negro composer, teacher and conductor, who was credited with discovering Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, died in a hospital here Saturday night of a heart attack.

For the past six months Dr. Dett had been working with the USO traveling from camp to camp organizing musical groups, and he was here for that purpose when he suffered the fatal heart attack. He had begun the organization of a choral group at the USO club here and had also organized a Negro WAC chorus at Fort Custer.

For years prominent in musical circles, Dr. Dett was working here on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting System had commissioned him to write. As head of the Hampton Institute Chorus, Dr. Dett took his choral group on a world-wide tour and it became the first mixed chorus to sing American music at Salzburg Cathedral, Austria. He at one time also was

Mr. Savoy was called to the White House where President Roosevelt personally thanked him for his 64 years of faithful service. Surviving are two sons, Dr. Edgar Kiger and Dr. John D. Savoy, his daughters, the grandchildren, two of whom are officers in the Army; and one great grandchild.

nabe, the Spanish Ambassador, who left here when war was declared on Spain in 1898; to Sir Sackville West, the British Ambassador who displeased President Cleveland by making a domestic postcard to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when the United States entered World War I. He was born in Washington on May 2, 1855. Secretary Hull retired him on March 11, 1933, but the next day

also was known for his Chesterfield manner and the Oxford preciseness of his speech. USHERED THE GREAT No other man in Washington—perhaps in the world—knew so many leaders of world diplomacy. It was his duty to usher the great who visited the State Department between 1869 and 1933 into the presence of the Secretary and he handed them their hats and canes as they left. It was Mr. Savoy who handed passports to Polo de Ber-

Man Who Served 22 State Department Secretaries Dies

Norfolk, Va. He died on August 23 last Friday. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edith Savoy Morgan, at the age of 88 years. Master of tact and possessor of a remarkable memory, Mr. Savoy

Journal & Guide  
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 24—Augustine Savoy, who served as secretary to twenty-two Secretaries of State made him a legendary Capital character. He was buried here



43-1943

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

General

## Voice Of The People

### Life of Dr. Carver Worthy of Emulation

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Since it is customary for all Negroes to be pointed out as this or that Negro, I would like to see all articles concerning the late Dr. George Washington Carver characterize him as the great Negro scientist that he was.

For the sake of some who may not have had the privilege of learning of the achievements of Dr. Carver, I think it is immediately unfair not to make everyone understand that this great man was a Negro.

It is to be hoped that all mankind will learn about him, and that every Negro boy and girl will strive to emulate his useful life. May his tribe increase and his fame be forever held high in the minds and hearts of all Negro Americans.

RUTH JACKSON

Pinehurst, N. C.

### Civilized World Is Loser In Carver Death

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Thank God for the late Dr. George Washington Carver, one of the world's greatest scientists, and the many wonderful contributions he made to the world. For three years my prayer has been that he would find favor in someone of his race and that he would intrust him with the knowledge of science with which God endowed him.

Dr. Carver, in a few years, carved his name in the hearts of mankind from humble cabins to the White House. I believe not only our race but the nation and the whole civilized world mourns

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# The Late Dean Sage of Atlanta U. Was Friend to Negro Education

*Kansas City, Mo.*  
**JUL 30 1943**  
ATLANTA. — The death of Dean Sage, chairman of the board of trustees of Atlanta University, while on a fishing trip in Canada early in July, brought to sudden end the career of one who had over the years proved himself a real friend of the Negro people and of Negro education in particular.  
In 1929, at the time of the affiliation of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College to form the new Atlanta University System, Mr. Sage was chosen chairman of the enlarged Atlanta board. He was elected to membership on the Morehouse board at this time. These places he held until his passing a few days ago.  
Many changes made during the last 14 years, Mr. Sage was very active in the life of the University. He interested other Yale men in the Atlanta enterprise; included in the group were James Gamble Rogers, the noted architect who drew the plans for the new Atlanta University buildings; and the late financier and philanthropist, Edward S. Harkness of New York City.  
In this period the University's physical structure changed with the addition of a new administration building, new dormitories for graduate students, a beautifully appointed president's residence, a central power and light plant, and a centrally located library building and built to house the book collections of several of the Atlanta colleges for Negroes and commodious enough to serve all of them. A faculty housing program also was begun in this time.  
When Mr. Sage accepted the chairmanship of the Atlanta board, the University endowment was less than one-million dollars; at the time of his death this fund had been increased to nearly four million.  
Graduate Work Emphasized  
The largest gift in the history of Atlanta University from an individual, came from an anonymous donor through Mr. Sage's endowment portfolio of the University.

education Board's gifts to the plant. Mr. Sage's interest in Atlanta fund and a matching offer for and in Negro education bids endowment represented the major grants from a foundation. Dean Sage Jr., who was elected to a place on the Atlanta board in 1937 and who also serves as chairmanship of the board saw Atlanta change from an undergraduate college of arts and sciences to a place on the Atlanta board emphasizing graduate work in a dozen different branches of the arts and sciences, and professional work carried on through an affiliation with the Atlanta University School of Social Work and the organization of the School of Library Service. Plans for professional work in other fields are nearly completed. *Kansas City, Mo.*

## Funeral Today



**JUL 30 1943**  
Mr. Sage worked hard and harmoniously with two presidents and one acting president of the University during his last fourteen years. From 1929 to 1936, Dr. John Hope was president of the University; during 1936-37, Miss Florence M. Read was acting president; and since July 1, 1937, Dr. Rufus E. Clement has been president.

**Son Continues Work**  
While an undergraduate at Yale in the 1890's, young Sage met Edward Twichell Ware, son of the founder and first president of Atlanta University, Edmund Asa Ware. Young Ware interested his classmate in the needs of the Negro and in his father's work. When Edward Ware, immediately after his graduation from Yale in 1897, chose to enter the service of Atlanta University, Dean Sage, along with other members of the Yale class of '97, became actively interested in the education of a group barely thirty years removed from slavery.  
As the years passed and Mr. Sage settled down to a busy career as a successful New York lawyer, his interest in Atlanta increased. In 1911, he accepted his classmate's invitation and was elected to membership on the Atlanta University board of trustees. (Mr. Ware had become president of the University in 1907). Later Mr. Sage became chairman of the finance committee which handled the endowment portfolio of the University.

*Daily World*  
Atlanta, Georgia

MRS. ADDIE L. S. WRIGHT

## Rites Today For Minister's Wife

Services at 1st Congregational

Funeral services are slated today at 2:30 p. m. for Mrs. Addie Lee Streeter Wright, wife of the pastor of First Congregational Church, who passed at the church parsonage, 2014 Avenue, N. E. Monday.  
The body will lie in state at the parsonage until the hour of the funeral which will be held from the church.  
Mrs. Wright, prominent former

## Doctor Nathan's Passing

*Daily World*  
Atlanta, Georgia  
The sudden and untimely death of Dr. Winfred B. Nathan in Atlanta last Thursday evening, came as a distinct shock to the citizens of this community.

**JUN 8 1943**  
A scholar and world traveler, Dr. Nathan earned the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at New York University and did special study at Cambridge and Moscow Universities.

Coming to Atlanta only 12 years ago, he made a brief but brilliant record. One of the first teachers in the graduate School of Atlanta University, Dr. Nathan established himself as a Man of Letters and won the admiration of the students and teachers with whom it was his privilege to work. Leaving his chair at the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Division of Education in 1937 to organize and operate a dairy, Dr. Nathan attracted nation-wide attention in a field into which few Negroes have dared to venture.

In his passing, the community lost a scholar and a successful business leader.

teacher, community and church worker, passed following an illness of about two weeks. Her death shocked a wide circle of friends and admirers throughout the city.

**JUL 21 1943**  
A native of Tennessee and Flak University graduate, Mrs. Wright served on the faculties of Tuskegee Institute and Brick Junior College for many years. She was active in club affairs of Brooklyn, N. Y., Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Florida. She made friends with all types of people wherever she served. In Atlanta she was active in community and church affairs.

Mrs. Wright is survived by the husband, Rev. J. C. Wright; four children, Private John C. Wright, Jr. of Keesler Field, Miss.; Mrs. Frank Wood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Herbert Hornell Wright, assistant to the civilian personnel director Tuskegee Army Base, and Mrs. George Levi Knox, of the 332nd Fighter Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mich.; three grandchildren, a brother and a number of nieces and nephews.

Interment will be in Southview cemetery.  
*Daily World*  
Atlanta, Georgia  
**Death Of Friend To Race Education Deplored By King**  
Deploping the tragic death of Willie M. Everett, Sr., noted Atlanta lawyer and churchman, who was killed in an automobile accident Tuesday afternoon near Jesup Ga., Bishop L. H. King, at his office Thursday, recalled the altruism which pervaded his life and

motivated in his acts in the educational and religious realms for Negroes and whites alike.  
Mr. Everett was en route to his summer home at Saint Simons, riding with his son, Colonel William M. Everett, Jr., when their car was overturned from the highway last Tuesday afternoon.  
The deceased was born November 18, 1893, at Randolph, N. Y. He obtained his A. B. degree at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1885. In 1939 he was awarded an LL.D. at Presbyterian College, in South Carolina.

Leading a rich and varied life, Mr. Everett has taught mathematics and German for a time at Chamberlain Institute. He was admitted to the Ohio bar and practiced for a time in Cincinnati. Later he was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced in Chicago. In 1888, he came to Atlanta and was admitted to the bar of Georgia, where he practiced until his death. He was an outstanding Presbyterian, an official and member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday School.

**PROMINENT ATLANTA ANNUAL SUCCUMBS**  
Atlanta, July 29—Mrs. Addie Streeter Wright, wife of the Rev. J. C. Wright, pastor of First Congregational church, here, passed away at the church parsonage following a two years' illness. A native of Tuskegee Institute, she had been a member of the church for many years. Mrs. Wright was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and served as dean of Brick Junior College. She was a member of the church for many years. Mrs. Wright was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and served as dean of Brick Junior College. She was a member of the church for many years. Mrs. Wright was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and served as dean of Brick Junior College. She was a member of the church for many years.



December 7, 1943

## Negro Educator Dies; is Born A Slave

CUTHBERT, Ga., Dec. 6 (AP)—

Fletcher Hamilton Henderson, founder of the Randolph Training School here and its principal for 61 years, died Friday.

Born a slave in South Carolina, Henderson attended the University for two years, but after passage of a law prohibiting Negroes and whites from attending the same schools, he went to Atlanta and graduated from Atlanta University.

### News

## Birmingham, Ala. Fletcher Henderson, Sr., Negro Educator, Dies

CUTHBERT, Ga. (AP)—Fletcher Hamilton Henderson, Sr., of Band Master Fletcher Henderson, Jr., and founder and principal for 61 years of the Randolph Training School here, died Friday.

Born in slavery in South Carolina, Henderson attended the University of South Carolina for two years until passage of a law prohibiting Negroes and whites from attending the same school. He went to Atlanta and graduated from Atlanta University.

Henderson established the Randolph Training School in 1880 and remained its principal until 1941 when he was made honorary principal. He was presented the second annual merit award for educating Negro youth at the Fort Valley State College in 1941.

Beside his son, Fletcher, Jr., survivors include another son, Horace Henderson, and a daughter, Irma Henderson.

## Fred Gassett To Be Funeralized Today, 2 P. M.

Daily World

### Rites at Morehouse

### Where He Served

### Nearly 20 Years

### Atlanta, Georgia

Final rites will be held today to the life and work of Frederick Carrigon Gassett, who died Saturday evening at his home on Simpson Street. Funeral services will be held at 2:00 p. m. in Sale Hall Chapel on the campus of Morehouse College. Mr. Gassett had been on the staff of Morehouse since 1924 and at the time of his decease was the assistant treasurer and purser of this institution. His death is mourned widely by students and alumni of Morehouse as well as by

the faculty and staff with whom he had been associated for a period of years.

A native of Cartersville, Georgia and a veteran of World War I, the deceased attended the Morehouse Academy, the Poughkeepsie School of Accounting, and Woodbury College. Before joining the staff of Morehouse, he was employed in a wholesale grocery concern in Poughkeepsie.

Prominent in the civic life of Atlanta, Mr. Gassett had been a member of the board of directors of the Atlanta Mutual Building and Loan Association, president of the Fulton County Republican Club and financial secretary of the 27 Club. He was delegate to the 1940 Republican National Convention from Georgia. A member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Elks Lodge, he also had served as treasurer of the Morehouse Alumni Association and as a member of its executive committee. On various occasions, he took an active part in the financial campaigns of the Community Chest and the Y. M. C. A.

Surviving the deceased are his widow, Mrs. Theodosia Gassett; his mother, Mrs. Alice Gassett of New York; six sisters, Misses Lucille, Florence and Estelle Gassett of New York, Mrs. Madeline Rooks of New York, Mrs. Mable Patterson of Battle Creek, Michigan; and Mrs. Eva Arnold of Washington, D. C.; and two brothers, N. R. Gassett of New York and Ralph Gassett, of Atlanta.

The body will lie in state from 11:30 to 1:30 p. m. in Sale Hall Chapel on the campus of Morehouse College. Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock in the same building.



43-1943

# Ed Morris' Death Ends 64 Years Of Practice

MAR 1 3 1943

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—For 64 years an active lawyer, educator, statesman and civic leader, Attorney Edward H. Morris, who died last week in Washington, D. C., after a lingering illness was laid to rest here Tuesday after touching funeral ceremonies directed by the Edward Funeral Home.

The outstanding barrister, one of the wealthiest and most colorful of all Chicagoans, retired from legal practice several years ago to live in his palatial country estate in South Bend, Ind., but he remained a senior member of the firm of Morris & Cassin here.

## BEGAN LEGAL PRACTICE IN 1879

Attorney Morris was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1879, serving two terms in the Illinois General Assembly, beginning with the year 1891 and later serving as tax attorney for Cook county and as consulting attorney for one of the Midwest's largest railroads. He authored the School Teachers' Pension Bill and aided in drafting the first Australian election law and several revenue bills for the State during his legislative career.

## GREAT FRATERNAL LEADER

Attorney Morris was also a pioneer fraternal leader, assuming control of the old Odd Fellows lodge in 1915. As its grandmaster he moulded it into one of the strongest fraternal orders in the country. He was educated at St. Anne and St. Patrick colleges, being graduated from the latter in 1876. He married the former Jessie D. Montgomery in 1898.

Those in authority have announced no specific time when the will of the wealthy lawyer will be probated.

# "SMITTY'S" Sports Spurts

By WENDELL SMITH

## Roy Sparrow Passes . . . and Baseball Loses One of Its Greatest Promoters

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Drape the flag of baseball at half-mast . . . another of the game's illustrious pioneers has been called out by the Great Umpire.

Roy Sparrow, friend of a million or more and promoter extraordinary, is dead!

Roy died as he lived, playing the game to the end, never giving up until the battle was over. Associated in some way with sports promotions for more than 20

Illinois



ROY W. SPARROW

years, a man with an imagination second to none and a true friend to a friend, baseball in particular and sports in general has lost a man who can never be replaced.

Here today at the spectacular East-West classic, 51,723 people stood and paid a silent tribute to Roy Sparrow in the sixth inning. He was one of the originators of this great spectacle, and his passing was as significant as the game itself. We all stood up . . . 51,723 of us . . . and bowed our heads as a final farewell to a great guy, who had a heart as big as the ball park in which "his" game was being played.

And as we stood there in mute silence, under a beautiful summer sky . . . I visualized how happy and proud Roy would have been had he known about this. It was a soul-stirring picture, believe me, as all those humans stood there and said "goodbye" to him. It was something big and true and good.

And the fact that it was such a fascinating, unprecedented portrait of human sincerity, it made me feel his passing more than anything else.

\* \* \*

## East-West Classic Is One Of Roy's Kind of Promotions

This was a big show here today . . . one of the biggest promotions sponsored in this country. Here was color and glamour, thrills and drama. A city crowd was here to see a ball game between two great teams . . . and it was a great ball game.

This was the ideal promotion . . . the kind of promotion Roy Sparrow would have put on. He never did anything in a small way. His promotions were always big and glamorous and sensational. Roy was always doing something to "pull 'em in."

"It has to be big," Roy would always say when discussing a promotion. "If it isn't big it isn't a success, I don't care how many people attend."

When he was promoting the Washington Black Senators about five years ago, Roy "sold" a second-rate ball club to the fans by stirring their imaginations. He not only advertised the games . . . he blew them up. One of his methods, for instance, was to parade elephants through the streets with signs pinned on their sides.

"That's the biggest animal I could get," he told me "and I figured they'd certainly attract attention. If I could have found any bigger animals I would have used them."

\* \* \*

## One of the First to Give Customers Something Different at Ball Games

The ball club Roy was "selling" wasn't good enough to beat a rug. It didn't win a league game all year. But the fans turned out because Roy always had something for them to see.

"They didn't want to see that club," he explained to others. "So I had to give them something else." When he was managing Dyckman Oval in New York, for this record-breaking promotion today. If he could have Roy put on all kinds of features. He had one of the first to use swine bands to bring the fans in. He always gave his customers more than their money's worth.

Roy was the man who "sold" the first East-West game. He went to Chicago and put on a publicity campaign the way he did things . . . I guess he was supposed to go that like of which had never been emulated before. Since then it has grown to a gigantic spectacle. It's like Roy wanted it to be . . . big!

"Always make it big," he said. "At what more suitable time could he have died than on the eve of the biggest promotion of them all . . . his biggest promotion?"

## Too Bad We Waited So Long to Give Roy Credit for His Ability

That's why I wish he could have seen this spectacle here today. It was the biggest promotion in Negro sports history . . . it was, as he would have said . . . terrific! It's too bad we had to wait so long to give Roy the credit he deserved. It's too bad we didn't give him the credit due him a long time ago. But that's life, I guess. We usually wait until it's all over before we realize our error. Look how we treated Abe Lincoln and some of

## Hold Rites For Mrs. Cayton, Chicago Defender Illinois Daughter Of First Senator

Funeral services for Mrs. U.S. senator in American history, were held here this week.



Mrs. Cayton died Wednesday, July 26, at the residence of her daughter, Miss Madge Cayton, 4635 Wabash avenue.

She was the daughter of U. S. Senator Hiram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi. Surviving her are two sons prominent in civic life, Horace R. Cayton, director of the Parkway Community House, and Revels Cayton, vice president of the California State CIO Council, who came to Chicago for the funeral. She had four daughters.

Born in Natchez, Miss., in 1870, Mrs. Cayton studied at Alcorn and Rust colleges. She began teaching at Rust college at the age of 16 and taught there until 1896 when she married Horace Roscoe Cayton, newspaper publisher of Seattle, Wash., a former pupil of her father. Moving to Seattle with her husband, she immediately plunged into the active life of pioneer days.

One of six daughters, the immediate background of Mrs. Cayton was her illustrious father, Hon. Hiram Rhodes Revels, who was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., in 1827.

Blocked by laws which curbed the education of Negroes in his native state, he traveled to Indiana to attend the Quaker Seminary in Union County; matriculated to Drake County Seminary, Ohio, and graduated from Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. He had begun his career in the ministry before he was 21, being ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church at Baltimore in 1845.

After spending the next period of his life preaching and lecturing to members of his race in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, he accepted a pastorate in Baltimore in 1860.

The Civil War gave him a chance to fight for the cause of freedom which he accepted gladly. He assisted in organizing two regiments of colored Union troops in Maryland, then served in Vicksburg, Miss., as regimental chaplain. He remained in Mississippi after the war, settling in Natchez, the city where he began his famous political career.

In 1868, he was elected alderman; in 1870, he was elected a member of the State Senate; and upon the readmission of Mississippi to the Union, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the United States Senate, taking the seat vacated by Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. He served from February 23, 1870, until March 3, 1871.

He retired to his state at the end of his term in the Senate and was

appointed Secretary of State ad-interim in 1873; elected president of Alcorn Agricultural college, Rodney, Miss., serving from 1876 until 1882; appointed district superintendent of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss., 1873. He died in Aberdeen, Miss., January 16, 1901, while attending a church conference. He is buried in Crest cemetery, Holly Springs, Miss.

#### Survivors

Mrs. Susie Revels Cayton was the mother of six children, who now survive her. They are Miss Madge Cayton, Miss Ruth Revels Cayton, Revels Cayton, Miss Lillie Revels Cayton, Miss Susan W. Cayton and Horace R. Cayton.

Though a resident of Chicago less than two years, she has won many friends. Her remains were cremated, in accordance with her wish, and sent to Puget Sound, Wash.

## Throng At Funeral Of Chicago Defender Pop Lewis, Cafe Baron

MAY 15 1943

C. Fleming "Pop" Lewis, owner of the 113 club and well known sportsman who died Thursday was buried Monday morning before one of the largest and most select crowds ever to attend a funeral in Chicago.

The funeral, held at Charles Jackson's funeral parlor, attracted men and women prominent in business and professional circles who had not attended a public gathering in years. But Pop died as he lived and among the assembled thousands were boys and girls who were with him in the days when success was just beyond his reach. And they were a part of the procession. Watery-eyed and sincere they walked through the assembled onlookers who stood at the door of the funeral home.

Active pallbearers were employees of the night club he owned. They were John Jones, Leather Thompson, Al Williams, Eddie Eggleston, Benny Strum, Driscoll Jackson, and friends Fred Elliott, Romaine Johns, and Pops Carlisle. Honorary pallbearers were Earl White, Frank "Beansy" May, W. H. McCullough, Shep Allen, Swy Jackson and Julian A. Black.

In the immediate family circle were his mother, Mrs. C. Lewis, and a sister, Miss Blossom Lewis, of New York, Munchie Lewis, a niece; his son, Bert Lewis, and friends, Bub Hewlett, Teddy Horne and Mussy Anderson, all of New York. The funeral services were conducted by Father Southern, pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal church,

## The Northwest Enterprise:

Seattle, Washington

## MRS. SUSAN S. CAYTON, NOTED NEGRO AUTHOR DIES IN CHICAGO

### NEW WORLD

Word of the death in Chicago of Mrs. Susan Summer Cayton, 72, noted author and educator

whose father succeeded Jefferson Davis as U. S. Senator from Mississippi, was received here last week.

Mrs. Cayton had been a resident of this state since 1896. She was at the home of two of her children at the time of her death. Mrs. Cayton, who left the Republican party to support the

New Deal program, had long been a member of the University community and was an ardent active in political life of the champion of organized labor.

### Mother of Revels

One of her sons, Revels Cayton of San Francisco is a leader in the maritime unions and is a state vice president of the California CIO Council.

Mrs. Cayton was a charter member of the Washington Old Age Pension Union and of the Washington Commonwealth Federation and was an ardent supporter for the New World.

Until she left for Chicago, almost a year ago she was active in the 37th Dist. Democratic club and the WCF in that district. She also took an active part in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was one of the founders of the Dorcas club.

### Born in Natchez

Mrs. Cayton, who was a close personal friend of Paul Robeson was born in Natchez, Mississippi. Her father, Hiram R. Revels, widely known educator, was the first Negro elected to the U. S. senate from that state. He was elected in 1868 to succeed Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Senator Revels was later on the faculty of Rust University and served as president of Alcorn University.

Mrs. Cayton was a teacher in the State Normal school in Mississippi when she became a contributor to the Republican, official G.O.P. newspaper in Seattle edited by Horace R. Cayton. She came to Seattle in 1896 and shortly after she and Mr. Cayton were married. Mrs. Cayton was editor of the newspaper for 40 years and died at 72.

For many years Mrs. Cayton was associate editor of the newspaper and won considerable fame as a short story writer. Her stories were published in Colliers and other national publications.

Mrs. Cayton also took a leading part in the Scottsborough case and served on the committee.

Besides her son, Revels, she is survived by another son, two daughters and two nieces.

They are Horace Cayton, member of the faculty of University of Chicago and contributing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and Chicago Defender; Madge Cayton, a social worker in Chicago; Mrs. Lily Martin of Seattle, and the nieces, Emma Chalney, and Mrs. Marguerite Johnson, both of Seattle.

Funeral services and burial were at Chicago.

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

## Noted Chicago Minister Dies

CHICAGO—(A. N. P.)—Dr. John Elijah Ford, first Negro to graduate from the University of Chicago theological seminary, was buried here Thursday following general services in Jacksonville, Florida, where he died at the age of 75.

Pastor of the Institutional Baptist church in Jacksonville for 38 years, Dr. Ford was noted as a leader in the National Baptist convention, unincorporated. He had once been sent to Rome, Italy, for Bible instruction.

Born in Owensboro, Kentucky, Dr. Ford attended Fish University and Beloit College in addition to the University of Chicago. He was active until shortly before his death, the result of a stroke.

Surviving relatives include his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford; a sister, Mrs. Lola Ford Edwards of St. Paul, Minnesota; two brothers, Virgil and Milton Ford of Chicago, as well as a number of nieces and nephews.



# Page, Insurance Head Dies; Funeral Rites In New York

FLUSHING, N. Y.—(Spe-

cial)—The body of Harry H.

Pace, president of the S.

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance

company, Chicago, was

brought here Wednesday for final

rites. He died Monday at his

River Forest home on Chicago's

North Shore after an illness of

seven months.

The services will be held late this

week with only members of the

family and a few close friends in

attendance. Accompanying the body

were his widow, Mrs. M. E. Eth-

lynne Bibb Pace, and his two

children.

Although he had been in ill

health, Mr. Pace's death came as a

complete shock to members of his

family as well as his numerous

friends throughout the country.

Chief among the mourners is W. C.

Handy, father of the "St. Louis

Blues," who was associated with

Mr. Pace in the Pace and Handy

Music company and the Black

Swan Phonograph company.

Mr. Pace's death came just as the

National Negro Insurance Associa-

tion was about to open the 23rd

annual session in Chicago. Mr. Pace

was a former president. In tribute

to his memory, a special service

was held at the Thursday afternoon

meeting at the convention head-

quarters in Chicago.

Mr. Pace's successor as president

of the Supreme Liberty Life has

not yet been named.

Mr. Pace was born in 1884, in

Covington, Ky., and received his

A.M., at Atlanta university in 1903

and taught Latin and Greek at Lin-

coln university, Jefferson City, Mo.,

from 1906 to 1908. He later went to

Memphis, Tenn., where he became

a cashier at the Solvent Savings

Bank and Trust company. He was

secretary-treasurer of the Standard

Life Insurance company, Atlanta,

Ga., from 1913 to 1920, and he

served as president of Pace and

Handy Music company and the

Black Swan Phonograph company,

New York City.

Mr. Pace was founder and presi-

dent of Northeastern Life Insurance

company, Newark, N. J., 1925-29,

until the company was merged into

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance

company of Chicago, of which com-

pany he served as president until

his death. He was president of the

National Negro Insurance Associa-

tion, 1928-29; Grand Sire Archon of

Sigma Pi Phi, 1919-21; Grand The-

sauristes, Sigma Pi Phi, 1921-23;

Grand Secretary, Elks, 1908-11;

Grand Exalted Ruler, 1911-12; Dis-

trict Grand Treasurer Odd Fellows,

Georgia, 1917-25; secretary, Georgia

State Republican Committee, 1918-

24.

As an author and stories

and special articles appeared in

Crisis, the New York Sun, the Bill-

board, the Independent, Forbes

Magazine, Southern Workman, and

the New York Savings Bank Jour-

nal.

He was a former assistant general

counsel Illinois Commerce Com-

mission, author, "Beginning Again,"

1914; and "Memphis Blues."

Mr. Pace has probably discovered

and given an opportunity to more

able men and women than most

people know. Among those who re-

ceived their first employment at

his hands are: Walter White, Daniel

L. Haynes, Fletcher Henderson,

Isabelle Washington and Freddie

Washington. He first discovered

and brought to the fore: Ethel

Waters, Trixie Smith and Foyella

Hughes. He first attracted nation-

wide attention to the work of W.

C. Handy and is responsible for Mr.

Handy's coming to New York to

establish business there.

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

WAS LEADER IN

ARTS, CITY'S

CULTURAL LIFE

By THEODORE C. STONE

Death claimed one of Chi-

cago's most beloved citizens

early Wednesday morning,

and lover of music and the

arts, lost an outstanding pa-

tron in the past. Mrs. Maudie

Robert George, whose name for

many years has been a symbol

CRITIC PAYS TRIBUTE

TO MRS. GEORGE

"If ever there was a sin-

gle individual among us who

loved music and wanted to

see it gain its rightful place

as a cultural influence, it

was Maud Roberts George.

Her entire career was devoted

to the cause of music.

so much as a performer her-

self, but as a leader, promo-

ter and advisor of musicians.

"Truly the profession has

sustained a great loss in the

passing of this devoted

friend, inspiring personality;

brilliant understanding mind

and doer of cultural good."

THEODORE CHARLES

STONE, BEE music critic.

activities and philanthropies for the

past quarter of a century per-

meated the cultural life of Chica-

go, maintained until she was

stricken, a leading role in the

city's artistic activities.

of cultural, educational and civic

achievements in the city.

Mrs. George, widow of Chicago's

first Negro municipal court judge,

the late Albert B. George, died

at 9:45 Wednesday morning at

Provident hospital, without re-

gaining consciousness. She suffered

a cerebral hemorrhage at her

home, 1000 North Avenue Sun-

day.

The shock of the death of the

nationally known musician, and

social and civic leader was accen-

tuated by the fact that Mrs.

George had only recently appear-

ed to have recovered from a se-

rious illness occasioned a few

years ago in an accidental shoot-

ing.

Funeral at Grace Saturday.

Funeral services will be held

Saturday, December 4 at the Grace

Presbyterian church at 11 a.m.

The Rev. Augustus E. Bennett,

pastor, will conduct the obsequies.

The body will lay in state at the

Charles Jackson Funeral Home

from Thursday until 10 o'clock

Saturday morning. Interment will

be in Lincoln cemetery.

Mrs. George was one of the

leaders in religious activities at

Grace, where she had been a

member for more than a quarter

of a century. Chicagoans will re-

member her as the founder of

Grace's Lyceum, which was one

of the most outstanding contribu-

tions to the cultural life of the

community.

Survivors are her son, Albert

B. George, Jr., and an aunt, Mrs.

Nannie Cooper of Como, N. C.

The son, well known in young

social circles here, is a metallo-

grapher in the University of Chi-

cago Metallurgical laboratory. The

late Judge George died on Feb.

26, 1940.

He served as municipal court

judge here from 1924 through

1930. Elected on the Republican

ticket he was the first of his race

to be elected.

Mrs. George's musical ac-



1943

Iowa

# HARRY E. WILSON, STATE HOUSE EMPLOYEE, DIES

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

SEP 16 1943



Des Moines, will miss Harry for his work has left its influence and it will be long remembered.

Mr. Wilson was a veteran of World War No. 1, commissioned a first lieutenant at Fort Des Moines in 1917 and cited for service in France. He was retired as a captain in the reserve corps in 1924.

He was united in marriage to Miss Alexander, Dec. 31, 1917, who survives at the home address. Other survivors are: a daughter, Beatrice Wilson of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; two brothers, Simon Wilson of Des Moines, and Elder E. D. Wilson of Kansas City, Kas.; two sisters, Mrs. Gertha Thomas of Des Moines, Mrs. Anna Tate of Oakland, Calif.

The Estes Funeral directors had charge of the arrangements. Burial was in Glendale cemetery.

Out of town relatives attending the funeral were: Elder Wilson who spent several weeks here at the bedside of his brother; Mrs. Tate, sister from California; Miss Wilson, daughter from Indiana; and Mrs. Rose Rich of Minneapolis.

In Public Work For the past four years he had been employed at the state capitol as chief supply sergeant in the State Highway Patrol department. Prior to that he had served as post-master in the capitol building for two years.

cost accountant for nine years.

at the Manhattan Oil company, clerk in the county treasurer's office for two years and its purchasing agent for six years.

A past exalted ruler of the Hawk-eye Elks lodge, he was active in the Lincoln Post of the American Legion, the Negro Republican Voters league, the Des Moines Negro Civic Committee. He had served as committee man of his precinct, No. 52 for four years, and as chairman of the Negro Patriotic Jubilee committee.

A member of the Maple Street Baptist church which he joined under the pastorate of the late Rev. S. Bates, Mr. Wilson served as a trustee until his death.

Persons of all walks of life paid their last respects to Harry E. Wilson, prominent citizen of Des Moines, Tuesday afternoon at the funeral services which were held at the Maple Street Baptist church. The Rev. C. L. McMinister delivered the eulogy.

Mr. Wilson died at his home at 1029 Fifteenth street, Friday morning, Sept. 14, following an illness of two years, at the age of 59 years and five months.

Born in San Diego, Calif., Feb. 19, 1884, he was graduated from the Cal-

ifornia schools, attended the University of California and received his degree.

A resident of Des Moines for the past 29 years, Mr. Wilson organized the East Side Boosters club and founded and maintained the Eastside Community center from 1930 to 1937 when it was taken over by the Community Chest.

Bystander  
Des Moines, Iowa  
HARRY E. WILSON

As Americans, we are a better, less people stand far out in front because our standards are so high that we have thousands who reach the top. This is equally true within a race; within a community.

Harry E. Wilson, civic, political, church and community figure of high rank who died last week, was one of those who did many things well in his community and stood out as one of our very good citizens.

Harry, as he was affectionately known to hundreds of friends, was a good worker, a hard fighter, a soldier, vitally interested in his state, his race, his community. He was one of those who stood out even among a large group of citizens.



1943  
Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Former Economics  
Instructor Dies

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Carrie J. Glead, a former teacher of home economics at Tuskegee Institute, and later, acting director of the school of home economics, died recently at the Norton Hospital in Kansas after a long illness.

Remains and many messages of condolence were sent to the bereaved family. News of Mrs. Glead's death reached the Institute. Survivors are her husband, Herbert J. Glead; and two sons, Herbert J. Glead Jr., a merchant seaman, and Lieut. Edward Creston Glead, U. S. Army Corps, Tuskegee, Ala. 2-27-43

**Mrs. Carrie Glead  
Of Lawrence Dies**  
FEB 19 1943  
**She Had Taught  
Home Economics  
At Tuskegee, Ala.**

LAWRENCE, Kas. — Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, for Mrs. Carrie J. Glead, 54 years old, who died on Sunday in the Norton hospital after a lengthy illness. Mrs. Glead had been a teacher in the home economics department of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Rev. J. K. Kins officiated at the funeral services. Burial was in the Oak Hill cemetery. The Bowser-Glead Mortuary had charge of arrangements.

The deceased was the wife of Herbert J. Glead, an associate member of the Bowser-Glead firm in Lawrence.

Survivors also are two sons, Herbert J. Glead Jr., a merchant seaman, and Lieut. Edward Creston Glead, U. S. Army Air Corps; three sisters, Mrs. Eleanor M. Johnson of Los Angeles, Mrs. Odile A. Sprague of Denver and Mrs. Mabelle Joseph Smith of Minneapolis; a brother, S. G. Joseph of Detroit; two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Amelia Hunnicutt of Topeka, and Mrs. Mabel Pitts of Lawrence; five nieces and two nephews.

Fred Glead, brother of Herbert Glead, and T. B. Watkins came from Kansas City to attend the funeral. Lieut. Glead came from the Tuskegee Army Flying school. Both sons had visited their mother during her illness.

Constitution  
Atlanta, Georgia  
**Fats Waller, 39,  
Musician, Dies**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—(AP)—Fats Waller, jovial composer and band leader who began playing the organ before he was 10 years old, died today, ending a 25-year professional career.

The Negro musician who was 39 died in his berth aboard a train in Union Station. Deputy Coroner Edward Robinson said preliminary examination indicated death resulted from a heart attack.

Among Waller's hits are "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "Fats Too Big." He composed the music for "Early to Bed," a current Broadway success.

Known privately as Thomas Wright Waller, the 78-pound musician enjoyed playing the piano or organ whether professionally or in the privacy of his home in St. Albans, Long Island.

**Talents Cultivated Early.**  
Waller's talents were cultivated and developed early. His mother was a singer and pianist. His grandfather was well known as a violinist in the south. His father was pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church in New York, and Fats, at 10, started playing the organ in church.

During his youth he studied under Carl Bohm and Leopold Godowski.

His professional career began at 14 when he played in a Harlem theater.

Waller preferred to play with a five-piece combination even though he was paid \$4,000 a week for appearing with a 13-piece band. He paid taxes on a reputed income of \$72,000 in 1941.

**Gained Fame on WLW.**  
About 1932 Waller first gained national fame while playing over WLW in Cincinnati. He later became a sustaining artist for the CBS.

During 1938 and 1939 he toured Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Waller had just completed a two weeks' engagement in Los Angeles and was returning east. He was ill with influenza while in California, but his manager, Ed Kirby, said he had recovered before starting the train trip.

The body will be taken to New York. Funeral services, not yet arranged, will be held there.



## Death Takes William L. Reed

Noted Bostonian Was One Of Several  
Colored Men Elected To The Mass.  
Legislature, Although Not The First.

William L. Reed, Executive Secretary to the Governor's Council, died Friday, Feb. 13, 1943, at his home, 19 Wigglesworth St., after an illness of six weeks. He was 76 years old. Mr. Reed suffered a heart attack the latter part of December and the illness kept him confined to his home up to the time of his death.

Funeral services were held in

Lawrence Dunbar's poem, "When All Is Done." Two State flags stood at the head of the bier. Among prominent personages noted at the funeral were Governor Saltonstall, Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederick Cook, ex-Senator Eben S. Draper, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General William H. Lewis, School Committee member Clement A. Norton, former Governor's Council Daniel Coakley, Governor's secretary, Joseph Cotton, Governor's Councilors Brooks and Sawtelle, Attorneys John W. Schenck, Matthew W. Bullock, Julian D. Rainey, Irwin T. Dorch, Joseph S. Mitchell, James G. Wolf, Dr. C. W. Harrison, John B. Hall, Silas F. Taylor, Revs. D. L. Ferguson and Walter D. McClane. Interment was in Forest Hills cemetery.

Mr. Reed was born in Danville, Va., in 1866. Left an orphan at the age of three, he was brought to Boston and raised by an aunt in Stoneham. The death of the latter threw him upon his own resources when he was 14 and there after he worked at odd jobs, supporting himself and completing two years in High School. He supplemented his High School term with a course at a Business School and later studied law, being admitted to the Bar in 1911. In his young manhood he operated a periodical store on Cambridge St., Boston. Politics began to interest him at this point and in 1896 he was elected to the Mass. House of Representatives from the then ward 9 of the West End, serving also a second term when redistricting

changed the ward to 11. In 1897 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and subsequently deputy tax collector of Boston. In 1902 he became executive messenger an clerk at the State House, and later, during Gov. Cox's administration, was made executive secretary to the Governor's Council which position he held at the time of his death, having been voted place for life when he reached the retirement age of 70. His dignified and gracious presence was noted by all who approached the governor's office at the State House.

Mr. Reed was an associate in race rights agitation of the late Editor W. M. Trotter, a member of the Equal Rights League and a loyal and generous supporter of THE GUARDIAN and its principles. He was twice married, first to Miss Carrie Washington in 1903 and then, widowed by her death, to Miss Harriet Edwards of New York in 1934 who survives him together with other relatives and many friends in various walks of life.

Guardian  
Boston, Mass.  
**MRS. W. L. REED  
DIES SUDDENLY**

APR 24 1943  
Following the death of her husband by two months Mrs. William L. Reed, widow of the late secretary to the Governor's Council, was suddenly stricken Tuesday of last week and rushed to City Hospital where she died the following Friday without regaining consciousness. She had been in ill health a good part of the eight years she was married to Mr. Reed.

Funeral services were held at Waterman's Chapel on Commonwealth Ave., Monday, April 19. A brother and other relatives survive. APR 24 1943  
**FAMOUS HISTORIAN,  
HOWARD TRUSTEE, DIES**

BOSTON, June 24—(ANP)—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of Harvard university, internationally known as a historian, died Monday, aged 89. For many years he served as a trustee of Harvard university, Washington. Dr. Hart's service had taught several generations of Harvard students, was the author of around 256 historical books.

**Christian Recorder  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALBERT BUSHNELL  
HART**

Immense, with a beard like a cataract and a voice like the sound of many waters, he walked the Harvard Yard like a behemoth. For more than forty years his students had the advantage of hearing not only a greatly learned man but a strong, independent and original character. He was no pedant, no prig, no model of perfection, but finely human and not without fallibilities and explosions. He wasn't starched, he was unexpected. To know such a man is probably a better education than most of us are likely to get.

To a wider public he was known by the series of books on American history which he edited and by the wrath that he stirred in certain demagogues and debunkers. With this newspaper he had cordial relations for many years. For fifteen years he was editor of The American Yearbook, an abstract that will always be valuable of political, economic and social happenings in the United States in the time covered. One of the most industrious of men, he edited more than 40 books, but his historical books are readable as well as exact. In Washington and Lincoln he had a special interest and he defended them against imaginative depreciators.

Between his room in the Widener Library and his summer home under the shadow of Monadnock his last years were spent happily. They had not enfeebled him:

The monumental pomp of age  
Was with this goodly personage.

### LATE WM. L. REED

Waterman's Chapel on Commonwealth Ave., Monday, Feb. 8. Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple officiated. "The Old rugged Cross" and the New Largo were rendered by William Weigle, a baritone of Somerville, accompanied by Miss Alice Cunningham, chapel organist. Rev. Brownville spoke in fitting eulogy of the deceased, closing remarks by reciting Paul



## Dett Dies At Battle Creek

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan.—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett, 60 years old, of Rochester, N. Y., Negro composer, teacher and conductor, is dead, following a heart attack. Dr. Dett, whose grandparents were slaves, was also known as the "discoverer" of the soprano, Dorothy Maynor.

He came here on a six-week assignment from the USO to direct musical activities and had organized a Negro WAC chorus at Fort Custer. He also was working on a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting Co. had commissioned him to write. For years he was identified with a chorus which broadcast from Hampton Institute in Virginia.

A voluminous collector and arranger of Negro folk tunes, Dr. Dett also composed piano and choral compositions. His "The Ordering of Moses," an oratorio, was first performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. He also wrote the "Magnolia Suite" and "In the Bottoms Suite" for the piano.

Dr. Dett's grandparents bought their freedom and went to Drummondville, Ont., where he was born. He attended Oberlin College and received a doctorate in music there.



DR. ROBERT N. DETT,  
NEGRO COMPOSER, 60

Was Also Conductor—Known as

'Discoverer' of Dorothy Maynor  
New York Times

New York, N. Y.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 3.

Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett of Rochester, N. Y., Negro composer,

teacher and conductor, known as the "discoverer" of the talented soprano, Dorothy Maynor, died in a hospital here last night of a heart attack. His age was 60.

He came here to direct musical activities at a USO clubhouse and had organized a Negro WAC chorus at Fort Custer.

Dr. Dett also was working here on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting System had commissioned him to write.

For years identified with a Negro chorus which broadcast from Hampton Institute in Virginia, Dr. Dett once took the group on a world tour high-lighted when it became the first mixed chorus to sing American music at Salzburg Cathedral in Austria. Recalling the incident recently, Dr. Dett said the Salzburg priest solemnly warned him not to sing "Jazz." His musical arrangements later were used at Salzburg. A voluminous collector and arranger of Negro folk tunes, Dr. Dett also composed piano and choral compositions. His "The Ordering of Moses," an oratorio, was first performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra with Eugene Goossens conducting. He also wrote "The Magnolia Suite" and "In the Bottoms Suite" for the piano.

Dr. Dett was born in Drummondville, Ont. He attended Oberlin College and returned there in 1925 to study composition. He received his doctorate in music there the next year.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

## Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois Ruby Elzy, Star In 'Porgy,' Dies

DETROIT.—Ruby Elzy, 33, one of the race's rapidly rising concert artists, died here Saturday following a brief illness.

Miss Elzy, raised with the Maynors and Andersons in her own field, was often seen on the stage and screen.

She was in the Broadway version of "Porgy and Bess."

She appeared in several films along with Paul Robeson, Bing Crosby and others. In private life

Miss Elzy was Mrs. Jack Carr, having married a well known musician by that name while on tour several years ago.

Michigan

## Death To Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett

Kansas City Call  
Famous Composer  
Harmon award for creative achievement in music. In 1929 he studied in Paris.

## Dies in Michigan Of Heart Attack

Kansas City, Mo.  
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.

R. Nathaniel Dett one of the greatest composers, musicians and conductors of the country, died Saturday Oct. 2, at a hospital here after suffering a heart attack a week before.

Dr. Dett had been in Michigan since July when he was appointed by the USO to direct musical programs at the USO center here. He worked among soldiers at Ft. Custer, Mich., and had organized a WAC chorus there.

An Oberlin Graduate  
Dr. Dett died just before his 61st birthday. He was born

October 11, 1882, at Drummondsville, Ont. His musical education was extended. He attended the Oliver Willis Conservatory of Music at Lackport, N. Y., from 1901 to 1903, then went to the Oberlin Conservatory of Music from which he graduated in 1908 with the bachelor of music degree. Among the most popular Dett songs is 'Listen to the Lambs.'

Later Dett studied at Columbia university, the University of Pennsylvania, the American Conservatory of Music at Chicago and Harvard university. He was awarded the honorary doctor of music degree at Oberlin in 1913. Dr. Dett left Hampton several years ago going to Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.

Directed Hampton Choir  
Aside from his compositions and arrangements, Dett became best known as director of the Hampton institute choir. He went to Hampton in 1913 and in 1919 organized the Musical Art Society there. In 1930 he made a tour with the Hampton choir to seven countries in Europe, presenting programs of classic, modern and Negro music.

In 1928, Dett received the



R. NATHANIEL DETT



43-1943

Atlanta, Ga., Journal  
June 28, 1943

# Ruby Elzy, Negro Singer, Dies in Detroit Hospital

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—(AP). Ruby Elzy, 33, Negro stage, screen and concert singer, died here Sunday in Parkside Hospital, where she had been a surgical patient. Funeral services will be held Tuesday in Corinth, Miss., where her mother resides.

Selected by the late George Gershwin to sing the soprano role of the widow "Serena" in his "Porgy and Bess," she had entered the hospital after completing a coast-to-coast tour of the folk opera, playing more than 800 performances. She attended school at Pontotoc, Miss., where she won a scholarship to Rust College.

## New York Times New York, N. Y. RUBY ELZY, SOPRANO, OF 'PORGY AND BESS'

Creator of Serena Role, 33,  
Sang at White House Luncheon

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
DETROIT, June 27—Ruby Elzy, Negro soprano, who created the role of Serena in "Porgy and Bess," which she sang in both the original production and the recent revival more than 100 times, died here in the Parkside Hospital after an operation. Her age was 33. She was with the company until its tour ended in Denver on June 19, when she came here for surgical treatment of an ailment which had not appeared dangerous.

The singer was born in Pontotoc, Miss., attended Ohio State University and received her professional training at the Juilliard School of Music, New York. She appeared with Paul Robeson in the screen version of "Emperor Jones," 1933, and with Bing Crosby in the plays, "East and Furious" and "Brown Buddies." During an engagement at the "Kit-Kat Club," New York night spot, in December, 1937, she made a quick trip to Washington to sing at a luncheon given by Mrs. Roosevelt for the wives of Supreme Court Justices.

Miss Elzy won the serious attention of New York critics at her recital in Town Hall in October, 1937. Neal Straus of THE NEW YORK TIMES remarked on her great effectiveness in songs that revealed her "innate sense of the dramatic." She leaves her parents, her husband, Jack Carr, two sisters, and a brother.



Kansas City, Call  
Kansas City, Mo.

### DIES IN DETROIT

Ruby Elzy, who sang the spiritual role of the widow "Serena" in "Porgy and Bess," for 725 times, died in Detroit on Sunday. The talented singer who was born in Pontotoc, Miss., received the bachelor's degree in music from Ohio State. She had studied at the Juilliard school of music and was one of the really great personalities of the stage. She had been a star in the movie version of "The Emperor Jones," opposite Paul Robeson. From the moment the public heard her voice, wistfully throbbing when uplifted in "Porgy and Bess," her fame was certain and swift. This fall Miss Elzy was scheduled to leave "Porgy and Bess" for the concert stage. She was scheduled to appear in Verdi's "Aida." Miss Elzy, shown above, with Gene Dennis, KMBC announcer, as she appeared in a special interview during the showing of "Porgy and Bess," in Kansas City.

## RUBY ELZY'S VOICE STILLED IN DEATH

Chicago, Ill. — At the age of eleven, Ruby Elzy had mastered all of the three R's taught in the little school for Negroes in Pontotoc, Miss. Even her schoolteacher, Miss. Even her schoolteacher, mother had little more to offer than her love and prayers. These were surely potent. Ruby was a prodigy, singing at a college where, between classes, Ruby practiced singing.

Eventually Ruby had the good fortune to be overheard by Dr. Charles C. McCracken, of Ohio State university who secured for her a scholarship to the university's Department of Music. Graduating with a bachelor of science degree, she had the signal honor of being the first alumna to give a recital on the campus. After completing a two-year Rosenwald scholarship in New York's Institute of Musical Art, Miss Elzy was awarded the Faculty scholarship and graduated with an artist's diploma.

### Mississippi

fully on all national radio net-work training. Women members works and in concerts in many of the Methodist church of Pontotoc, notably in the Whitetoc, impressed with her unusual House and with symphony orchestra made possible her matriculation there.

While still a student at Rust Dr. Charles McCracken, then professor of school administration at Ohio State university, heard her sing and predicted a great future for her. Later Miss Elzy was to be graduated from Ohio State with honors.

The grand opera debut of Miss Elzy in the title role of Verdi's "Aida" was denied her by her untimely passing in a Detroit hospital recently.

### WHAT THE CRITICS SAID OF HER:

"Ruby Elzy gives the best single performance in 'Porgy and Bess.'"—Virgil Thompson, New York Herald-Tribune.

"Washington — Wednesday... Miss Ruby Elzy, who has a most beautiful soprano voice, gave us a short program of songs which we greatly enjoyed."—Eleanor Roosevelt in "My Day."

"One of the outstanding vocal performances given by Ruby Elzy was an exceptional range, her upper tones are brilliant and almost haunting in evanescent beauty, while the suppressed tragedy and spiritual quality in her songs proved spectacular in effect."—Florence Lawrence, Los Angeles Examiner.

"Miss Elzy's account of 'Depuis le Jour,' from Charpentier's 'Louise' was tops for the night. Not only did she deliver the aria with warmth and devotion but her French pronunciation and her diction were excellent."—R. C. Bagar, New York World Telegram.

## Bury Ruby Elzy at Scene Of 1st Triumph

Chicago, Ill. — PONTOTOC, Miss., July 8—(ANP)—The body of Ruby Elzy, 35, a featured singer in the recently closed Broadway hit "Porgy and Bess" was returned here for burial among her close friends and the scene of her first musical triumphs. Miss Elzy died in Detroit last Sunday and the body was sent here via Corinth.

A native of Pontotoc, Miss Elzy was considered the outstanding protégé of the Methodist Missionary society here, and made this city her home until she went to the Rust college for higher musical training.

Arrangements were made through Dr. McCracken for her to attend the Juilliard School of Music for two years under a Rosenwald grant. Her work so satisfied her instructors there that she won the faculty scholarship permitting two more years of study resulting in another degree.

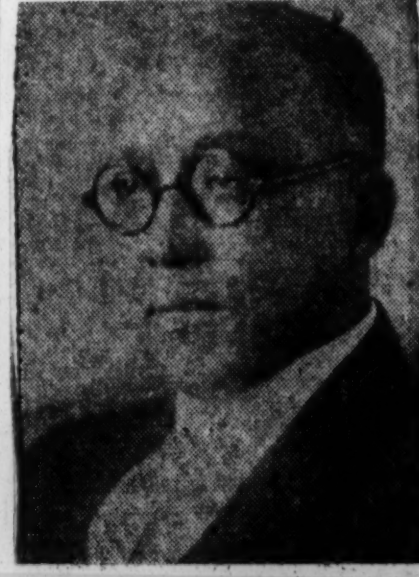
Miss Elzy was well known to concert audiences throughout the country and had appeared at Lewisohn stadium in New York City and the Hollywood bowl. She also had sung at the White House. Her first screen role was in the movie "Emperor Jones" opposite the singing star Paul Robeson.

## Prof. Holtzclaw 1943 School Head, Dies

UTICA, Miss.—(ANP)—Prof. William H. Holtzclaw, founder and for 40 years principal of Utica institute here, died last week of a liver ailment. The well known educator had been ill for five months. He was 73 years old. Funeral services will be held at the campus chapel Friday.

Survivors include his widow five children, R. Fulton, Talladega, Ala.; Jerry Herbert, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Marie H. Lee, New Gulf, Tex.; Mrs. Adeline Brown, William, Jr., and M. E. Holtzclaw, all of Utica.

Prof. Holtzclaw's mother died last July 14. She was 97 years old.



## Founder Of Utica Institute, Dies

UTICA, Miss.—Prof. William H. Holtzclaw, nationally known educator, founder and principal of Utica Institute for 40 years, died early Friday morning, August 27, at the institution to which he devoted his life.

Prof. Holtzclaw was born in the same time enjoying the high-

He was the organizer of the first Negro leaders' conference in Mississippi, which much has been done to raise the standard of Negro farmers in the state. This conference has met annually at Utica Institute.

FUNERAL SERVICES: Funeral services were held at the institute Sunday afternoon, September 5. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Holtzclaw; sons, Robert F. of

Traveling and lecturing in interest of the institution, he early gained a wide acquaintance, and the respect of leading philanthropists whose financial aid led to the development of the institution. Prof. Holtzclaw had a deep love for and interest in this state, at the same time enjoying the high-

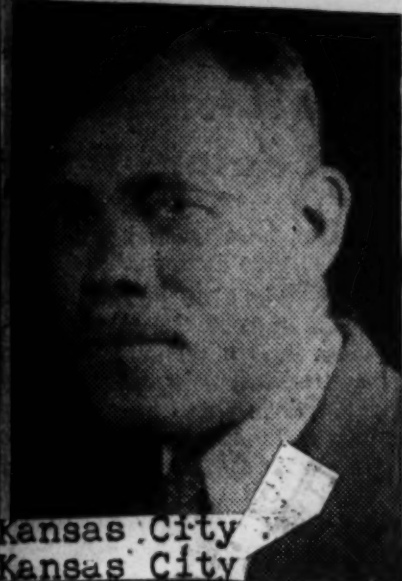
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Kansas City  
Kansas City

FELIX M. MCGINNIS

# Death to Felix M. McGinnis

## Had Been Mem- ber of The Call Staff 20 Years

Felix M. McGinnis, a member of The Call's advertising staff for 20 years, died Sunday morning, June 7, after suffering a stroke of apoplexy Friday evening.

Surviving McGinnis are his wife, Mrs. Bessie McGinnis; two sons, F. M. McGinnis Jr., and Sgt. William G. McGinnis of Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; two daughters, Mrs. Jewel Moore of the Wheatley-Provident hospital where heers, Mrs. Gladys Boykins, 1314 Vine St., and a granddaughter, Bonnie McGinnis, 6.

McGinnis was known throughout the city as "The Call Man." Before he suffered a stroke two years ago, McGinnis served as collector for The Call in addition to his duties as an advertising salesman. He was widely known in every section of the city.

## MADE STEADY PROGRESS

His many friends marvelled at the progress he made after the stroke in 1941 and were hopeful that he would recover completely. He had gained enough strength to drive his car regularly and to engage in a few extra activities such as the planting of a victory

garden.

McGinnis was helping his son paint their home when he was stricken about 6:30 p. m., Friday. F. M. McGinnis Jr., a post office employe, was painting on the north side of the house while his father was on the south side.

## REACHED GROUND SAFELY

Evidently feeling the attack coming on, McGinnis climbed down from the ladder and reached the ground without falling. He was assisted into the house by a next-door neighbor who notified the family of the attack.

McGinnis remained semi-conscious until his death.

McGinnis was born in Sugarland, Texas. The son of Sarah and William McGinnis, he was baptized Felix McLemore McGinnis.

He was reared in Elgin, Texas, and was a brick mason and concrete finisher by trade.

McGinnis came to Kansas City in 1922. He worked for the Douglass Insurance company for a short time, then joined The Call staff which at that time numbered less than 10. McGinnis was one of the older members of "The Call family" who helped build this newspaper to its present high standard.

McGinnis was one of the most faithful members and deacons of the Paseo Baptist church. He was a member of the committee of management of the Paseo Y. M. C. A., serving at one time as chairman of the business committee. He was a member of the

Paseo Men's Bible Class and was active in missionary work at

the church. Surviving McGinnis are his wife, Mrs. Bessie McGinnis; two sons, F. M. McGinnis Jr., and

Sgt. William G. McGinnis of Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; two daughters, Mrs. Jewel Moore of the

Wheatley-Provident hospital where heers, Mrs. Gladys Boykins, 1314 Vine St., and a granddaughter, Bonnie McGinnis, 6.

Also surviving are four brothers, Gus McGinnis of Buffalo, N. Y.; Samuel McGinnis of Oklahoma; J. D. McGinnis of California; and Earl McGinnis of Pasadena, Texas; one sister, Lenora McGinnis of Dallas, Texas.

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

## F. Douglass's Granddaughter Dies of Injury

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Mrs. Fredericka D. Perry, granddaughter of Frederick Douglass, died Saturday night at the Wheatley-Provident Hospital after an illness of four weeks which started from a leg injury received when she fell from a chair.

She was the wife of Dr. J. Edward Perry, physician and surgeon of this city and ex-president



Mrs. Fredericka  
Douglass Perry,

of the National Medical Association.

Mrs. Perry was among the widely known club women of the country. She organized and for fourteen years served as supervisor of the Missouri State Association of Girls; was national supervisor of the National Association of Girls for two years, and a member of the board of directors of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Site.

## One Other Granddaughter

Born in Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Perry was one of the seven children of Rosetta and Nathan Sprague. Mrs. Sprague was a daughter of Frederick Douglass. Her death leaves only one surviving granddaughter of Douglass, Mrs. Rosabelle Jones, wife of Dr. Thomas A. Jones of this city.

Survivors are her husband, a sister, Mrs. Jones, a son, Dr. E. B. Perry of Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Ralph Tebeau of Fort Huachuca,

Ariz.; Mrs. Charles Atkinson, Clarksville, Tex., and Mrs. Roland B. Scott, Washington, D.C., nieces; also Rudolph Weaver of Chicago, Joseph Weaver of New York, Seaman Douglass Weaver of the Great Lakes Naval Station, Cpl. William Weaver of West Point, N.Y. nephews. Cousins include Ernest Sprague and Mrs. Florence Fields of Rochester, N.Y., and Haley Douglass, teacher at the Dunbar High School in Washington.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Second Baptist Church, the Rev. S. W. Bacote, pastor, in charge. Mrs. A. B. DeMent of Mineral Wells, Texas, president of the National Association of Club Women, came here for the services. Mrs. Benjamin Washington of Washington, life-long friend of Mrs. Perry, was at her bedside for two weeks.

## Woman Who Heard Lincoln's The Plaindealer Kansas City, Kan. Emancipation Address Dies At 117

St. Louis—Funeral services were held last Saturday for Mrs. Nancy Boyer, who was reputed to have been born in slavery March 23, 1826, in Bolivar County, Miss. She died Dec. 7 at 300 Chicago avenue, Kirkwood, where she made her home with her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Bessie Rich. The funeral was at the First Baptist church in Kinloch, Mo., with Beal funeral home in charge.

Mrs. Boyer often told of hearing President Lincoln's emancipation address and events of the Civil War which occurred while she was a young woman. "God promised me a long life because I was good to my master and old people," she often said.

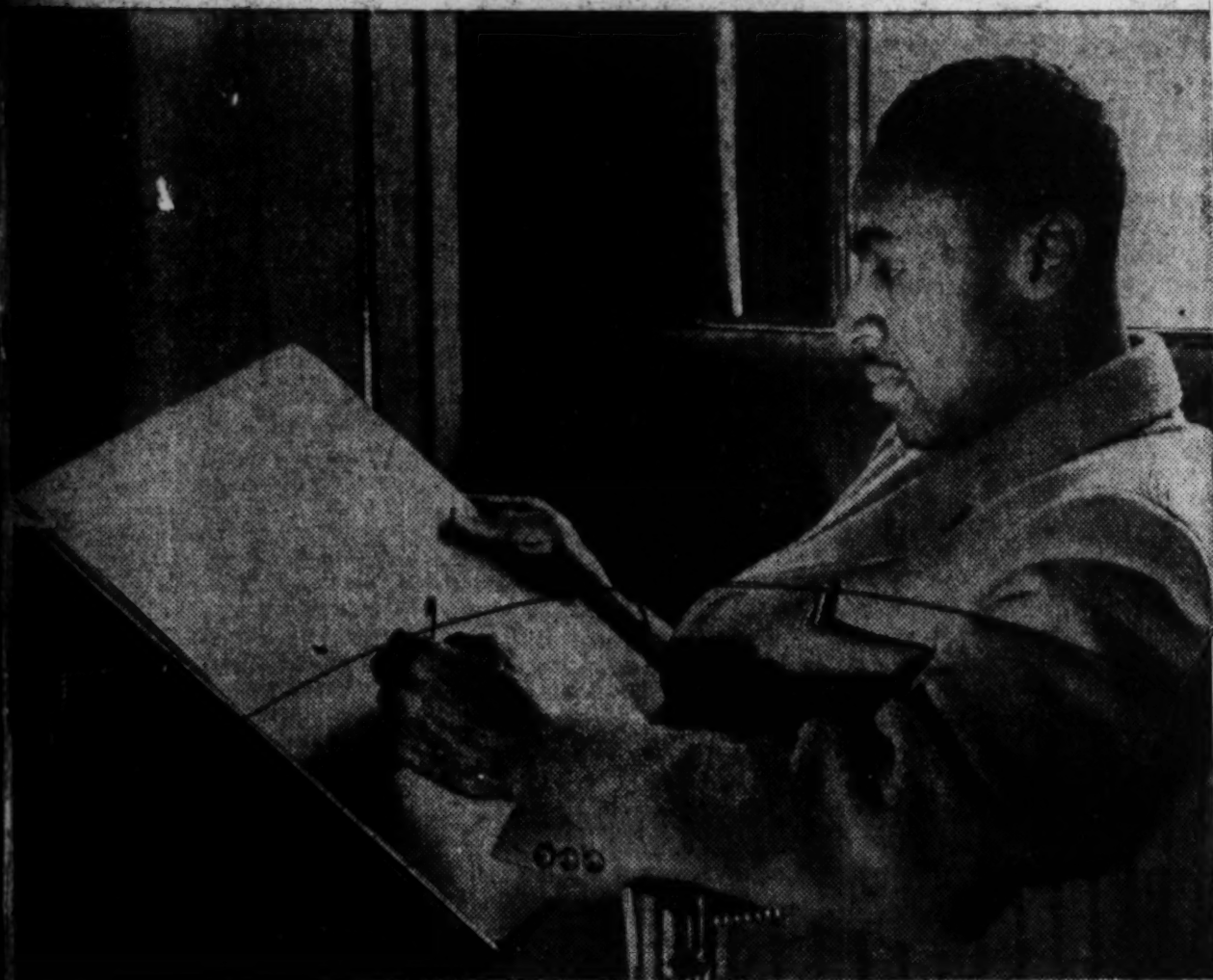
The deceased was able to sweep floors and wash dishes until a few days before her death. She testified to her age with a yellowed piece of writing paper on which her former master had written her name and date of birth.



43-1943  
Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

NEW JERSEY

# John Borican, National AAU Track Star, Dies



JAN 2 1943

## ARTIST JOHN BORICAN

John Borican, artist, painter and nationally known track star, died at Bridgeton, N. J., on Tuesday night, Dec. 22, at the age of 29. The holder of the world 1,000 meters, the national indoor A.A.U. 1,000 yard and the national outdoor 800 meters championships, was the victim of pernicious anemia.

Borican, a strapping fellow over 6 feet tall and well proportioned, weighed 170 for his track campaigns. When he died he had gained away to a mere 110 pounds in the course of three months, his brother Willard said.

Borican's funeral services were held Saturday at his home in Bridgeton. Burial was in Mount Pleasant cemetery in Millville, N. J.

John Borican was prominent in track and stood high in his studies at the Bridgeton high school. He attended Temple university in Philadelphia after his graduation but was forced to quit because of ill health. He later attended Virginia State college at Ettrick, Va., where he was prominent as a hurdler. While the Colored Inter-collegiate Athletic Association and Virginia State were well aware of his work on the track, few ever believed that Borican would blossom out as a national champion.

Following his graduation from the Virginia college, Borican attended Columbia university in New York as guest—and John seldom turned

for art, specializing in painting. He received his master of arts degree from Columbia and had done some work on his doctor of philosophy degree while all the while he kept up his track work. His portraits and water color attracted attention. They have been shown in exhibitions.

### Kept Socially Busy

Borican also kept up his social engagements against the advice of some of his friends who believed his strenuous track career plus his studies called for rest. But John was at home in a full dress suit. He was an excellent dancer and a fine conversationalist. Every city in which Borican appeared, he was sought by those high in social life as guest—and John seldom turned

down a bid.

"Expense money" for appearing in exhibitions may have had something to do with undermining Borican's health. Wherever he was asked to appear and the "expense" looked right, John accepted. He appeared in Los Angeles at the Compton Junior college relays in 1941 after taking a long trip to Portland where he ran in borrowed shoes, having arrived the afternoon of the race which was run at night on an indoor dirt track. Borican had brought along his indoor board track shoes. He flew back to Chicago and on to New York to make his studies on Monday morning. That same year he was in the Chicago relays in March. In the 1939 Drake relays, he tried his hand at the mile but made a poor showing due to his arrival the night before the race. Borican Jr., of Bridgeton, N. J.; two

Borican was reported as having an elevator job last winter while attending school. This past spring, he took a position as assistant director of a boy's club in Newark, N. J., where he handled and made friends with many of the boys from the poorer neighborhoods.

### Here in March 1943

Borican's last visit to Chicago was in March of this year when he was here for the Chicago relays, sponsored by the Daily News. He finished second to Campbell Kane in the Banker's mile.

He was the only athlete to win the National A.A.U. decathlon and pentathlon events that was in 1941.

The year 1942 was typical of recent years with Borican. He was busy with his work and still busier on the track. He had passed the New York city police examinations and had planned to compete in the coming indoor season. On February 21, he equalled the world indoor 880-yard record in the Madison Square Garden in the New York Athletic club's games by running the distance on a 11-lap track in 1:51.4 which was one and two-tenths seconds off his own meet record set in 1940. The world mark set by Archie Hahn was 1:51.4 and was made on an 8-lap track in 1938.

On February 28, one week later, Borican successfully defended his National A.A.U. 1,000-yard title in the Madison Square Garden. He established a new record of 2:10.5, knocking one full second off his own record. Borican continued that night for 94 yards further to establish a new 1,000-meter indoor record of 2 minutes, 24.3 seconds. The old world 1,000 meters indoor record was established by Archie Hahn

back in 1927.

### Wins National 200 1943

Also this spring, Borican won the Casey 600 and the Bishop McIntyre 1,600 yard run in the Knights of Columbus games in the Madison Square Garden in March before coming to run in the Chicago relays.

On June 20, Borican stepped out to win the National A.A.U. outdoor 800 meters event in 1:15.2.

He planned to spend Christmas with his parents in Bridgeton, N. J. That decision was made one month ago. He kept close to his studio apartment in New York city. The loss of weight puzzled him. He went home. Death closed his career Tuesday, Dec. 22.

### JAN 2 1943

Borican is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Borican Jr., of Bridgeton, N. J.; two brothers, Charles, who is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J., and Willard who lives in Bridgeton, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Somerville of Cleveland. When Borican was in Chicago he was always the guest of William Davis, of the Chicago police department, on East Forty-seventh street.

Died. John Borican, 29, Negro middle-distance runner, record-breaking all-around athlete, only man ever to hold the national decathlon and pentathlon championships at the same time; after wasting away from 170 lb. to 110 in three months; in Bridgeton, N.J. Jan. 4, 1943. Time

## Dr. Franz Boas Dead

Pittsburgh Courier

### Funeral Services Were Held Last

### Week for Internationally-Famous Debunker of Race Theories

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—(ANP)—Funeral services were held last week at his home in Grantwood, N.J., for Dr. Franz Boas, 84, internationally-famous anthropologist and debunker of racial theories, who died Monday at Columbia university from a heart attack, occurring during luncheon at the men's faculty club.

Dr. Boas, German-born, was prominent scholar's special field of interest. Even before World War I he was engaged in debunking the "superman" and exposing "this Nordic non-try to clean up some of the non-never you have a large group. Ger-physical and mental development." When Hitler seized power in Germany, which previously had traced some of these days, I think stocks in Europe, and it is pure on behalf of intellectual freedom in opposition to the dictatorships of Europe. When the renowned scientist re-crazy.

"What we know as race is largely a matter of environment. There is no such thing as pure race. All the present condition of the world, I consider the race question-Europeans are mixtures of many stocks, particularly so when I will many stocks, particularly so when the non-never you have a large group. Ger-physical and mental development." When Hitler seized power in Germany, which previously had traced some of these days, I think stocks in Europe, and it is pure on behalf of intellectual freedom in opposition to the dictatorships of Europe. When the renowned scientist re-crazy.



**Journal and Guide**  
**Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Frank Phillips, Apex**  
**Vice President Dies**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Frank Phillips, vice president of the Apex News and Hair Company, died in Atlantic City Hospital last week after a brief illness.

Mr. Phillips was the brother of Madam Sara S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex Company. He had been foreman of the Apex laboratories for the past twenty years.

Funeral services were held at the John Major's Mortuary, with the Rev. W. J. Helm, pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, officiating.

Apex Co. Vice President Dies. In Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Frank Phillips, vice president of the Apex News and Hair company, died in Atlantic City Hospital last week after a brief illness.

Mr. Phillips was the brother of Mme. Sara S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the country. He had been foreman of the Apex Laboratories for the past 20 years.

Funeral services were held at the spacious John Major's Mortuary, with the Rev. W. J. Helm, pastor of the Asbury M.E. church, officiating. Interment was in the family burial plot in Pleasantville cemetery.

**Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Former**  
**Norfolk, Virginia**  
**Minister To Liberia, Dies At 90**

**Journal and Guide**

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J. (ANP)—Death recently claimed the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, the man who in 1921 arranged a contract between the Liberian Government and the Firestone Rubber Company for the leasing of 1,000,000 acres of Liberian land for experimental developments in rubber.

The 90-year-old educator, editor and former U. S. minister to Liberia, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alice H. Phillips, where he had resided since his retirement from the ministry of the A.M.E. Church in 1931.

He was born in Lancaster, Pa., where he received his early education. His parents moved to a small farm at Oxford, Pa., when he was 11 years old and his only schooling for the next five years

was the tutoring by his mother and father.

**GRADUATE OF LINCOLN**

Hood was graduated from Lincoln University, Pa., in 1873. While in college he assisted in the support of his invalid sister and his mother by serving as minister of a small church three miles from the college, walking the six miles round trip daily.

It was in 1941 that the aged scholar bequeathed his entire collection of Haitian and African curios and his exhibition of handcraft and culture, considered one of the most complete in this country, to his alma mater, Lincoln U. Though an aged man Dr. Hood continued his interest in world affairs. A few years back, before American troops went into action in the African theatre of the present war, Hood called for the sending of American troops to Liberia. Following the war from

the Lincoln University Seminary in 1880 he served as assistant to Dr. Henry Highland Garnett in New York. Four years later he went to Beaufort, S. C., to become a school principal, and later organized the Beaufort Normal Academy under the Freedman's Board of the Presbyterian church.

**BECOMES MISSIONARY**

In 1888 Dr. Hood joined the A.M.E. Church as a missionary to Haiti. When his church became unable to support his missionary work in Haiti he became a clerk in the American legation there. He returned to this country five years later and began studying at Union Theological Seminary and New York University, serving as pastor of the A.M.E. church in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

He assisted in the establishment of the New Jersey Bordentown Institute, formed as an A.M.E. school and later taken over by the state.

In 1912, Dr. Hood was named director of the exhibition to collect data and exhibits showing the progress of the New Jersey. The exhibition was conducted under his direction in Atlantic City.

Hood topped his successes in 1921 when President Warren G. Harding appointed him minister to Liberia. His outstanding project there was arrangement of the contract between the Liberian Government and the Firestone Rubber Company of America.

After returning from his African trip, he served for four years as president of Campbell College in Jackson, Miss., dean of theology at Paul Quinn College in Waco, Texas, and editor of Sunday school literature of the A.M.E. Church, for 30 years. His death he served as director of religious education of the New Jersey Conference of the A.M.E. Church.

Aside from his daughter, a sister and four grandchildren survive.



Arranger of Negro folk song, Dett also composed piano and choral compositions, among them "The Order of Moses," an oratorio first performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra with Eugene Goossens conducting. He also wrote "The Mongolia Suite" and "In the Bottoms Suite" for the piano. Music on the program were compositions of Dr. Dett. "His Song," was played by Orrin Clayton Suthern II, at the organ. Other numbers used were: "America," "The Beautiful," "I'm So Glad," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "Now Rest Beneath Night's Shadows," and "Bennett Alma Mater, Fairest." Miss Lottie McKoy of the class of 1942 read the Scripture and Miss Marion Thacker, instructor

The body of the celebrated composer was shipped to his home in Rochester, N.Y., for funeral services on Wednesday. A widow and two daughters survive him.

# Memorial For Norfolk, Va. Dett At Bennet

Journal &amp; Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Bennet College was the scene of an impressive memorial service to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., recently, with a capacity crowd of music lovers attending in beautiful Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel. President David D. Jones presided.

Dr. Dett was for five years director of music at the college before relinquishing the post more than a year.

In her memorial address, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, admonished her audience, "You can only reach the height of your worthwhile ambitions and your noble desires through utmost consecration to the task which is set before you . . . you cannot pick from Bennett . . . an education; you would pick berries from bushes, or flowers from growing plants . . . you must invest all in achieving worthwhile lives."

LOVED BY BENNETT

R. Nathaniel Gatlin, instructor in instrumental music praised Dett for his humbleness and humor which made him loved by everyone. Miss Beale Merrick president won the senior choir.

Misses Margaret Hill, Blanche Graves, Ellen Brooks, Gwendolyn Alexander, Roberta Favors, Betty Powers, and Vivian Anderson. Music on the program were compositions of Dr. Dett. "His Song," was played by Orrin Clayton Sutherland II, at the organ. Other numbers used were: "America, The Beautiful," "I'm So Glad," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "Now Rest Beneath Night's Shadows," and "Bennett Alma Mater, Fairest." Miss Lottie McKoy of the class of 1942 read the Scripture and Miss Marion Thacker, instructor of piano, read the prayer.

**Bury Ralph  
Mizelle In  
New York**  
Chicago, Ill.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Ralph Mizelle, for six years an attorney in the office of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, died at Freedmen's hospital here last Thursday morning and was buried in New York last Saturday.

Mizelle was 89 years old. His wife Judge Jane Bolin of the Domestic Relations court of New York, was at his bedside during the last days of his illness.

The untimely death of Mizell brought to an end a distinguished career in military, educational and legal circles. During World War I he served as a second lieutenant with the 368th Infantry, and was a staff officer in France. After the war, he was a first lieutenant in the 369th, now an anti-aircraft unit.

He was formerly an instructor in English at A. & T. college in Greensboro, N. C. and head of the Department of English at A. & T. college in Orangeburg, S. C. At the time of his death, he was an instructor in Civil Procedure and Constitutional Law at the Terrell Law School in Washington, which responsibility he carried in addition to his work in the Solicitor's office at the Post Office Department.

Mizelle was a member of the New York bar, of the New York County Lawyers Association, and of the National Bar Association. He was admitted to practice before the U. S. District Court of the Southern District of New York, and before the Supreme Court of the United States.

He practiced law in New York for 18 years. He was born in Lake City, Fla., where he attended the public schools. His college work was done at Florida State College, Tallahassee, Fla.; the University of Illinois, and Fordham Law school in New York. He was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

**MRS. B. J. BEARDEN,  
NEGRO LEADER, 52**

Deputy Collector, 3d Internal  
Revenue District Here, Dies  
in the Harlem Hospital

OFFICIAL OF CIVIC GROUPS  
New York, N. Y.

## First Woman of Race to Serve on Local School Board in City —Long in Realty Field

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden of 351 West 114th Street, nationally known Negro leader and deputy collector of the Third New York Internal Revenue District, died yesterday in Harlem Hospital after a month's illness. Her age was 52. Mrs. Bearden was the first woman to become a member of a local school board in this city. She was appointed in 1922 to Local School Board 15 and served as secretary. Later the district was changed to District 12 and she was elected chairman of the board.

She recently introduced Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., at a benefit for the college at the Golden Gate Auditorium, Lenox Avenue and 142d Street.

Studied at Columbia  
Born in Goldsboro, N. C. Mr.  
Beard was the daughter of  
George T. and Carrie Ocott Beard.  
She attended Hartshorn Memorial  
College, Richmond, Va., and was  
graduated from Virginia Normal  
and Industrial Institute at Peters-  
burg. She took post-graduate work  
at Columbia University.

For many years she was in charge of the New York office of E. C. Brown, a Philadelphia real estate. She had also been New York representative of the Chicago Defender a weekly

On June 11, 1935, Mrs. Beards was appointed a deputy collector of Internal Revenue, serving first in the processing tax division and later being made an auditor in the income tax division at 110 East Forty-fifth Street.

The passing of Mrs. Bessye Bearden is an irreplaceable loss to New York City. For ~~she~~ everything else Bessye, as practically everyone called her, was a New Yorker. That is to say she was human. She was a "right woman."

Mrs. Bearden was everything many persons would like to be, and she was good in whatever she did. In fact, one of her chief characteristics was that she got things done. She was an indefatigable worker in civic affairs, freely devoting her time all hours of the day and night to countless worthy causes for the people of Harlem and the rest of the city. She was a first class politician, who always played the game fairly and squarely and who contributed much more to the political life of the community than she got from 'politics. Mrs. Bearden

Mrs. Bearden was active in the Harlem Branch of the Civilian Defense Service Organization and United Service Organizations. She has been national treasurer of the Council of Negro Women, a member of the executive boards of the New York Urban League, Harlem Community Council, and Welfare League, and was co-founder and first president of the Colored Women's Democratic League. She belonged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Utopia Neighborhood Club; held honorary membership in Phi Delta Kappa and Lambda Kappa Nu, and was secretary of Lodge 655, American Federation of Government Employees. She leaves her husband, R. Howard Bearden, a Board of Health Inspector, and a son, Sgt. Romare Bearden of the Army.

**New York, N. Y.**  
**Amsterdam News**  
**Bessye J. Bearden**

Death ended a useful career last Saturday morning when Mrs. Emma S. Ransom (pictured in inset), wife of Bishop R. C. Ransom of the Third Episcopal District of the AME church, succumbed at her Tawana Chimney home in Wilberforce, Ohio.

Large photo shows the YWCA building in New York City which Mrs. Ransom was instrumental in founding. The building was named the Emma S. Ransom House in her honor—Photos by Lewis and Rowe.

**Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, Noted  
Composer and Conductor. Dea**

NEW YORK—R. Nathaniel and he was here for that purpose, famous conductor and pose when he suffered the fatal heart attack. He had begun the organization of a choral group at the USO clubhouse here and had also organized a Negro WAC chorus at Fort Custer.

For years prominent in musical circles, Dr. Dett was working here on the third and fourth movements of a symphony when he died.



...and then lived to work with her.

Although Mrs. Bearden unselfishly gave her time and ability to bettering the civic life of her community, and thereby contributed more to it than most people, she will probably be remembered more for her wonderfully pleasant disposition and reassuring personality than anything else.

Regardless of how difficult the problem she was always optimistic. But she was even more than that. For instead of only radiating optimism she pitched right in and went to work on the problem, regardless of what it was. And the pace she set inevitably caused others to pitch right in and get the job done, too. Bessye is gone. But what she has done for this community will endure forever. She was a "right woman."

Age  
New York, N. Y.

## Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Nationally Known Democratic And Community Leader, Dies Following Operation

Funeral services for Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd District, and

national known Negro Democratic leader, who died Thursday in Harlem Hospital following an operation two days before, were held Sunday at 2 p. m., at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, with the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector, officiating assisted by the Rev. Shelton Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.

Following impressive services during which the Southern and Edward Matthews, senior, sang favorite selections of the deceased, interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery under direction of Rodney Dade Funeral Home. The funeral tributes were mute testimony of the high esteem in which Mrs. Bearden was held. Several thousand friends attended the services.

Mrs. Bearden, a native of Goldsboro, N. C., was the daughter of George T. and Carrie Scott Banks. She attended Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va. and was graduated from Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg. Later she took post-graduate work at Columbia University.

For many years she was a cashier at the Lafayette Theatre, and later was in charge of the New York real estate office of E. C. Brown, of Philadelphia. For some time she was also a representative of the Chicago Defender. Active in the Democratic Party, Mrs. Bearden on June 11, 1935, was appointed a deputy collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd District, serving first in the processing tax division

and later being made an auditor in the income tax division at 110 East 45th street.

Active in community and civic affairs, Mrs. Bearden was at one time national treasurer of the National Council of Negro Women; member of the executive boards of the New York Urban League, Harlem Community Council and Citizens Welfare Council; was founder and first president of the Colored Women's Democratic League and was active in the CDVO and USO. She was a member of the NAACP and Uptown Neighborhood Houses; Phi Kappa Nu Sororities and was secretary of Lodge 655, American Federation of Government Employees.

Survivors are her husband, R. Howard Bearden, Board of Health Inspector, of 351 West 114th street, and a son, Sgt. Romare Bearden, well known artist, now in the Army; a mother, sister, and other relatives.

## Piano-Tinkling Fats Waller Dies On Kansas City Train

Courier-Journal  
Louisville, Ky.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15 (UP)—The body of Thomas W. "Fats" Waller, 39-year-old Negro orchestra leader, composer and entertainer who died here today as his train pulled into the Union Station, was scheduled to be taken to his Jamaica, L. I., home tonight.

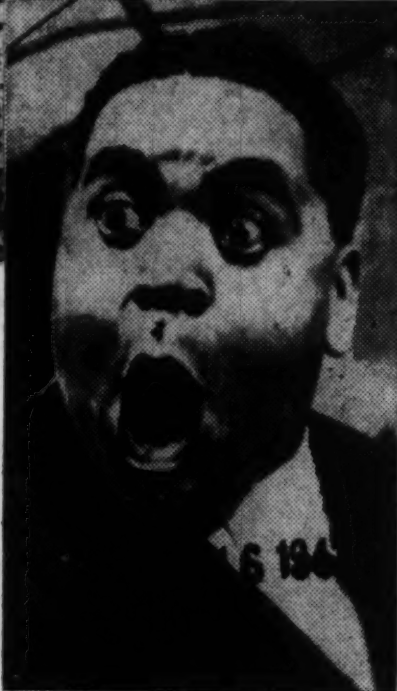
Wallace T. Kirkeby, Waller's business manager, said he had been instructed by Mrs. Waller's attorney in New York to proceed eastward at once with the 250-pound musician's body. Departure was delayed temporarily by an autopsy.

### Was Son of Minister

Waller, the son of a Greenwich Village minister, was believed to have suffered a heart attack. Kirkeby, who shared the pianist's drawing room on the Santa Fe Chief, said he was awakened by Waller's labored breathing. The stricken man could not answer Kirkeby's question, "What's the matter?"

The train stopped at the station a few moments later and a physician pronounced Waller dead.

Waller's death marked the end of a brilliant musical career which started at 10 when he played in school orchestras. He became a New York theater organist at 14 and hit the big time in about 1932 with his own band.



"FATS" WALLER.  
Hand Was All Waller.

The band was all Waller, though. A smiling man whose weight sometimes reached 300 pounds, Waller had a

baritone that was used for singing accompaniment to his piano.

Waller wrote a great many songs, but his two big hits were "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "Honeysuckle Rose." He performed in several motion pictures, including the recently released "Stormy Weather." He wrote the score for the current New York stage hit, "Early to Bed."

Waller is survived by his wife and three sons.

## Thousands Honor "Fats" At Abyssinian Rites

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM  
New York, N. Y.

In a brief flurry of new snow, the body of the beloved and celebrated Thomas (Fats) Waller was carried into Abyssinian Baptist church, Monday, at 11 a. m. and laid at the foot of an altar laden with costly floral designs. Among the 2,500 people that crammed the church and the 1,500 who filled 138 st. to pay tribute to one of Tinpan Alley's greatest composers and entertainers were musicians, publishers, actors, song writers, were read that bore him, his race and his and fellow artists known to Hollywood. Razaf said: "He never got a nation."

The entire service seemed to grate! mark some phase of Waller's life. SINCERE TRIBUTE The hands of retired Adam Clay-Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), We live on in the memory of the man who was a great friend of the Negro race. Thomas Waller to his last resting place in memorializing Waller who was to make others happy and ac-Canada Lee, Walter Bishop, Ed ardon, assistant pastor of Abyssinian, raised his voice in prayer saying: "Thou has touched his heart and gave him a song to sing, and he has turned the world around."

The church audience sat in silence while Leonard Matthews, Donorganist for the Zion AME church, led "Fats" favorite song, "The Rosary."

The organ again played "Going Home" from the "New World Symphony," and Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of Abyssinian, raised his voice in prayer saying:

"Thou has touched his heart and gave him a song to sing, and he has turned the world around."

### SON IN ARMY

Thomas Waller is survived by his former wife, Edith, the mother of his son. Cpl. Thomas Waller, Jr.; his two younger sons, Maurice a dark and troubled world.



# Moanin' Low Today in Harlem, But Fats Waller Can't Hear It

World-Telegram

New York, N. Y.

By MEL HEIMER,

World-Telegram Staff Writer.

It was a good house, all right—4200 of the faithful, jammed next to each other, sitting on window sills, standing on chairs—but if Fats Waller had been looking it over, instead of lying there in the blue casket with the mountain of flowers around him, he would have raised his eyebrows and shaken his big bullfrog head.

"Oh, my!" he would have said. "You could just see him. 'Break this up, children—why break this up!' The organ—he would have headed for the organ, whistling softly, glared fiercely at the keys and muttered, 'Go on, no—talk to me!'"

Then he would have looked sideways and leered a little, and everybody would have busted out laughing.

Moanin' Low Today.

But they didn't today. Fats was in the casket, and the music was soft and the weeping loud. It was the Abyssinian Baptist Church at 132 W. 138th St. in Harlem. They were closing the songbook for the happy man.

They began sifting into the church a little after 10, while the church chimes played Rock of Ages and Abide With Me. Someone put on a record of Marian Anderson singing Ave Maria.

Whites and Negroes, they came. People like Count Basie and Haze Scott and Duke Ellington and Andy Kirk, all of them, too, like marines and Wacs and soldiers. Squat black James P. Johnson, who used to write songs with Fats and whom you can still play with the Waller touch if you want to hear it, was there.

"Fats could have sat the phone book to music," Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, the pastor said. There wasn't any disrespect for the dead. Fats could have. "Yeaaaaah, now, Fats would have grinned."

A "Roll of Memory." "Had he lived," the pastor went on, "he would have made the greatest contemporary contribution to music. As it is, he left the world a song." He recalled how Fats had played at a funeral in the church a few months ago—had sat there, respectful and solemn, and had carefully played funeral music on the organ from which he liked to rip things like Honeysuckle Rose or Twenty-four Robbers.

"I'm coming back to this church one of these days, Reverend," Fats had said then.

"The song is ended," Dr. Powell said, "but the melody lingers on."

ASCOOP also spoke briefly. He peered down at the casket. "So long Fats—God bless your happy soul," he said. There were close friends filed past Fats for one last look. One woman fainted and a nurse took care of her. Finally the pallbearers picked up the casket and treaded their way down the aisle.

But Not Today.

Outside, they were shoving and jostling, just to see. A man with a little dog in his arms was trying to see; little kids pushed their way in and out of the milling crowd. A mother held her baby high. But across the street a man was washing windows on the fourth floor of a building. He didn't turn an inch. He was washing windows.

You could see Fats. "Hey, you would have yelled. 'You gonna miss something, now—yes, you are. Come and look at this now, baby, come and look at this. Do you hear me, up there—do you hear me?' But there was no Fats to hear today."

## 2,000 Attend Fats' Waller Funeral Washington, D. C.

Two thousand persons crowded the auditorium of Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., yesterday morning to witness the funeral services for the late Thomas W. (Fats) Waller, who died Dec. 15 on a train enroute to New York from the West. Additional thousands jammed the streets adjacent to the church.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the church and member of the City Council, conducted the services. Dr. Powell's wife Isabella, who once played with Waller in Connie's Inn, sang "I've Done My Work," by Carrie Jacobs Bond. Hazel Scott, pianist of Cafe Society, played "Abide With Me."

The stage, screen and radio worlds were well represented. Gene Buck, president of American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), spoke feelingly on his long association with the Negro composer. "He made 150,000,000 people happy through the nearly 400 songs he wrote. The pallbearers were Andy Razaf

J. C. Johnson, James P. Johnson, Claude Hockman, Don Redmon, Andy Kirk, Lucky Roberts, Don Haywood and Clarence Williams. Honorary pallbearers included Canada Lee, Walter Bishop, Ed Small, Lee Whipper, and J. Rosamond Johnson.

Waller was born 39 years ago on the west side of midtown Manhattan. His father was a deacon in the original Abyssinian Baptist Church when it was at 40 W. 10th St. Surviving him are a wife and three sons, one of whom, Thomas W. Waller, Jr., is a corporal in the United States Army.

## Fats Waller, Noted Composer, Dies in Stateroom Aboard Train

Kansas City Call—Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Thomas W. (Fats) Waller, nationally known song writer, actor and pianist, died of heart failure in his stateroom on the early Wednesday morning train from Los Angeles to New York. He had been ill with influenza for ten days, he said.

Mr. Kirkeby related that he heard Mr. Waller gasping as on the early morning train from Los Angeles to New York. He was playing the organ in church at the age of 10 and at 14 was playing professionally in a house.

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"FATS" WALLER

# Thousands Jam Harlem Church At Funeral of "Fats" Waller

The Worker

New York, N. Y.

By Pfc. Joe Sewall

NEW YORK, N.Y.—It's the great hordes of common folk who trek to the shrine of the truly great. So it was here last Monday in historic Abyssinia Baptist Church where the last rites of Thomas "Fats" Waller were held. To the bier of this great contemporary composer came the folks out of the back streets and tenements, soldiers, sailors and marines; colorful personalities who bask in the spotlight of the theatrical profession. All came to do reverence to "Fats" as they all knew him, the famed "Fats" Waller who succumbed from a heart attack Wednesday of last week while on a train en route from California to New York.

The solemnity of the occasion was deep and poignant. It was felt from the opening words of Rev. Adam C. Powell as he led the procession of the immediate family and other relatives up toward the church. The casket was completely hid by the pillows, blankets, and wreaths of flowers sent in tribute by those who had felt the warmth of Wal-

ler's friendship.

Rev. Powell opened the services reading a paper written by one of the closest men in the life of Thomas Waller, Andy Razaf, the man who had jointly composed with Waller some of his greatest compositions. Razaf, briefly recounted the life of this great musician whose heart was as big as his body. He told of the natural talent he had for composing, told of his benevolent nature to all who came in contact with him.

Solo Rendered

Following this paper, Jean Buck, president of (ASCAP), American Society of Composers and Publishers, was called on to make a statement over the re-

mains of his friend and associate in music. The speaker spoke with reverence and respect for the departed musician, in stirring tones he opined, "We should not be sorry that he died, that we cannot be glad that he lived."

At this point a solo was rendered by Mrs. Isobelle W. Powell, sister of Fred Washington and wife of Rev. Powell. The reverend mentioned in introducing the singer, that she had known "Fats" to know him when she was a dancing chorine at Connie's Inn, which was the scene of one of Waller's earlier triumphs in composing. Mrs. Powell sang "I've Done My Work."

In his brief but to-the-point sermon the pastor told of the early life of Thomas Waller and how he had come up in the worst slums in New York. He told of his endowed musical talent that had showed its presence when he was a tiny youngster playing the organ on the street corners of the Roaring "40s". He spoke of true greatness that will show itself here in America in spite of the hardships of environment and the handicap of racial barriers. He sermonized on the ultimate aim of life, happiness, the ability of each of us to do something to make others happy. That, whether we do it through sermons, our songs, our dancing or our kind deeds to our fellowman. Herein lies the greatness of this man who had with his own talent made America pat its collective feet and hum the songs that dispersed cares and unhappiness.

And Hazel Played

The celebrated Hazel Scott was announced, and in the style that has made her famous she rendered a solo of the immortal "Abide With Me." Church Organist Leonard Matthews played "Fats" Waller's favorite, "The Rosary" on the organ, followed by the reading of a telegram of condolence and praise sent by Richard Golman, the producer of the current Broadway show, "Early to Bed," the entire score of which was written by Waller.

Outside, mounted policemen held back the surging crowds who couldn't get into the church, but blocked the streets to get a

glimpse of the casket and the family as they left the church. Rev. Adam Powell closed the impressive services with the reading of the poem, "I Have a Rendezvous With Death," but not before reminding all within his hearing who mourned the passing of this great musician, "That his song has ended, but the melody will linger on."

Members of the Negro Actors Guild carried the flowers from the church, the pallbearers were: James C. Johnson, James P. Johnson, Don Redmond, Andy Kirk, Count Basie, Claude Hopkins, and Lucky Roberts

News, 1943



(Defender New York Bureau)

## Producer Speaks

The body was cremated.

Writer or collaborator on some 200 songs. Waller's most popular numbers included "Ain't Misbehavin'," "Honeysuckle Rose," and "I Got A Feeling I'm Falling," for which Billy Rose did the lyrics.

9 It wasn't many years before he had his own band and he was getting \$4000 a week.

## Friend of Gershwin

Waller's opinions on music were frankly spoken—he disliked most jazz turned out by name bands today; he put thumbs down on boogie-woogie; and became really angry about the practice of swinging the classics.

"Boogie-woogie is all right if you want to beat your brains out for five minutes. But for more than that, you've got to have melody," he once said.

DEC 25 1943

WITH THOUSANDS OF interested spectators unable to gain entrance into the packed church where Thomas "Fats" Waller's funeral was held, they contented themselves (above) by looking at the casket as it left the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, which has the largest Protestant congregation in the world. Funeral services for the famous musician, player and composer, was held Monday morning. —Photo by Slick Solomon.

# 10,000 Attend Last Rites For Thomas 'Fats' Waller, Musician

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

(Other Pictures in Story on Page 5B)

DEC 25 1948

Funeral services for Thomas Wright (Fats) Waller, internationally known composer, orchestra leader and pianist were conducted Monday morning by the Rev. Adam Powell Jr., pastor, at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. The Rev. Mr. Powell Jr., was assisted by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Sr., pastor emeritus, and the Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of the church.

Mr. Waller, who was 39 years old, died in his berth on board a train at Union Station, Kansas City, Mo., enroute from Los Angeles to New York, on the morning of Wednesday, December 15. Coroner C. G. Leetch, who performed an autopsy, said death was caused by bronchial pneumonia.

Waller, a deacon of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Mrs. Adehn Lockett Waller. It is said that young Waller played a portable organ for his father's street corner services before he was 15 years old. His musical career began before he was 8, and later studied under the well known Carl Bohm and Leopold Godowski.

Rose, "Ain't Misbehavin'," "I've Got a Feeling I'm Falling," "Keepin' Out of Mischief Now," "Concentrating On You," "If It Ain't Love," "My Fate Is In Your Hands," "Keep a Song in Your Soul," "Doin' What I Please," "Slightly Less Than Wonderful," and about 350 other pieces alone and as collaborator with other com-

Born on West 40th Street on May 21, 1904, Mr. Waller was the son of the late Edward Marden

radio artist, swing musician, and organist. He played in "Hot Chocolate," a popular radio band, and played a role in "Stormy Weather," shortly before he left for the Coast a week ago. He also played in "Hooray for Love," (1935) Station WFLW, Cincinnati, and in "King of Burlesque," (1930) Columbia Broadcasting System. He has been making much in the way of radio programs over School, because "there wasn't a radio program over School, and then enough rhythm for me in algebra." Mr. Waller, a brother, Edward Laurence, died at the age of 15, he made \$23 a year. The remains were cremated at the Har-Fresh Pond Crematory under the direction of Rodney Dade, undertaker, making a reputation of \$72,000 a year.



Body Cremated  
DEC 25 1943

curred when the chorus became the first mixed group to sing at the celebrated Salzburg Cathedral in Austria.

At the time of his death the musician who has composed numerous piano and choral selections, was working on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which Columbia Broadcasting System had commissioned him to write.

Leaving Hampton after the dissolution of the music department, Dr. Dett went to Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., where he served in a similar capacity. More recently he had been engaged in work for the USO, developing choral groups and promoting musical programs in areas near military camps.

### Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

DEC 25 1943

Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller was a lovable character. He was human in every sense of this word. He was, above all however, a real Harlemit. The fact that "Fats" was also one of the all-time great jazz piano players and actors is only incidental. Everyone knows this, for "Fats" has made most everyone's blood race faster as he beat out his wonderful melodies in his own inimitable way.

"Fats" was a great personality, an asset to his country. He was a happy man, the kind that will be sorely missed in our mad, solemn world. But "Fats" will be remembered as long as there is music. For his niche is as secure in the field of jazz as Bach's is in the field of the classics. Of course, "Fats" was typically American. He was born with music in his bones. We recommend his rendition of "Ain't Misbehavin'" on a record anytime anyone wants to be made happy. "Fats" Waller will live forever through his great jazz music.

THOMAS WRIGHT (FATS) Waller, famous musician, who died Wednesday, December 15, was cremated Monday following impressive funeral services at Abyssinian Baptist Church, with the Reverends A. Clayton Powell, Sr. and Jr., and Benjamin Richardson officiating.

Chicago, Ill. Defender

## Simple Rites Mark Burial Of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

(Special) — Simple and impressive funeral rites in keeping with the dignity of the life he led were conducted here Thursday for Robert Nathaniel Dett, noted composer, teacher and conductor.

Dr. Dett died of a heart attack Sunday at Battle Creek, Mich., where he had gone to direct musical activities at a USO clubhouse at Fort Custer.

Rites were also conducted at his home in Rochester Wednesday and interment was in Fairview cemetery, Niagara Falls, Ont., the birthplace of the musician.

Dr. Dett's name had long been synonymous with music at Hampton Institute where he was director of the music department for many years. He toured seven European countries leading the Hampton choir in 1930.

The highlight of the tour oc-



43-1943

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.

# Students Laud Late Dr. Boas, Debunker of Master Race Myth

JAN 2 - 1943

NEW YORK—Dr. Franz Boas, world famous anthropologist and former instructor at Columbia University, who died last week at the age of 84, is remembered by his students as a man of "scientific integrity, following truth wherever it led."

Dr. Boas, born in Minden, Germany, of Jewish parents, began his career as a physicist. His Ph.D. thesis was on "The Nature of the Color of Water."

The fact that Dr. Boas's books were the first burned by Hitler when he came into power in Germany was considered a fitting tribute to the genius of the great anthropologist.

Dr. Boas became professor of anthropology on the Columbia University faculty in 1899 and served until his retirement in 1937.

His best known book, "The Mind of Primitive Man," published in 1911, was a carefully documented, scientific attack on the concept of a "pure" race. He proved that every so-called race is in reality a product of innumerable mixtures of peoples down the ages and that the "white race" is the most mixed of all.

## Debunked "Pure" Race Myth

Through his expose of the fiction of race purity, he robbed the myth of race superiority of any scientific basis and pointed out last week during a luncheon for Paul Rivet, dean of French anthropology at Columbia whence he fled when the Nazis overran Paris in 1940, that:

"The greatest inbreeding cannot produce a race of people that are all alike. Even in families, the individual differences between brothers and sisters, including identical twins, remain very great." During his life, Dr. Boas proved by incontestable scientific facts the essential unity of all races and the fallacy of the myth that any particular race is inherently superior to others.

His last words at the dinner last week for Prof. Rivet, however, are believed by many to be summed up in a modest, meat and verbal package his great contribution to the science of man. He said:

"I have proved a point about race."

JAN 2 - 1943

What Former Students Say  
Louis E. King, curator of the Gettysburg (Pa.) Memorial Museum and one of Dr. Boas's former students, said:

"Boas established that the so-called 'eternal, inevitable differences in race are superficial and stressed the idea that after all is said and done, man's cultural environment—the medium in which he lives—plays a very important role in determining his behaviour."

"When these viewpoints are assimilated by the masses, there will be an awakening to the fact that there is ample opportunity to make our world a better place to live in and we may come to the realization that any racial group may participate successfully in any given civilization."

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties said:

"Dr. Boas's scientific contributions, especially those destroying the myth of racial superiority, and his induction of outstanding scholars into the fight to preserve democracy will long be a source of inspiration and encouragement as they were in his life time, to all who look forward to the century of the common man."

Dr. Limas D. Wall, chairman of the science department and professor of biology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., another ex-student, says of Dr. Boas:

"Dr. Franz Boas was one of the first to prove scientifically that all men are born alike, develop alike and behave alike, live and die alike from a natural point of view."

"The traits that make man human are not found in any other animal group, but are possessed by all men of all races. These traits are responsible for human intelligence and men of all racial groups are equally endowed with them."

"The extent to which these traits are developed and are capable of being used in the process of adaptation are due largely to the environmental differences and training under which man

Science Enemy of Prejudice  
"By his scientific research, Dr. Boas proved that an innate racial superiority or inferiority is a baseless, egotistical fiction. His work shows that science is the enemy of prejudice and that knowledge destroys superstition."

To paraphrase one of my teachers, I would say, "The sun destroyed the intellectual ghosts of ignorance."

"Science knows no innately superior race or inferior race."

New York Times  
New York, N. Y.

F. R. MOORE, EDITOR,  
HARLEM LEADER, 85

Publisher of New York Age  
Negro News Weekly, Dies—  
Named Diplomat by Taft

ONCE NEWSBOY IN CAPITAL

Former Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue—Had Been a Republican Alderman

MAR 3 - 1943

Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of The New York Age, a Negro news weekly and former Republican Alderman from the Nineteenth District in Harlem, died of pneumonia Monday night in his home at 228 West 135th Street. He was 85 years old.

Born in Virginia, Mr. Moore was educated in Washington, D. C. As a youth he sold newspapers in the capital. Afterward he served as messenger to five Secretaries of the Treasury during the Grant, Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland administrations.

Mr. Moore then worked briefly for the Western National Bank, and in 1903 became editor of Colored American magazine. In the same year he was appointed

NEW YORK

deputy collector of internal revenue in the Second District of New York. In 1907 he became editor and publisher of The New York Age.

He was named United States Minister to Liberia by President Taft in 1912, but resigned several months later, without having gone to that post. In 1927 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and in 1929 was re-elected.

Mr. Moore was a former member of the board of the Dunbar National Bank, and for several years served as national organizer for the National Negro Business League. He was also president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Public School 119, secretary of the Katy-Ferguson Home, a member of the board of the National Urban League and a member of Local Draft Board 53. His wife, the former Ida Lawrence, whom he married in 1879, died in 1939.

He leaves two sons, Eugene and Gilbert Moore, and three daughters, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Marion Day and Mrs. Gladys Walton, wife of the United States Minister to Liberia.

Star of Zion  
Charlotte, N. C.

Fred R. Moore, Editor

In the death of Hon. Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of the New York Age, the American Negro Press lost one of its truly great figures. Mr. Moore, who died Monday, March 1st, at the ripe age of 85 years, was a remarkably worthy member of the Fourth Estate. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian. He was an exemplary husband, father, churchman and citizen. No man loved the people, his people, more than Fred R. Moore, but his great love for them was not the kind that closed his eyes to their faults. As he was relentless in battling for his people, so he was as relentless and courageous in fighting their weaknesses and failures.

In politics he was a Republican and the New York Age has always reflected the sanest views of the wise editor and publisher, who knew the value of an intelligent use of the ballot. Unlike a great man public men, he never lost interest in the church, but was a faithful and devout Christian and worker in the church while manifesting the keenest interest in all public affairs.

Mr. Moore and Mrs. Moore had been married sixty years; he had been editor-in-chief of the New York Age for more than 30 years; he had been president of

the Parent-Teachers Association of Public School Number 119 for more than 20 years and until his death.

It was a striking co-incident that Mr. Moore should pass at the very time when the nation was celebrating the 116th anniversary of the founding of the first Negro newspaper in the city of New York. No man in the history of the Negro Press has been a more noble contributor to its worth and character than he and that contribution has been made without ostentation and bluster. His was a great life and his quiet passing was fittingly comparable to the dignity and calm of his life.

Guardian

Boston, Mass.

## Fred Moore Ed. Of New York Age Dies

MAR 6 1943

NEW YORK, MAR 4—Fred R. Moore, Editor of the veteran newspaper, the New York Age, perhaps the oldest Colored American paper, died last Monday at his home aged 85. He had been in failing health for several months.

MAR 6 1943

For 38 years he had edited the "Age." And during his life he had taken an active and helpful part in the community. He was a steadfast Republican and had held office, as an Alderman from the 21st. district and as Minister to Liberia, appointed by President Taft.

The funeral was held on Friday at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Rev. John Johnson, rector, assisted by Rev. B. C. Roberson. Surviving are three daughters, one the wife of Lester Walton, minister to Liberia, and two sons.

Christian Recorder  
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAROLINE O'DAY, VICE-  
PRESIDENT DIES

JAN 28 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Caroline O'Day, NAACP vice president and white philanthropist, died January 5th at Rye, New York. Mrs. O'Day was elected to the vice presidency of the NAACP Board of Directors at the Association's Annual Meeting on January 4th. Long active in all move-

more than any other person responsible for the Lincoln Memorial Concert at which Martin Anderson sang three years ago."

the advancement of American democracy. Mrs. O'Day, in a statement mourning her death



Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PIONEER EDITOR BURIED IN N. Y.

MAR 13 1943

NEW YORK, Mar. 11 (AP)—Fred Randolph Moore, 85, editor and publisher of the New York Age, a pioneer newspaperman, politician and leader, who died of an aneurysm recently in his home in New York City, was laid to rest last week.

Born in Virginia, Mr. Moore was educated in Washington, D. C., where he began his career in the newspaper world as a newsboy. At 18, he served as a messenger in the Treasury Department. In this capacity he served five secretaries of the treasury during the Grant, Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland administrations.

In 1905 Mr. Moore became editor of Colored American magazine, and in the same year he was appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue in the Second District of New York. Five years later he became editor and publisher of the New York Age. At the same time he was secretary of the National Negro Business League, under Booker T. Washington, its founder.

His political activities began in Brooklyn where he ran for the assembly unsuccessfully in 1904. Five years later, President Taft named him minister to Liberia. He reached the zenith of his political career in 1927 when he was elected Republican alderman of the 19th District in Harlem. He was re-elected in 1931.

In 1879, Moore met and married Ida Lawrence. They became the parents of 13 children, 14 girls, four boys.

He leaves two sons, Eugene and Gilbert Moore, and three daughters, Mrs. Ida Dudley, Mrs. Marion Day and Mrs. Gladys Walton, wife of the United States minister to Liberia.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

## Telegrams, Messages Of Sympathy Sent

MAR 13 1943

## On Editor's Death

When The New York Age went to press, messages of condolence were still pouring into the office on the death of Fred R. Moore, publisher.

Messages, which came from all parts of the world, were sent by:

Jane M. Martin, Sari Price Patton, C. L. Simpson, Isaiah Addison, Rufus A. Atkins, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., Cleveland G. Allen, Coptic Orthodox Church, Margaret-Winter Barnard, M.D., Richard L. Bal-

timore, Jr., William H. Baldwin, William S. Bennet, Mrs. Sarah R. Billups, Stephen T. Brooks, Shelton Hale Bishop, Dr. Walter N. Beekman.

Sylvester Brown, L. M. Blumstein, Inc., William E. Clark, Frank P. Chisholm, The Brave Club, The Curley Family, Mrs. Theresa Davis and Family, G. Wilbur and Lucy Clark, Ronald Eliot Curtis, Thomas J. Curran, David B. Costuma, Marion A. Daniels, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mildred Dixon, Euclid Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M. (Prince Hall).

Abraham Greenfield, Principal, Frederick Douglass Junior High School, Eugene Faulkner, Henrietta M. Flanner, Harold Forstner, Emma Fox, Albert Goldman, Chappy Gardner, Evelyn Thomas Gordon, Susan Gregory and son, Mrs. Edna H. Harris, Anna Hawley, Addie Hunton, Charles C. Huitt, Quentin and Catherine Hand, Rev. William Lloyd Innes, Thomas Jesse Jones, Adelaide and Irby Jacquet.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Archibald N. Jordan, Ann and Meritt Redman, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson and daughter, Blanche and Harold Jenkins, Donald G. Crane, Thurman Lee, Sidney Lake, Local Board 59, Daisy Miller, Monarch Symphonic Band, Curle Montero, Estelle Mourning, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Bessie A. Moorman, Kelly Miller, Jr., Mr. L. J. Murphy, Caroline and E. Edward Owens, Nanette O'Reilly, William Pickens, Emilie and Bill Pickens, Mabel A. Roane, Ernest L. Stebbins, Ruth Logan Roberts, Judge J. A. T. Scotland, Hugo E. Rogers, Bessie Schuyler, E. Simms Campbell, Alice V. Simms, Luther H. Smith, Charles C. Spaulding, Mrs. J. Dalmus Steele, Emmett J. Scott, Wilson W. Stearly, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Fletcher, Ben Davis, Jr., Julius C. Gluck, R. W. Taylor, Bertha Holm.

Interstate United Newspapers, the United Insurance Brokers Association, Jesse O. Thomas, Columbus Austin, sr., Mr. and Mrs. G. Welman and family, Dorothy Williams, Harry A. Williamson, Mrs. F. B. Watkins and family, Millie Whittaker, Mary G. Williams, Tohi Miller, L. F. Coles, Charles and Elizabeth Slocum, Lt. Lewis Chisholm, Juvenile Aid Bureau, Fritz and Mable Staupers, Nellie R. Calloway, Carrie L. Anderson, Leona and Barbara Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Webb, Ethel M. Smith, Bessie and Will Loguen.

Mary Adelia Greene, Verna A. Johnson, Charles T. Magill, Mildred H. Dennis, Evangeline M. Evans, Jennie Townes, Mattie Le Garr-

Harold Jackman, Jennie Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Webster, Messrs. Goosby and Bourke of College Station, U. S. Post Office, Mrs. and Mrs. Allan Ackerman and family, Robert Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lee, Letitia Freeman, Roberta Bosley Hubert, Hannibal G. Parsons, Mrs. J. Andrew Bailey, Rev. J. G. Robinson, the Worrell Family.

Lewis B. Lewis, Gerald F. Norman, Ben and Mary Withers, Mr. Mrs. Percy Ferguson, Samuel A. Gibbs, Kittie L. Williams, Elizabeth Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Mattie B. Taylor and Mother, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. DeMendez, Clyde Smith, Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Price, Mrs. Alice Campbell and daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, J. A. Cain, Mrs. Thomas Amos, Jr., and daughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Harris, Mrs. Reubel Audrey and family, Harriet Ida Pickens.

Lucille Womack, Fannie E. Robinson, Kansas City Call, Joseph Clark Baldwin, Mrs. Etta Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Cliff Terry, Pfc. Archie Waters, Clarence Y. Johnstone, Anna M. Betz, M. McDonough, Ruth Brown Price, Mrs. Claudia Scott, Grace Terry, J. P. Williams, Mattie B. Taylor, Adena E. Minott Hinds, Florence Bowles, Mary F. Smith, Ruth Norque Joseph Mozzone, Virginia Edmuth, Dr. F. Douglas Speaks, Ida Lassiter, Herbert L. Bruce, Mrs. E. Kinaid, Deaver P. Young, Elizabeth Burwell, Anna Wales, Hattie M. Colbert, Helen Hayes, Ruth and Sumpter Caldwell, Ruth Whitehead, Whaley, Wilhelmina Adams, Frederick L. Gregory III.

Oscar Carter, George Carter, Williams, Fanchon Harris, Ernestine Wood, Alonzo Farrer, M. Harleston English, Joseph, Bertha Carter, Alex Peterson, G. Wilber Clark, Anthony R. Mayo, Ethel Carter, Nancy C. Greene, George Wilbur, Clarence Arrington, Edgar R. Carstin, Olive Moore, Glendola Willet, Margaret Holden, Mrs. Matilda Hall, Josephine Yancy, Georgia Williams, Adolph Hodge, Robert McCullough, Julia A. Hopkins, R. P. Bourke, Ona Lee Parson, Lucille Randolph, Mrs. A. B. Smith, John Brunson, Elizabeth Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dyett, Ida DeAncy.

James Cooper, Esther P. McLain, Clinton H. Dingle, J. DeWitt Spencer, Eloise Carey Bishop, I. H. Porter, Ida Logwood, Irene T. Brown, John H. Walker, Lucille Johnson, Marion S. Booker, Ptl. Yostpelle, 32nd Precinct, Mary Trent, Mrs. Frederick Reid, Mrs. Edgar Foster, Mabel D. Gantt, Melvina Dingle, Parthenia Lindsay, Rev. William B. Hill, Arminius Hayes, Sammie

Holmes, Dr. A. N. Hall, Mrs. C. L. Dungee, Angeline Blocker, L. Maynard Whitney, H. E. Robinson, Minnie D. Hurley.

Thelma Hill, Dorothy Hall, Theresa McGee, Mrs. E. H. Green, Inez Hallstak, Belle Davis, Christopher Pitts, Yzalene V. Washington, Christine W. David, Mrs. P. M. Murray, Deacon Johnson, Emma J. Bond, Ella Anthony, Charles Youger, David Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Maceo Thomas, Marion Pettiford Hernandez, Mrs. L. B. Chapelle, Mrs. I. Shepherd, Adelle M. Waters, Speaks Williams, Mrs. R. Tynes, Florabelle Pogue.

Sarah H. Ellison, Conrad A. Johnson, Brogden Davis, Bertha Davis, Eva Taylor Park, Lexine Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Moore, Judge and Mrs. James Watson, Elizabeth Miller, Bell Brewster, Andrew J. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cox, Gertrude Wilson Ella Johnson, Blanche Johnson, Ellis Williams Howard McGill, Bennie Roberson, Rosa Blocker, Elsie Denis, Mrs. B. C. Roberson Ruby Dallas, Ruth McIntosh, Ruth Shepherd, Ida Oston, Jane Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jarvis, J. T. Hallstak, Goldie Rosamond, Ianthia Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tarlton, Julia R. Cain, Harry C. Seose, Stephen Jackson, Eula Gildy, Mary M. Wilson, Althea Briddell, H. Maude Turner, Mrs. P. Turner Davis, Carrie D. Anderson, James Egert Allen.

Daisy Ramey, Hattie L. Freeman, Rosa Davis, Pauline Drake, Alice Gorgas, Lucille Hart, Sadie Tandy, Sarah Morris, Anna Boyd, Ethel O'Neal, Helen Randolph, Hattie Jones, J. B. Wood, Helena Gregory, Dolores Gregory, L. E. Stephens, D. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz H. Howell, Margaret Tate, Comm. and Mrs. S. J. Battle, Tillie Frupp, Lillian Cornelius, Harold C. Burton, Dominick Nigo, Charles Williams, Sam Patterson, Nabert George, Harry DeAlfordil, Mr. and Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, Henry M. Minona Lee Parson, Lucille Randolph, M. R. Finger, C. J. E. Robinson, Hattie W. Brown, Edna Davis, George F. James, Chloe Greaux, Mary DuPort, Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Harding, Robert W. Justice.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

## First Negro Typist Dies

FEB 27 1943

Mrs. Carrie Ledeatt, who was the first Negro typist to be employed by the Borough of Queens,

died recently at St. Rose's Home in New York, and was buried at Woodstock, Vermont.

At the time of her demise she was a typist with the Department of Welfare. Mrs. Ledeatt was a very active member of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, Business and Professional Women's Guild and the Merry Wives of Jamaica.

She was a graduate of Woodstock High School, Burlington Business Academy and the College of the City of New York.

Survivors are Mrs. Rosa Mero, sister; Miss Betty Mero, niece; and a host of friends.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

## Negro Editor Killed

By A Train In Freak

Accident Thursday

APR 10 1943

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Samuel Jackson, who edited an international almanac, "Pocket Encyclopedia of The Darker Races," was killed Thursday afternoon in an accident in the New York Central Railroad station.

Running for an outgoing train, Jackson missed the steps and fell under the wheels. He was instantly killed.

The editor had been carrying a satchel of books for which he was taking orders. Jackson's publication, "Jackson's International Almanac," was widely known. He also edited "The Vanguard," a publication which listed businesses and citizens of the New York area.

Fifty-eight years old, Jackson lived at 70 Macombs place, New York City, and leaves a widow and three step-children.



# Fred R. Moore, Pioneer The People's Voice Publisher, Dies at 85

New York, N.Y. MAR 6 1943

Frederick Randolph Moore, editor and publisher of the *New York Age*, one of the last of the pioneers among Negro newspapermen, politicians and civic leaders, died at his home 230 W 135 st, Monday night at 10:45. In ill health for some time past, Mr. Moore was 85 years of age. Funeral services were scheduled to take place at St. Martin's Episcopal church, 422 st and Lenox

ave, Friday, Mar. 5, at 1:00 pm. Working together with Dr. E. P. Roberts and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Moore helped found the National Urban League.

In 1879, he met and married Ida Lawrence. From that union there were 18 children, 14 girls, 4 boys. The couple's golden wedding anniversary was celebrated in 1929 with a monster reception in Harlem's 369th regiment armory. Mrs. Moore died several years ago. Surviving are two sons, Eugene and Gilbert, three daughters, Mrs. Ida Mae Dudley, Mrs. Gladys Walton (wife of the present Minister to Liberia, Lester Walton); Mrs. Marion Moore Day; three grandsons, Ludlow W. Werner, sr, Gilbert Moore and Noel Day; seven granddaughters, Mrs. Marjorie Rochester, Mrs. Gladys Johnson, Mrs. Fredericks Leal, Mrs. Carroleizer Herring, Miss Marion Moore, Karen and Sandra Day; one great grandson, Ludlow W. Werner jr, two great granddaughters, Myrne and Vickie Leal, and Miss Helen Sims, who was raised as a member of the family from childhood.

Coming to Moore entered the department of internal revenue service under Charles W. Anderson, later was secretary of the National Negro Business League under Booker T. Washington.

He entered politics in Brooklyn, ran for the assembly unsuccessfully in 1907, and in 1912, was named Minister to Liberia by President Taft. A familiar and active figure at Republican conventions, he climaxed his active public service in the city's Board of Aldermen from 1927 to 1931.

Moore took over the *NY Age* in 1907, succeeding the founder, T. Thomas Fortune, whose partner, Jerome B. Peterson, died last week. The paper was published in Brooklyn until 1919 when it moved to its present Harlem site, in W 135 st where it maintains a complete mechanical plant.

During World War I, Moore served as chairman of all red cross committees and drives, worked with Col. Hayward in the founding of the old 15th regiment. After the war he played a large part in arranging for the passage of Negro Gold Star mothers to visit soldiers graves abroad.

## Negro Leader Mourns

### Death of Schwab

The Daily Worker  
New York, N.Y.

The untimely death of Irving Schwab, one of the lawyers of the historic Scottsboro case, was a great loss to the poor and oppressed everywhere, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Harlem leader of the Communist Party, said yesterday in a statement.

"Mr. Schwab was particularly beloved by the Negro people who will always remember as a part of their own history the great and selfless fight he put up for the Scottsboro boys, for Angelo Herndon and for

ly escaped a lynch mob, but he returned again and again to oppose the poll taxers and their lynch system," Davis said.

"Mr. Schwab was a true son of the great Jewish people who are fighting today not alone for their own freedom and liberation from fascist barbarism, but who are fighting everywhere in the interests of all mankind and who in our own city are such a large section of the great labor movement," Davis said.

"Schwab was an inspiration upon us anew—and particularly upon the Negro people—the necessity of expelling the viper of anti-Semitism from our midst. The fascist enemies of Irving Schwab and the Jewish people are the enemies of all freedom-loving peoples and minorities."

## Memorial Rites Held Saturday For Head Resident

HAMPTON Institute, Va. April 22—Students and nurses living in Kelsey hall at Hampton institute mourned last weekend the death of Mrs. Bessie H. Greene, head assistant of the dormitory, who passed away in Dixie hospital Thursday night, after an illness of about ten days. She had been employed at Hampton institute since June, 1941.

Following memorial rites at Memorial church of Saturday afternoon, the remains of the deceased were to be laid to rest in the institute cemetery.

The late Mrs. Greene was the wife of a former executive secretary of the National Urban League, who at one time headed branches of the league in Pittsburgh and in Tampa, Fla. She received her early education in Baltimore, her birthplace, and held the Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton institute.

The deceased formerly taught at Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo., at Florida A. & M. college in Tallahassee, and at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. She was at one time house director of the Harlem Y.W.C.A. in New York City.

Immediate survivors are two sons, John R. and C. Theodore, a daughter, J. Roxana, who is a sophomore at Hampton institute, a brother, William A. Hawkins of Baltimore, and a brother-in-law, George Greene of Washington, D.C.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
October 5, 1943

NEGRO COMPOSER DIES  
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 4—(AP)—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett, 60, Rochester, N. Y., eminent Negro composer, teacher and conductor,

## COMPOSER VICTIM OF HEART ATTACK

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Dr. Robert Nathaniel Dett of Rochester, N. Y., composer, teacher and conductor, died in a hospital here last Saturday night of a heart attack. He was in his sixty-first year. He had come here to direct musical activities at a USO clubhouse and had organized a colored VAC chorus at Fort Custer, Michigan.

Dr. Dett also was working on the third and fourth movements of a symphony which the Columbia Broadcasting Company had commissioned him to write.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

## Time Chicago, Illinois

Died. Thomas Wright ("Fats") Waller, 39, famed jazz pianist and composer (TIME, Aug. 9); of bronchopneumonia; in Kansas City. He was the son, portly, powerful. Fats Waller wrote such jazz classics as "Honeysuckle Rose," "Ain't Misbehavin'," "My Fate Is in Your Hands," "I've Got a Feelin' for You," "Fallin'". He once defined swing (of a young woman): "Lad, if you got to ask, you ain't got it."



# Last Tribute Paid Leonard Harper

FEB 13 1943  
Amsterdam Star-News  
New York, N. Y.

Show World, Others Attend Rites For Famous  
Producer In Abyssinian Church, Burial In Flushing

Following impressive funeral rites in Abyssinian Baptist Church, Leonard Harper, 44, foremost theatrical producer and long time star of the stage and nightclubs, was buried in Flushing Cemetery Monday afternoon. Mr. Harper, a native of Birmingham, Ala., who had just finished rehearsing a new revue for Murrain's Cabaret died suddenly last Thursday night at Harlem Hospital following an attack of acute indigestion which brought on a heart attack.

News of the demise of the internationally known "make-up stars" spread like wildfire through Harlem's rialto and the attendance at the rites Monday was but a partial token of the esteem in which he was held. Flowers banked high about the beautiful casket while some of nightlife's most beautiful chorus and showgirls acted as flower bearers.

Rev. Powell Officiates Workshop Is Planned

The people Leonard Harper knew so well and those who knew him were the ones who for the most part, made up the mourners. There were dancers, policemen, nightclub owners, doormen, waiters, actors and actresses, theatre owners, musicians, booking agents, talent scouts, composers, singers, scrubwomen, politicians, athletes and common laborers in the pews Monday listening attentively to a service conducted by the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., pastor, which has been rarely heard at funerals.

The youthful pastor, acquainted as he is with most pursuits of life in which Negroes are engaged, scored heavily for the cause of Christian living when he by implication pointed out to those in the church that there really was little fundamental difference between church life and that of the entertainment world since both sought to serve humanity, and that Leonard Harper had no church affiliation. This point was driven home to most of those present, because few seldom enter a church or give thought to religion.

Mrs. Louise B. Hart, 134th St. and Seventh Ave., funeral director, was in charge while arrangements were conducted by Frank Schiffman, managing director of the Apollo theatre, Fritz Pollard, associated with Leonard Harper at the time of his death, and Andy Razaf. Leonard Harper's revues have been on view at Smalls Paradise and at the Elks Rendezvous.



LEONARD HARPER

# 2 Mayors Attend Rites For Editor Fred Moore

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
NEW YORK - What has been described as the largest number of ranking city officials ever to attend an event in Harlem was present last Friday to pay tribute at the funeral of Fred R. Moore, nationally known editor and publisher of the New York Age.

Funeral services were held at St. Martin's Episcopal church. He was later appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector Charles W. Anderson, but five months later resigned to accept the secretaryship of the National Negro Business League under Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Heading the delegation of dignitaries were Mayor La Guardia and former Mayor James J. Walker. Ministers taking part in the services were the Reverends John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Marks, B. C. Robeson, pastor of Mother Zion A.M.E.Z. church, and A. Clayton Powell Sr., of Abyssinian Baptist church.

Harry Burleigh Present  
Harry Burleigh, present in the audience, heard his song, "Deep River," sung by Glendon Bryant. Other prelates present included the Reverends Shelton H. Bishop, W. P. Hayes and Herbert C. Banks. Newbold Morris, president of the City Council was noted among the mourners, as were Judges James S. Watson, Charles E. Toney, Myles A. Paige, Jane M. Bolin and others.

Special police arrangements for handling the immense crowd that jammed the streets in charge of a detail of "New York's Finest," headed by former Police Lieutenant Jesse Battle, now of the New York Parole board. He was assisted by Inspectors Mullholland and Moore, Capt. Littlefield, Emanuel Kline and others.

As a special tribute, Police Station Precinct No. 23, sent as ushers for Mr. Moore's funeral, Patrolmen Jackson, Thomas, Calliwood, Lowe, Bowman, Ellison, Brisbane and others.

The Rev. Johnson said the rites at Flushing Cemetery, in Long Island, the final resting place of the great patriot, diplomat, publisher and citizen.

Members of the family declared emphatically that Mr. Moore was not born a slave, as stated in most newspapers, when carrying the story of his death. Although, they said, they have no proof of ancestry, they are positive their father

was not born a slave in Virginia, as reported.

Life-Long Republican  
A life-long Republican, he maintained his position even during the administration of President Grover Cleveland, when the Democrats made a clean sweep at the national elections.

He was later appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector Charles W. Anderson, but five months later resigned to accept the secretaryship of the National Negro Business League under Dr. Booker T. Washington.

He attended the Republican National Convention in 1901, as alternate from the Brooklyn district. Later he attended every national and state convention of the party. He was a member of every Negro Republican committee during presidential campaigns, knew all Presidents, personally, from U. S. Grant to Herbert Hoover.

In 1907 Mr. Moore took over the editorship of the New York Age, succeeding the founder, T. Thomas Fortune. The offices were then at 7 Chatham Square. In 1910 the paper moved to West 46th street, and in 1919, to the present site, 230 W. 135th street.

Gets Diplomatic Post  
In 1912 Mr. Moore was appointed Minister to Liberia by President Howard P. Taft and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Due to a change in administration, however, when President Wilson was elected, Minister Moore served only one month, remaining in New York. The job remained in the family, however, as President Wilson appointed Mr. Moore's son-in-law, Lester A. Walton, who still holds the office.

Capitalizing on his popularity and political prestige in Harlem, Mr. Moore was elected and served two terms as alderman of the 19th ward in 1927-31.

Always active in civic and welfare matters, Mr. Moore, with Dr. E. P. Roberts and the late Mrs. William H. Baldwin, helped found the National Urban League. He also helped found the famous 15th Regiment, which made glorious history in World War I.

COLONEL LITTLE, OF  
369TH FAME, DIES  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, July 22—Col. Ar-

thur W. Little, former commander of the famous 369th (Old Eighth) Regiment of New York and decorated several times during World War I for gallantry in action, died Sunday at his apartment in the Mayfair House at the age of 69. Colonel Little was a life-long friend and advisor of Dr. Robert L. Vann. He was long known as a champion of Negro rights and the nation's foremost proponent of the use of Negro combat troops. He has been ill for almost a year.

## Dies After Long Illness



New York Age  
New York, N. Y.

Late Col. ARTHUR W. LITTLE

Col. Arthur W. Little,  
Former Commander,  
15th Regiment, Dead  
JUL 24 1943

Colonel Arthur W. Little, chairman of the board of the printing firm of J. J. Little and Ives Company, 43 East 24th street, and one of the war-time officers of the 15th Regiment in World War I, died early Sunday morning, July 19, at his home, 610 Park avenue, New York City, following a long illness. He was 69 years old.

When the United States entered World War I, Colonel Little was adjutant and chief of staff to Colonel William Hayward, commander of the 15th Regiment "Hell Fighters." He went overseas with the Negro troops, which was a part of General Henri Gouraud's 4th Army of France, and participated in all actions from April 7, 1918, to the

"I'll Never Turn Back" and "Listen To The Lamb." The anthem of the Negro spirituals mourns his passing. May the memory of his contribution to the field of music in recognition of the contribution of music to the Negro youth be an inspiration to many. Dr. Sweeney in paying tribute to the memory of the late Dr. R. H. Dett at the conclusion of the singing of the anthems, said "Every rendition of two of his anthems Christian church that ever sang one in Arthur W. Little."



43-1943

## DeGraffenried and Booker T. Washington Were Kin in Spirit

**Mrs. Prevost Pays Fine Tribute To Christian, Useful Moore Negro Leader**

By MARY K. PREVOST

The news of the death of Ambrose DeGraffenried brought sadness to all who knew him. His death was a great shock even to his own family. He was ill only half an hour. He had a cold but his good wife had felt no alarm until he became violently ill, and passed away before the doctor could be called.

In the loss of this good man, the community has lost a great deal of personal citizen, whose life has been a valuable contribution to the world on the side of good, as all his life he made the old, old story to those who practiced the Golden Rule.

And now people are sad because he is no more but rejoice because he has entered his eternal rest, where he has laid up so many treasures, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

All through the years his advice has been very helpful to the people of his race and in recent months when criticism of the South for race discriminations has come to his attention, he has told his people that in the South are their best friends because they understand each other better.

"Righteous living has its reward in the South as well as in any other part of the country. The people are good to me because I try to help them," he would often say.

Rev. Ambrose DeGraffenried was born in Chatham county seventy-two years ago.

**Turpentine Worker in Youth**  
He came to Moore county to work in the turpentine business. He was a very strong man in his youth and it was well known that few could accomplish so much work in a day. For in addition to his strength he had a willing spirit and was a conscientious worker desiring to give an honest day's work. He was very versatile, too: could farm, build a rock wall or chimney, and was a good carpenter.

He could compound medicines and ointments from grasses, barks and herbs, much after the fashion of George Washington Carver, the late scientist. For years he has compounded remedies for his friends when they needed it.

In childhood he had little if any schooling but he had a good mind

and learned easily.

He was especially gifted in his understanding of the Bible. He could quote many verses and certain chapters accurately and aptly, and he took great pride in his ability to memorize the word of God. He studied diligently, until recently when his eyes failed and he feared blindness.

Thirty years ago he began to preach and since that time he served the Zion Methodist church faithfully. His salary was not remunerative as he was ill only half an hour. He had a cold but his good wife had felt no alarm until he became violently ill, and passed away before the doctor could be called.

He did a great deal of personal work and never grew tired of witnessing for his Saviour and of telling the old, old story to those who would listen.

Once at the funeral of a departed saint, when the minister in charge called on Rev. DeGraffenried last of all to pay a tribute, his friends were afraid there was little left for him to say. But with the dignity and assurance of a bishop, he stepped to the front, quoted suitable passages of scripture, delivered a fine tribute, excelling all the other speakers in his modest, unassuming way.

Ambrose DeGraffenried, Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver were kindred spirits as all three were forgetful of self in their great desire to help their people in the South.

Surely these three good men will seek each other out in that better land and spend much time together around their Father's throne in heaven.

Nearly fifty years ago he married Mary Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of Aunt Winnie and Uncle Burton Jackson, good colored people of their generation, who survives with two daughters, Elizabeth Brown of Carthage and May Tyson of Canton, O. Two daughters, Allie Cadden and Maggie, died several years ago, also two sons, Tom and Aubrey. Living sons are Will, Haywood (Bud), Baz, Joe and Henry, of Carthage; Laverne of Burlington, Hurley of the Army, Langley Field, Va.

**Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia**

## Funeral Rites Held For Rev.

North Carolina

## Monroe Lane Of Knoxville

### Deceased Had Pastored In North Carolina

By F. B. RAYNOR

**ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.**—Funeral services for the Rev. Monroe Ramsey Lane, who died suddenly on June 1, following several months of declining health, were held at Olive Branch Baptist Church with the pastor, the Rev. C. M. Cartwright officiating June 4, with the Revs. S. I. Lawrence, J. R. R. McRay, B. Reece, T. J. Rayner and the Rev. Mr. Ruffin participating.

Obituary and condolences were read by J. R. Fleming.

Rev. Mr. Lane was the son of William and Mary Lane. He was born in this city, where he united with the church at an early age.

Following ordination into the ministry he pastored numerous churches, and officiated in hundreds of marriages and funerals in this community as well as at other points.

**MAIL CARRIER**

The deceased was one of the first rural colored mail carriers in the state of Massachusetts, having moved north several years ago. He attended the first public school established in this city for colored children and while young became a teacher.

On his return to his home state he entered the ministry and became successful both as a pastor and a preacher. During which time he gained the high esteem and respect of the residents hereabouts.

For many years Rev. Mr. Lane was also a business leader.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Amy Lane, a school teacher; A. J. Blake of Berkeley-Norfolk, Va.; A. C. Littlejohn of Norfolk; C. C. Williams of Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. C. E. Wilder of Elizabeth City, and the Rev. R. C. Council of The Rev. Mr. Council read the obituary.

## Death Takes First Atlanta Daily World Negro President

**HENDERSON, N. C.**—Members of both races attended impressive funeral services for Doctor John A. Cotton, in the local United Presbyterian church. The death of the well known educator who served as first Negro president of Knoxville presidency last year due to the failing condition of his health. He and Mrs. Cotton made their home here since leaving Knoxville. A daughter, Miss Carol A. Cotton, Illinois university instructor, is also among the surviving relatives.

Dr. Cotton, about 70, served for many years as president of the Henderson Normal and Industrial Institute, a unit of the United Presbyterian Church's educational institutions.

## More Than Thousand Attend Funeral Rites Of Rev. C. Drew

**Norfolk, Virginia**  
**ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.**—More than a thousand persons, including 25 ministers, attended the funeral of the late Rev. Claudius C. Drew, widely known preacher and pastor, church builder, fraternal leader, and highly esteemed citizen, which was held at Mt. Lebanon AME Zion Church here on May 29. Officiating ministers were the Revs. M. S. Rudd and A. M. Nixon, with the former delivering the main eulogy.

The aged minister, had devoted more than a half a century to the church, and in addition he practiced the barber trade in this city for 39 years, having been associated with the Rev. D. W. White. He died early on the morning of May 23.

Among the ministers at the funeral services were: the Revs. P. A. Bishop of Rich Square, N. C.; A. J. Blake of Berkeley-Norfolk, Va.; A. C. Littlejohn of Norfolk; C. C. Williams of Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. C. E. Wilder of Elizabeth City, and the Rev. R. C. Council of The Rev. Mr. Council read the obituary.

**HIGH MASON**  
The deceased was district deputy grand master of the sixth district, Jurisdiction of North Carolina, A. F. A. M., grand patron Order of Eastern Star and grand worthy superior of the Order of Love and Charity.

Rev. Mr. Drew was a native of Chowan County, where he spent his boyhood days, and at an early age connected himself with Pleasant Grove Church, continuing his membership there until moving to this city in 1900, when he became a member of Mt. Lebanon Church here. Among the deceased's monumental church activities were the building of Cartwright Memorial Church at Manteo, N. C.; the rebuilding of Morning Star Church at Roper, N. C.; the remodeling of Canaan Temple St. James AME Church in this city where he pastored for ten years, and purchased a lot adjoining the church building; his successful pastorate at Pitts Chapel, Coinjock, N. C., and the reconditioning of church at Windsor, N. C.

**PERFORMED HUGE TASK**  
During the two years the late Rev. Mr. Drew pastored Mt. Lebanon Church in Plymouth, and while in declining health, he carried on some of his most effective work, having succeeded in clearing the church of a \$2,000 indebtedness of 20 years standing, and officiating during the mortgage burning services.

This the aged minister accomplished in a single year. In his practice as a barber the minister carried the

Christian influence and had made numerous friends.

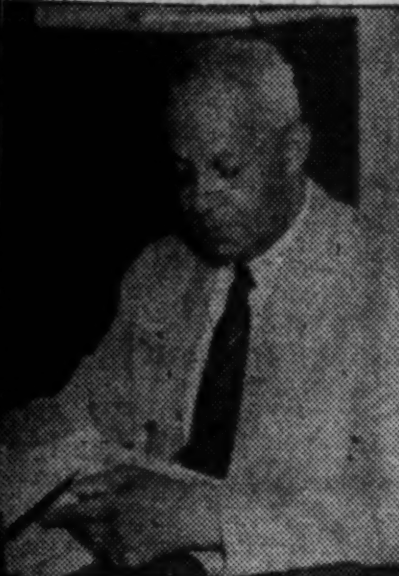
He was twice married, becoming the husband of Miss Susie Riddick in 1903. From this union six children were born. In 1917 he married Miss Clara Belle But-

At the funeral the ministers of the Albemarle Conference acted as honorary pallbearers. Floral designs were numerous. Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Clara Drew, five sons, one daughter, four sisters, five brothers and numerous relatives.



43-1943

Dr. Bundy,  
Ohio GOP  
Leader, Dies



DR. LEROY N. BUNDY

CLEVELAND. — Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, for many years a powerful figure in Republican politics, died Saturday morning at his home, following a severe heart attack.

Dr. Bundy had the reputation of being one of the most astute politicians in the Middle West until his health began to fail him several years ago. A native of Hamilton, Ohio, Dr. Bundy had successfully crowded three careers into his life — dentistry, law and politics.

At the age of 17 he was graduated from Western Reserve university dental school, the youngest member in his class. In 1906 he was the oldest member of his class to receive his degree from the law school of the same university.

Up until death claimed him he had practiced law and maintained an office at his home.

Dr. Bundy went to Europe to study dentistry after graduation here and later served for a time in Provident Hospital in Chicago. Later he practiced in St. Louis and East St. Louis. He served a term as county commissioner in East St. Louis before coming to Cleveland.

He joined the party led by the late Maurice Maschke and son was a leader in Republican politics. In 1934 Dr. Bundy was chairman of the utilities committee of the City Council.

In 1937, while running for re-election to the council Dr. Bundy contracted pneumonia and since then has never been well. He was defeated in the election. At the time of his death he was not active in the political life of the city.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Vella Bundy; his mother, Mrs. Eliza Bundy; his sister, Mrs. Talbot, and a brother, Clifford Bundy, a supervisor in the City Street Department for several years.

# Death Takes Cincinnati School Head

Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI—Local educational circles lost one of its leaders Friday with the death of John Willard Scott, historian and principal of Sherman public school here.

Scott came to Cincinnati about 14 years ago, having left the public school system of Huntington, W. Va., to serve here as assistant principal of Sherman school—then an auxiliary of Stowe school. He was best known for his research in Negro history.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Goldie Scott, three children, other relatives and a host of friends. The funeral was held in Huntington, and among those paying tribute to the deceased were President John W. Davis, West Virginia State college, and O. L. Lewis, Morehouse college, Atlanta.

Made Excellent Record Since Appointment In Feb. 1941

WARREN, O. — Deputy Sheriff Theodore Roosevelt Toles, 41, died suddenly last Tuesday at his residence from a heart attack as he was being prepared to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

He has been ill for a week and took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday morning. His physician ordered him into the hospital but he expired before he could be taken there.

Deputy Toles had been a life long farmer and was appointed as a deputy by Sheriff Russ E. Stein on Feb. 3, 1941.

His genial personality, kind and considerate ways and willingness to be of service to persons of all races made him a host of friends. He had a keen interest in the progress of his race and his appointment as a public servant did not lessen it.

Sheriff Stein said that the death of Deputy Toles was a distinct shock to him and his staff. "I feel the sheriff's office and the community has suffered a personal loss in his untimely passing."

Mr. Toles was born June 24, 1902, at Strata, Ala., the son of George and Emma Toles. He was a member of the Louis Mitchell lodge of Elks and the Third Christian Church of Warren.

Mr. Toles is survived by his mother, his widow, Mrs. Ella Toles, and nine children, Theodore, Jr., Emma Lou, Leota, Allie Bea, George, John Bricker Toles, Walter and Roscoe Toles, aged 2.

He also leaves the following brothers and sisters, Nelson of Warren, Eddie of Monroe, Mich., Roscoe, former boxer who recently was inducted into the U. S. Marines, Mrs. Pearl Jackson of Braceville; Mrs. Gussie Poole of Braceville; Mrs. Emma Broome and Mrs. Viola Watkins, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Loicy Anderson of Leavittsburg, Mrs. Sovella Harris of Montgomery, Ala., Mrs. Roxie Isdale of Cleveland, and Mrs. Clois Chatham of Monroe, Mich.

Funeral services were held last Saturday. Interment was at Braceville.



Deputy Sheriff Theodore Toles



# Rev. Robert W. Bagnall Passes

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Rev. Robert Wellington Bagnall, one of the best known Episcopal ministers within the group, died of a heart attack Friday at his home, 5420 Haverford Avenue. He was the rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 57th and Parrish Streets here for the past ten years.

Dr. Bagnall, who was 53, was a leader not only in the work of the Episcopal church but in civic life nationally. For 12 years he was dean of the School of Religious Education for Colored people. He was president of the Episcopal Province Conference of Church workers and on the faculty of the Diocesan Normal School of Religious Life.

For many years, Dr. Bagnall was rector of the Episcopal church in Detroit, where he took an active part in the activities growing out of racial disturbances during the Sweet case of a decade ago. Later he became a member of the national staff of the NAACP serving in that capacity for several years. He was a native of Norfolk, Va., and attended Mission College, West Resident university and Allen university in South Carolina. Dr. Bagnall's funeral services were held from the church. His wife, Lillian, is his only survivor.

## RECTOR DIES; HAD BEEN ILL

Funeral services were held Tuesday, for the Rev. Dr. Robert Wellington Bagnall, rector of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, 52nd and Parrish streets, who died Monday at his home, 5420 Haverford Avenue, of a heart attack.

A distinguished host of ministers from Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania attended the solemn requiem mass, held at 11:00 a.m. in the St. Thomas Church. The Rt. Rev. Oliver J. Mori, Bishop of the Pennsylvania Diocese directed the services. Participating in the mass were the Rev. L. H. Berry of New York, N. J., the Rev. Jesse An-

## Heart Attack Fatal

Philadelphia Tribune  
Philadelphia, Pa.



Rev. Robert W. Bagnall

son, of Wilmington, Del.

and the Rev. Charles Long. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the body was removed to Mt. Lawn Cemetery. Clarence T. Allmond, mortician, directed arrangements.

Born in Norfolk, Va., in 1884, Father Bagnall was educated at Norfolk Mission College; Bishop Payne Divinity School in Petersburg, Va., where he was the youngest graduate; and at Temple University where he received his D.D. degree.

Before assuming the pastorate of St. Thomas' Church in 1933, he was rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Detroit for 10 years. He has also served churches in Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio.

Literarily inclined, Father Bagnall contributed articles to the Survey, the Nation, the World Tomorrow, Opportunity, the Crisis, the Philadelphia Tribune, and the Southern Workman. He was contributing editor of the now defunct Messenger Magazine for several years.

Among other activities, he was director of branches of the NAACP from 1921, until he accepted the pastorate of St. Thomas Church; and a member of the American Negro Academy, Kappa Alpha

## PENNSYLVANIA

Psi Fraternity, and the Civic Club of New York. Survivors include his widow, Lillian; three sisters, Lillian Bagnall Gray, Arta Bagnall Gray, and a well organized church for his successor. His work is done.

In the passing of the Rev. Dr. Robert Wellington Bagnall, Philadelphians have lost a dynamic influence for progress of which his up-rooting of the old St. Thomas Church, 12th Street and Locust, is a memorable example.

Perhaps the Rev. Dr. Bagnall would not have liked it put that way exactly. He might have preferred it said that the congregation outgrew its historic building. In any event in the establishment of the new St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of 52nd and Parrish streets, he set in motion a new current of thought for the older members and made room for expansion and growth in the welcoming of new members.

Doubtless one of Philadelphia's oldest impressions of this dynamic, modest and profound thinker, writer, lecturer and cleric, is as former field representative for the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the heyday of that organization's fight for justice and fair play for Negroes. The Julian Sweet case of Detroit was a cause celebrated at this time.

Since coming to Philadelphia he has worked quietly and indefatigably for the advancement of the group in more ways than one. With the hearty cooperation of his capable wife acting as his secretary, Father Bagnall withstood the bitter censure of die-hard conservatives and sold Philadelphia's landmark, the old St. Thomas Church and established with the money therefrom a reserve fund for the Church. He purchased the present new site and set about to pay for it. In depart-

## Robert W. Bagnall

Philadelphia Tribune  
Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT W. BAGNALL has gone on that long last journey from which no traveler returns. The final curtain has come down on one of America's most useful citizens.

"Bob" Bagnall used all of his great natural abilities for the benefit of mankind. He was a fluent speaker, who had the courage to defend what he believed to be right.

Trained to be a pastor, he gave up his church work to become the director of branches of the NAACP. It was in this work that Bagnall became a national figure in fighting for the equality of colored Americans.

His last days were spent as minister of the famous St. Thomas Church in Philadelphia. Yet he always found time to continue as the advocate for those who are oppressed.

While all that is mortal of Robert Bagnall has gone, his spirit remains to inspire those who live "Within the Veil."



43-1943

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier  
July 3, 1943**Violent Deaths  
Do Not Increase**

The total of Charleston county accidents and suicides for the first six months of 1943 remained almost the same as for the same period last year, despite population increases, traffic congestion and the great amount of industrial activity in the area, it was disclosed yesterday by Coroner John P. DeVeaux from a tabulation of records in his office.

The total, in fact, dropped two points, from seventy-six to seventy-four, though within this total the number of suicides rose about 300 per cent, from three to eleven. All suicides both this year and last were white persons.

The accidental deaths, however, including nineteen automobile fatalities, dropped to sixty-three this year from seventy-three last year. The automobile deaths dropped to this year's figure from twenty-five last year.

There were 145 people who died from natural causes, but without attending physician, 108 of them being negroes.

The total of sixty-three accidental deaths is an average of more than ten a month, or one every three days. Of the number, seven were deaths in an army airplane crash near the Charleston air port several weeks ago.

Chester, S. C. Reporter

August 5, 1943

**PROMINENT CHESTER  
NEGRO DIED IN  
CHERAW YESTERDAY**

A news item from Cheraw, under a date line of August 4th, states that the Rev. George Waldo Long, D. D., negro educator and divine, died at his home there today of a heart attack. His health has been failing for several months. He was born in Chester, 64 years ago and had lived in Cheraw for 35 years. He was president of Cooper Memorial Academy, a junior co-educational college for negroes with a student body of 400 from fifteen states. He was also pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. John C. Smith University conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity on him several years ago. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was chairman of the Atlantic Synod and president of the Fairfield Presbytery.

He is survived by his wife and two brothers, Andrew and William Long, of Chester. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

**DR. C. B. ANTISDEL, 80  
OF BENEDICT COLLEGE****President Emeritus of School  
in South Carolina Dies**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Clarence B. Antisdel, president emeritus of Benedict College for Negroes here, died last night at the age of 80.

Born in Afton, Wis., Dr. Antisdel had served as missionary to Africa and Burma, had preached in Chicago, and for one year he held the chair of missions at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

He was made president of Benedict in 1921, five years after he joined the faculty, and served until 1940, when he became president emeritus and dean of the ministerial department.

Ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1892, Dr. Antisdel was educational missionary to the Congo under the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society from 1892 to 1905 and was missionary in Burma from 1905 to 1913.

A son of Joseph Fuller and Mariette Baumes Antisdel, Dr. Antisdel studied at the old University of Chicago from 1883 to 1886 and received a B. A. degree in 1888 and an LL.D. degree in 1922 from University of South Dakota and a B.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1892.

He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa society.

In 1896 he married Gerdena S. Vander Kolk of Chicago.

**Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
Bury First Race Prexy  
Of Knoxville College**

HENDERSON, S. C.—(ANP)—Members of both races last week attended impressive funeral services for Dr. John A. Cotton, who was the first Negro president of Knoxville college. The rites were held from the United Presbyterian church.

His death occurred at the Duke hospital, the result of an illness that extended from the time of his retirement from the Knoxville presidency last year because of failing health.

Dr. Cotton, who was about 70 years of age, served for many years as president of the Henderson Normal and Industrial Institute here, a unit of the United Presbyterian church's educational institutions.

South Carolina



# Dr. L. A. West, Noted Medic,

**Succumbs** JAN 2 1943  
Nationally Known  
As Surgeon; Was  
NMA Head In 1930

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—  
Dr. Lightfoot Allen West died last Sunday afternoon. And thus, wrote "Finals" to one of the most distinguished surgical and medical careers in the annals of his profession.  
Giving up his extensive practice four years ago, Dr. West had been in voluntary retirement since, living quietly for the most part at his home, 557 South Orleans, with his wife, Mrs. Hallie West.

**NOTABLE CAREER**  
Born in a modest family in Nashville, Tennessee in 1885, Doctor West developed to evolve a career which reads like a Horatio Alger story.

At an early age he was sent to live with relatives in St. Paul, Minnesota. There he received his elementary schooling. Later he returned to Nashville to attend Pearl High School and to be near his mother. He matriculated at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, from which he graduated as a surgeon in 1907.

In 1917 he founded the Mercy Hospital here. This institution became one of the landmarks of Negro medical and surgical practice in the Mid-South and the country.

In 1930 this distinguished Mid-Southerner became president of the National Medical Association. He had previously served as president of the Bluff City Medical Society after serving as secretary; as secretary and later president of the Tri-State Society; then as president of the Volunteer State Medical Society, and of the Woodmen of Union Clinic at Hot Springs, Arkansas; then as chairman of the Surgical Section of the National Medical Association; still later as vice-president and then president of the national body.

JAN 2 1943  
He was a distinguished and honored guest before such

notable bodies of medical men as Cook County Physicians Association of Chicago, Ill.; the Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis, Mo.; the Arkansas State Medical Society of Hot Springs; the Mississippi State Medical Society, Vicksburg, Miss.; the Volunteer State Medical Society, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Texas State Medical Society, Galveston, Texas; and the California State Medical Society, Los Angeles, California, which he organized.

JAN 2 1943  
He was at one time chairman of the Memphis Community Chest (colored division). He was interested in the political development of colored people, and served as secretary for the Shelby County Republican Committee. He connected himself with the Mississippi Avenue Christian Church, where his funeral obsequies were held last Wednesday. His body lay in state Tuesday night at the S. W. Qualls Funeral on Vance Avenue.

Doctor and Mrs. West had no children. He is survived by his widow and many other relatives living in various parts of the country.

JAN 2 1943  
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, pastor of Miss. Avenue Christian Church of ficiated at the funeral, assisted by Rev. W. A. Johnson and Rev. L. A. Kemp.

Franklin, Tenn., News  
June 24, 1943

## Negro Educator Dies Monday Rites Today

Funeral services for Dr. Isham Hampton, Negro, former member of Meharry Medical College, who died Monday morning at his home here, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Baptist Church, with the Rev. L. E. Coleman officiating.

Dr. Hampton taught as well as practiced medicine in Fayetteville for many years. He served as president of the Courtland Alabama Academy and was on the faculty of Rogers Williams University during the presidency of Dr. A. M. Townsend. He took his degree from Meharry College and later taught there.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Leona Andrews Hampton; son Jesse Crutchfield Hampton, and foster daughters, Edwina Leona Wells, Mrs. Gertrude

TENNESSEE  
Gentry Donan of Louisville and Mrs. Alice Caswell.

## Savannah Martin Dies In Memphis Chicago Ill. Defender

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The city's oldest newspaper distributor, Mrs. Savannah Martin, 50, 222 (r) of Butler street died last Thursday.

For more than a score of years she was the city's best known agent for the Chicago Defender, and over half a dozen Negro newspapers.

She was a former student of Knoxville college. She had lived in Memphis for more than 20 years, coming here from her native home of Eufala, Ala.

She was the mother of one son, William Martin, who was on a defense job in New Britain, Conn, at the time of her death. She, to the surprise of scores of Memphians who knew her, had a sister who lives in Memphis, two sisters in Chicago, and a mother who lives in Alabama.

JUN 12 1943  
Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois  
MRS. C. V.  
ROMAN DIES

NASHVILLE, June 17. (ANP)—Word was received here of the death of Mrs. C. V. Roman, wife of the late Dr. C. V. Roman, one of the best-known medical practitioners and teachers in this section. Long a teacher at Meharry Medical school, Dr. Roman was one of the pioneers of the famous John Andrew clinic which, with Dr. John K. Kelly as director, meets at Tuskegee Institute every April.

Mrs. Roman had come to Tuskegee for a visit of several weeks and was a guest of the Rev. Kelly's. It is probable interment will take place in Nashville.

Cleveland, Tenn. Journal  
November 25, 1943  
REUBEN SHEELER, PROMINENT CLEVELAND NEGRO, PASSES

Reuben Sheeler, aged 83, one of Cleveland's oldest and highly respected Negroes, passed away at his home, corner East Central Avenue and Gaut Street, Sunday afternoon at 2:35 o'clock, following a lengthy illness.

Reuben was born in Murry County, Ga., and came to Cleveland with his parents when just a boy. When in his early 20's he went to work

with Col. W. S. Tipton, who established the Cleveland Herald, and fed the job presses and also cranked the old Campbell newspaper press. As no small paper in this section had a power press, Reuben was the foot and hand power of the Herald. He remained faithful on that job until Mr. Tipton passed away, and at the death of Uncle Tim Cooper, he went with the Cleveland National Bank as porter and runner where for forty years or more he was faithful on another job. Naturally Reuben was a Republican in politics, and always voted the ticket stright. He, however, had lots of white Democratic friends.

He was a member of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and was a loyal and faithful member of his church.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Rankin Sheeler, four nephews, Rev. H. A. Sheeler, pastor of the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church; J. Reuben Sheeler, whom he reared and is now a teacher at State College, Montgomery, Ala.; W. F. Sheeler, of Riceville, and H. F. Sheeler, with the U. S. Army, and a niece, Mrs. W. L. Wilson, of Chattanooga.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon from the A. M. E. Zion Church, with the pastor Rev. J. H. Lee, officiating, assisted by Rev. Mose Malone, pastor of the M. E. Church, and burial was at Fort Hill Cemetery.

Globe and Independent  
Nashville, Tenn.

## MISS LENA JACKSON VETERAN TEACHER OF LATIN SUCCEUMBS

Best Known Member of City Staff, Served Local Schools 53 Years

Miss Lena T. Jackson, who for a period of 53 years was Latin teacher in the public schools of Nashville, departed this life at her residence, 135 13th Ave., N., on Friday morning Sept. 3. Her passing brought sorrow to the hearts of hundreds of young and middle-aged Nashvillians who had been her pupils in their school days. She

was also a valuable citizen in many walks of life and all who knew her were deeply grieved to learn of her death.

Miss Jackson was retired from the local school system in 1939, and had at that time to her credit a longer period of service than any other teacher. She was a pillar in the Community Baptist church and had given liberally of her means to sustain the church. She was also liberal in her donations to other worthy causes. Her life of self-sacrificing service to education and human uplift is worthy of emulation.

Those who were students of Latin under Miss Jackson regard her as one of the most thorough students of the subject as well as one of the best teachers with whom they had ever come in contact. She had mastered her subject so well that she was able to teach without making use of a text book. She had mastered not only fundamental Latin but also advanced texts of the subject and was able always to make them interesting to her pupils.

As was proper and as she desired, Miss Jackson's funeral was held in the church for which she had labored so zealously for many years. These rites were attended as was to be expected, by a large crowd of those whom she had taught and by teachers with whom she had been associated in the local system.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon of this week, with her pastor, the Rev. Jerome I. Wright officiating. Others on program for eulogies were Revs. Ambrose Bennett, R. C. Barbour and R. A. Ewing.

The pallbearers were, Profs. J. K. Petway, J. C. Hull, N. S. Holliday, William H. Fort, S. E. Grinstead, Richard Harris and J. W. Work. Drs. J. W. King, E. L. Price, Jr., and M. Holloway; honorary pallbearers, Profs. J. A. Galloway, T. B. Hardman, J. E. Taylor, J. C. Haynes, J. E. Johnson, Isaiah Suggs and Fred A. Randalls. Messrs. E. T. Brown, A. G. Price, E. L. Price, Sr., and E. T. Price. Friends of the deceased served as flower ladies. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

## News Birmingham, Ala. Military Honors Mark Funeral Of Negro, 123

CHATTANOOGA—(AP)—A nine-man squad from Ft. Oglethorpe fired a three-gun military salute and Corp. Jim E. Boush tapped as Uncle Sam's 123-year-old Negro was buried with military honors at a small cemetery near

here Sunday.  
"Uncle Sam" born in Virginia, often recalled his military service in 1922, service with both Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and met President Grant last May "as the oldest person in the United States."



New York Times

New York, N. Y.

## UNCLE MARK TO MISS HIS 124TH CHRISTMAS

Aged Negro, Former Government Employee, Dies in South

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 17 (AP)—Uncle Mark Thrash, who would have celebrated his 123d birthday on Dec. 25, died early today at his log cabin home on the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park Reservation.

Dr. W. A. Thompson, his physician, said the aged Negro had been ill for several days with a mild type of pneumonia.

Uncle Mark's claim to his longevity had been substantiated by government investigations, Edgar Carden, chief clerk of the reservation, said. The Negro was employed in the park from 1892 to 1922, when he was retired, and had lived in a simple two-room cabin furnished by the Government.

Active until a few months ago, Uncle Mark lived with his fifth wife, Jessie Thrash, whom he married nearly twenty years ago. He said he had, as far as he knew, eighteen living children, the oldest 98 and the youngest 60. In all he was the father of twenty-nine children.

Uncle Mark was born in slavery at Richmond, Va., on Christmas Day, 1820, records showed. He had told interviewers the first President he remembered was John Quincy Adams.

At the time of the battle of Chickamauga, he was 43 years old and had been taken to Georgia with his master. He had told many times of his helping bury the dead on the battlefield, "the blue in one grave, the gray in another and horses in another."

Uncle Mark never attended school but learned to read from his children. He voted regularly in Presidential elections and was featured on a nation-wide broadcast on the eve of the 1940 balloting as the "nation's oldest voter."



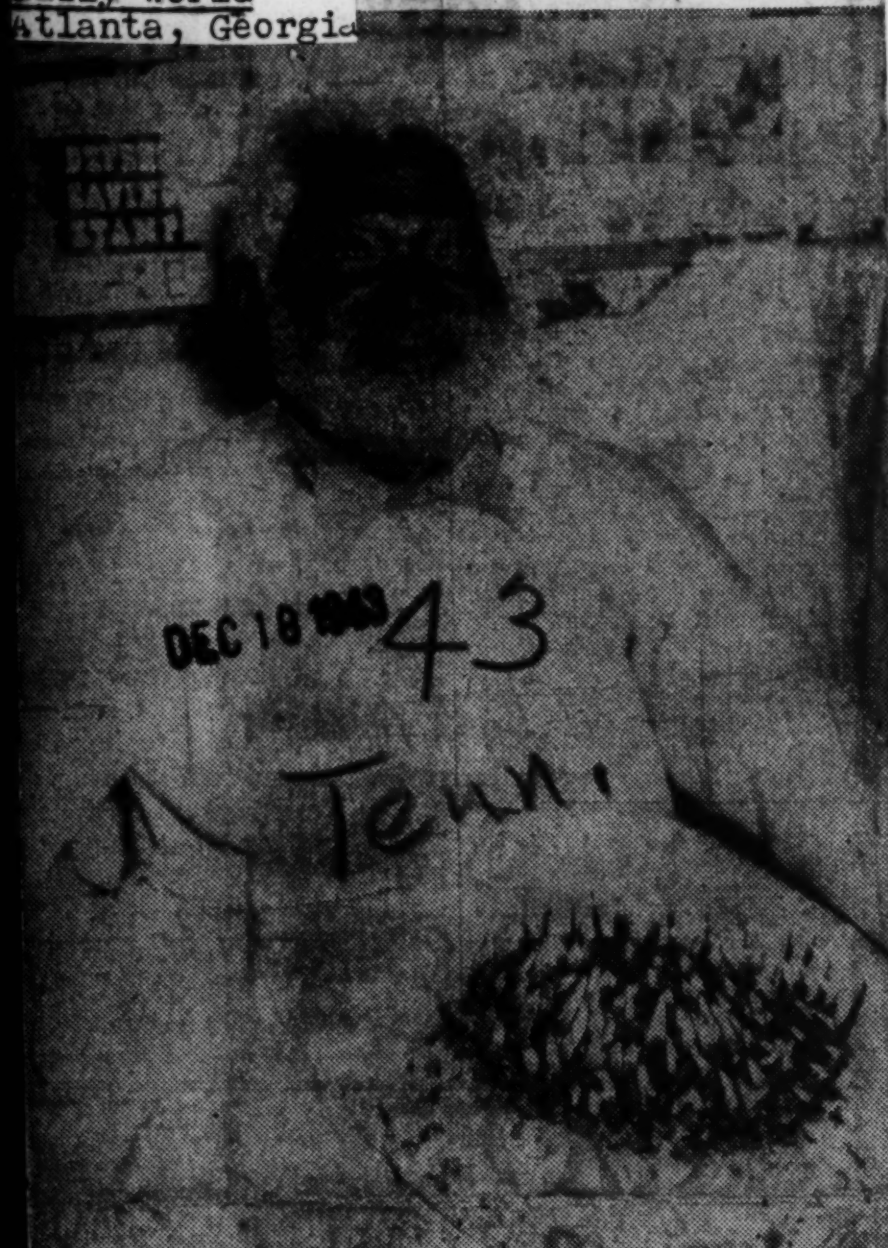
43-1943

TENNESSEE

# Dies At 122 In Log Cabin

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia



"UNCLE" MARK THRASH of his death. He had been employed on the government reservation who would have celebrated his 123rd birthday on Christmas Day, died from 1892 to 1922, when he was retired to the cabin he had inhabited early Friday at his government furnished log cabin during the entire time of his employment. Some on the reservation, he supported of Chickamauga-Chattanooga nation-President Roosevelt, he voted for park reservation. The strain on all three terms, the first time he is failing heart brought on by an had ever voted the democratic ticket. A flu attack was given as cause.



43-1943

Courier

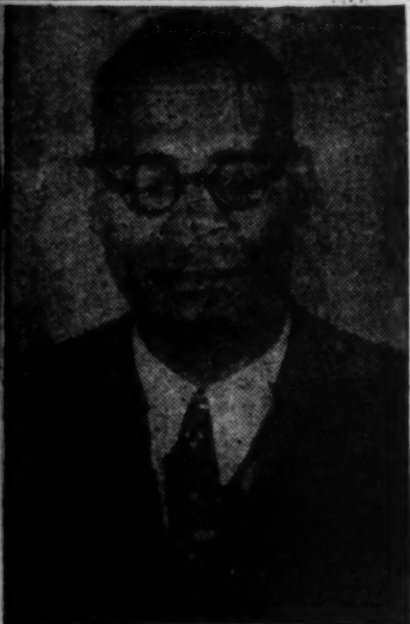
Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FORMER TUSKEGEE  
TEACHER DIES**

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Sept. 2.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was informed this week of the death of Harry B. Lister, former teacher at Tuskegee, who died of a heart attack occurring at San Antonio, Tex.

He was married to Miss Minnie Ray Scott, of Victoria, Texas, who was graduated from Tuskegee institute in 1913, who survives, together with two daughters, Tallulah and Minnie Ray, and one son, Harry.



SEP 4 1943

Brilliant Marshall  
Musician Passes;  
Blind From Birth

MARSHALL, Texas.—S. T. Nixon, well known blind musician and graduate of the M. D. and B. institute at Austin, Texas, passed away here August 20, 1943, and had been blind from birth but achieved a brilliant record as a singer and performer on the piano. Unlike many other blind men, Mr. Nixon made his own way and provided a comfortable livelihood for himself and family.

As a musician, Mr. Nixon rendered classical and sacred music. He refused to beg, and to stand at a door for gifts from dismissed church audiences.

His wife, Mrs. Mary Nixon, is a talented musician, and she and her husband worked together.

Mr. Nixon was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Van Zandt of Fort Worth. He was a native of Marshall and leaves a wife, two step daughters, his parents, and thousands of personal friends and admirers to mourn his demise.



43-1943

VIRGINIA

## Mother of Shaw President Dies

See

Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1 (AP)—The death of Mrs. Carrie Green Daniel, mother of Dr. Robert Daniel, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., occurred on Tuesday, August 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Daniel Prunty, in Elkton, W. Va., where she was spending the summer.

Funeral services were conducted in Washington on Saturday where she had been making her home for several years. Before going to Washington, Mrs. Daniel resided in Richmond. Mrs. Daniel was the widow of Charles J. Daniel Sr., former secretary-treasurer of Virginia State college.

The surviving children, beside Mrs. Prunty and Dr. Daniel, are: Mrs. Sadie Sinclair of Washington and Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Vattell Daniel, Wiley university, Texas; Dr. William A. Daniel, Charles J. Daniel and Walter G. Daniel, Howard university, Washington. The interment was in East View cemetery, Petersburg, Va.



43-1943  
Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md. (Died: Dec. 30, 1942)

# Stroke Fatal to Ex-Tuskegee Head's Widow

Buried Beside Spouse  
in Hampton Institute  
Cemetery, Sunday

HAMPTON, INSTITUTE, Va.—  
Mrs. Jennie D. Booth Moton, widow of Dr. Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, was buried beside the grave of her husband in Hampton Institute Cemetery Sunday following funeral rites in Memorial Church on the college campus.

At the service, tribute to her memory was paid by Miss Nannietensively in her governmental H. Burroughs, life-long friend and post and during a field trip in associate, and by E. A. Miller of Mississippi last month was taken the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of which Mrs. Moton was special field representative.

Norfolk Pastor Preaches  
Chaplain C. A. Chazeaud officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Wright of Middlesex. Dr. Richard Bowling of Norfolk delivered the sermon.

Among those present were her five children, son-in-law, Dr. F. D. Patterson; and President and Mrs. Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton. Pallbearers were members of the college staff. Student cadets sounded taps at the end of burial ceremony.

Mrs. Moton, who was born in Gloucester, Va., February 26, 1880, died at the Dixie Hospital here Wednesday after an illness of five weeks.

Widely known as one of the foremost club women of her race, active in civic and governmental affairs, Mrs. Moton also served for a number of years as director of the Division of Women's Industries at Tuskegee, and during recent years had been on the AAA staff with headquarters at the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Traveled Extensively  
Mrs. Moton, since the death of Dr. Moton, had made her home



MRS. JENNIE MOTON

at their York River estate at Capahosic, Va. She traveled extensively in her governmental work, and during a field trip in Mississippi last month was taken to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of which Mrs. Moton was special field representative. Mrs. Moton retired several years ago from the presidency of the National Association of Colored Women, an organization which she served for a quarter of a century. She was also chairman of Miss Burroughs's National Training and Professional School in Washington.

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Final Rites  
For Widow  
Of Moton**

HAMPTON, INSTITUTE, Va.—  
Final rites were held in Memorial church here Sunday for Mrs. Jennie D. Booth Moton, special field representative for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and wife of the late Dr. Robert Russa Moton, second president of Tuskegee institute.

She died at Dixie hospital on Wednesday, after an illness of five weeks.

Interment will be in the historic Hampton Institute cemetery, besides the grave of Dr. Moton, who was commandant at the Virginia school for several years before he succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee institute in 1916. He was president-emeritus of Tuskegee at the time of his death in 1940.

Mrs. Moton was a native of Gloucester, Va., where she was born on Feb. 26, 1880, the daughter of Ellen and Robert Booth, and where she made her home at the time of her death. She received her education at Hampton institute and was a teacher in the Whittier school there when she married Dr. Moton in 1908.

Closely associated with her husband's work during his years at both Tuskegee and Hampton, Mrs. Moton was especially known for her sympathetic and helpful understanding of the young people who came as students to the two great Negro schools. She was for a number of years director of the division of women's industries at Tuskegee institute, and served as president of the Tuskegee Women's club as well. She was also president of the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs and chairman of the board of trustees of the Nannie Burroughs Training School for Women and Girls.

As special field representative of the AAA, Mrs. Moton traveled through nine of the southern states, working with both white and Negro farming groups, to better agricultural conditions in that region.

Surviving the deceased are three daughters, Mrs. F. D. Patterson, wife of the present head of Tuskegee institute; Mrs. Charlotte Moton of the Federal Security agency in Washington, and Miss Jennie Moton of Gloucester; two sons, Robert R. Moton, Jr., of Tuskegee institute, and Allen W. Moton, now with the armed forces; three grandchildren; a sister, Mrs. Emma Freeland of Hampton; and two brothers, Robert S. Booth of Hampton and Jefferson Booth of Gloucester.

VIRGINIA

## With A Grain of Salt Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

AFTER fifty-two years of teaching Latin and Greek, Dr. Joshua B. Simpson, the Grand Old Man of Virginia Union, died last week on commencement day. His death marks the close of an era for the university. He was the last of a distinguished group of Negro teachers, who with similar training and ideals, worked side by side with the New Englanders who came South after the Civil War.



DR. DAVIS

Professor Simpson taught more than just Latin and Greek. He taught neatness, exactness, honesty, good manners, and Christian living. Sloppiness in any form he hated. A mispronounced word whether in Latin, Greek, or English; carelessness in posture; slovenliness in dress—all of these brought upon the guilty student scorn, wit or vituperation as the case demanded. And the recipients of these corrections rarely left his class angry, because they knew and appreciated his larger purpose. This appreciation grew with the years. The respect of his ex-students approached reverence; for to them "Old Josh" was not only an able teacher, but a symbol of the finer aspects of college life.

In many respects Dr. Simpson was a Puritan in both the narrow and the broad sense of the term. His hatred of whiskey bordered on fanaticism. With the smoking habit, he was similarly obsessed, declaring often that a man who would smoke would steal. Otherwise objective and logical, he had simply pigeon-holed such beliefs in a corner of his mind and insulated them from the clear light of reason.

In the larger sense of Puritanism, his whole life was one of discipline and restraint. He "budgeted" all things. Long before the war came he had rationed the gas for his car, and when he had used up his monthly allowance, he walked. He ate meat every other day. Passionately fond of ice cream and candy, he spartanly protected himself from over-indulgence in either by prescribing certain days for each. Disciplined and patterned he lived above the influence of whim or fancy. But he was also a remarkably human person with a charming and delightful sense of humor.

Though he lived a highly cloistered life, Dr. Simpson, like many an earlier Puritan, was an excellent business man. Knowing thoroughly the value of a penny saved, he could drive a keen bargain, but he was never miserly. Any worthy student at Union was assured of help if Dr. Simpson knew of his need. But the boy or girl in question had to be "worthy," and Dr. Simpson was a good judge of character.

He planned his life up to the last and even beyond. A few days before he died he called in a group of his colleagues and calmly gave instructions concerning the conduct of his funeral. There was to be no preaching, no testimonials, no wasteful flowers. The service was to be simply fifteen minutes of reading from the Bible and the burial service. That was all. He felt that a Christian life should speak for itself. If it had not, then no amount of testimonial or preaching could alter that fact. Sensing that death was inevitable, he arranged to meet it just as he had planned his daily

life can be both satisfying and fruitful. With whom he lived, he taught us here at Union that an academic life can be both satisfying and fruitful. With whom he lived, he taught us here at Union that an academic life can be both satisfying and fruitful.

Though the phrase is hackneyed, I can think of no better characterization than to say that Dr. Simpson was an inspiration to his colleagues as well as to his students. He was not well-known outside of Union circles, but through his many distinguished ex-students, he has been an influence for good in Negro education.

Scholarly, honest, independent, and cynical about the compromising and charlatanism that he saw about him in the educational world, he was the antithesis of the ambitious, time-

Dr. Simpson, Veteran Virginia  
Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Union Professor Dies At Home  
RICHMOND, Va.—The funeral of Dr. Joshua B. Simpson was



held in his home on the campus of Virginia Union University, Friday, June 4, with President John Malcus Ellison officiating at the short, simple service.

Dr. Simpson died on Tuesday night, on his 52nd commencement day, having served as instructor since 1891. He was ill only about two months. He last met his classes on April 2.

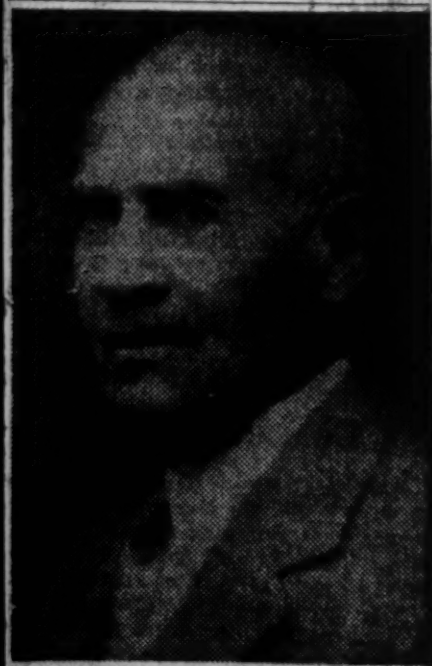
Arrangements for the simple service of scripture, prayer, and vocal music were made by a committee which Dr. Simpson personally appointed less than two weeks before his death. Dr. John W. Barco, Dr. Arthur P. Davis, and Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, of the university faculty, Dr. William H. Hughes, Richmond physician, and Robert J. N. Parker Jr., a student.

#### QUARTET SINGS

The quartet: Williams Jeffers Goodwin, Dean Thomas H. Henderson, Mrs. Phyllis McKinney, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ellison, sang, "Spirit of God, Descend Upon My Heart" and "Crossing the Bar."

The pallbearers were, active: Dr. Limas D. Wall, Dr. Hugo Johnston, Dr. Henry J. McQuinn, Dr. John W. Barco, Prof. Louis F. Jeffries, and Wiley A. Hall; and honorary: Dr. William J. Clark, Dr. Arthur P. Davis, Dean Thomas H. Henderson, Prof. Charles W. Florence, Charles T. Russell, and Everette B. Poole.

Dr. Simpson is survived by a sister, Mrs. Hattie Jackson of Washington, Ky.; a nephew, Harry L. Simpson, also of Washington, Ky.; nieces, Mrs. Bessie Humphrey and Mrs. Hattie A. Bulger of Mayslick, Ky., and Mrs. Ida Belle Dorney of Washington, Ky.; and grand nieces: Miss



DR. J. B. SIMPSON

Marguerite and Frances A. Simpson of Washington, Ky.

Dr. Simpson was born in Washington, Ky., July 23, 1861. He graduated from Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., (now a part of Virginia Union University) in 1886, and from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1890 with the degree of bachelor of arts and again in 1893 with the degree of master of arts.

He began teaching mathematics and Greek in 1891 and at the time of his death, he was professor of ancient language and literature. He never moved his church membership to Richmond, but remained a member of the Berean Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., in which he was ordained in 1899. Virginia Union University granted Dr. Simpson the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1902 and he subsequently studied at the Newton Theological Institution, the University of Chicago, and the University of Athens (Greece).

Newport News, Va., November 27, 1913.

#### J. H. Ridley, Negro Leader

"And therefore, when he does a good office, and proves serviceable to the world, he has fulfilled the end of his being, and attains his own reward."

Everyone who knew JOHN HOPKINS RIDLEY will mourn his death. He came to Newport News 47 years ago from Louisburg, N. C., his birthplace, and went to work in the shipyard. For more than 27 years he served as head of the steward's department, and his superiors were wont to say that RIDLEY was looking after something there was no cause for worry. Up to a few weeks before his death at the age of 71, RIDLEY took an active part in the affairs of the Negroes of Newport News and of the State. He was one of the founders of the Crown Savings Bank; he donated the plot of ground upon which was built the Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church; he took an active part in securing better educational facilities for Negroes in Newport News; he was active in a number of fraternal and civic organizations; and throughout his life he labored ceaselessly for the betterment of his own people and his community.

Newport News was fortunate in that J. H. RIDLEY elected to make his home here. He was a benefactor of mankind, and a Negro leader who held the confidence and esteem of the white people as well as the Negroes.

The community is poorer for his passing, but richer because of the years he labored here.

Post  
Washington, D. C.

#### Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Negro Leader, Dies

Newport News, Va., Aug. 9 (AP).—Dr. William P. Dickerson, 65, prominent Negro physician, banker and civic leader, died suddenly here yesterday afternoon at a local hospital.

He had been in normal health when he retired Saturday night, but was taken ill suddenly yesterday morning and removed to the hospital where he succumbed a few hours later. Dr. Dickerson had practiced in Newport News since 1902, where he came immediately upon his graduation from Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he was born and attended elementary schools there and in Albermarle County.

#### J. H. Ridley, Civic Leader, Dies At 71

Journal and Guide  
Pioneered In Many Fields of Racial, Interracial Work

Norfolk, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS—Lead-

ers and citizens of both races

here and throughout the

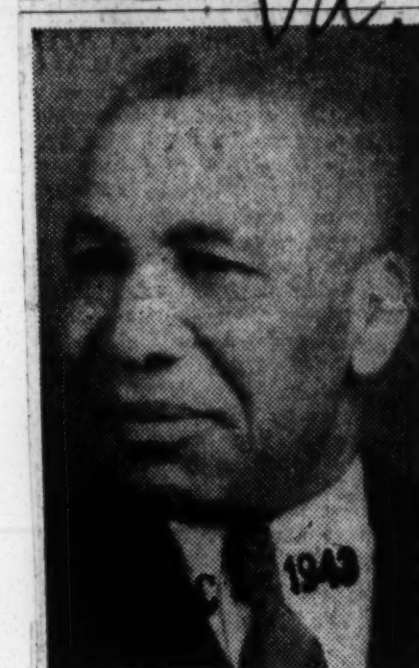
state mourned the death on

Thanksgiving Day of John

Haskins Ridley, sire of

a prominent family, native

of North Carolina and for



J. H. RIDLEY

47 years, conspicuous in the business, educational, fraternal and religious fields of labor and international goodwill.

Mr. Ridley died at Whittaker Memorial Hospital where he was a patient for two weeks. The body lay in state at the family home, 2404 Marshall avenue, from 3 p. m. Saturday until the funeral hour at 3 o'clock at Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church which he served long and faithfully as an elder and church treasurer.

#### PIONEER LEADER

The deceased came here 47 years ago from his native Louisburg, N. C., and for more than

27 years was head of the stewards' department at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, being in charge of steward service for the administrative personnel of the shipyard and the services on ships on their trial runs.

During World War I, he served as a member of the War Relief Committee for this area. His wide influence as a leader and respected citizen is best told in the many positions of trust and confidence to which he was elected.

Among them were: executive vice president and last surviving founder of Crown Savings Bank; director of Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., since 1926; grand treasurer, Knights of Pythians of Virginia; grand secretary, Knights and Daughters of Tabor; secretary-manager, Pythian-Castel Association; member, Odd Fellows, Masons and Elks; elder and treasurer, Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church; trustee, Whittaker Memorial Hospital.

#### HONORED FOR SERVICES

In January, 1941, the Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Company of Richmond awarded him a plaque for outstanding work as a civic leader in the community. Mr. Ridley donated the plot of ground upon which was built the Presbyterian Church.

He served on a committee of Negro citizens who requested the establishment of a Negro high school here more than 25 years ago and was foremost in all movements for the betterment of the community, his race, and constructive race relations.

He is survived by six sons: Julian M., Hannibal W., Walter N., Peter S., LeRoy F., and J. H. Ridley Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Johnyse R. Williams; two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Eaton and Mrs. Ortney Foster; and seven grandchildren.



43-1943  
New York ~~Age~~  
New York, N. Y.

# **Sherman Hamlin Guss** **Faculty Member Of** **W. Va. State, Dies**

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Sherman Hamlin Guss, member of the faculty of the West Virginia State College for 37 years, died at his home in Institute, West Virginia, last Monday. The funeral was held in the college chapel, Wednesday afternoon. Rev. John F. Little, pastor of the AME Church, Charleston, officiated. Resolutions of the faculty were read by its secretary, John F. Mathews. Statements of sympathy and appreciation were made by W. Davis, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Dr. W. W. Trent, and State Supervisor of Negro Schools, Dr. I. E. Wells.

Mr. Guss was born in Middleport, Ohio. He was graduated with honors from the high school of his home town and in 1892 was the first Negro to receive a degree from Ohio State University. He served as principal of the Clarksburg High School from 1892 to 1904. From 1904 to 1934 he was principal of the West Virginia State College High School. He was retired in 1941.

The career of S. H. Guss is a part of history of Negro education in America. He was an organizer and founder of the State Teachers Association and served as a member of its Board of Directors for many years. He also led him into the national field where he was prominent in the American Teachers Association. He made great contribution in creating interest in high schools, when they were few in number.

Mr. Guss was a lover of the fine arts. For years he was a teacher of Latin and wrote poetry and prose which brought him favorable attention.

He was active in community and social affairs. He belonged to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, the National Boule, Alpha Phi Alpha, and El Cubo Club.

His life, filled with many interests and achievements, will be greatly missed and will be impossible to replace.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Lillian; a grandson, John, and a niece, Miss Beulah Guss of Columbus, Ohio.